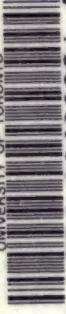


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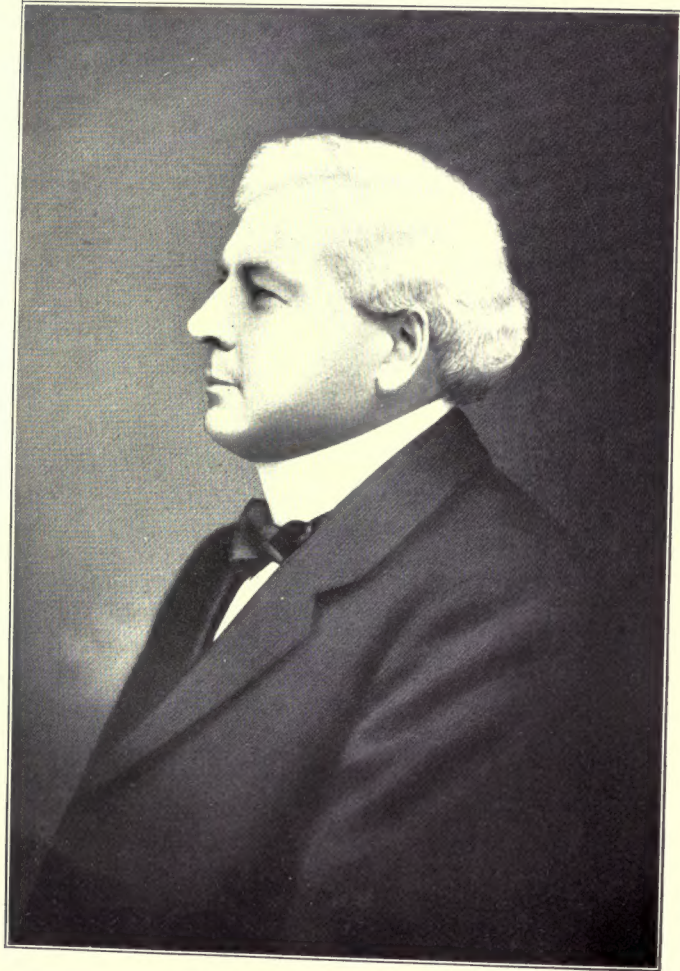
FROM THE EARLIEST TIMES
TO THE PRESENT

BIOGRAPHICAL

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SIR RICHARD McBRIDE

BIOGRAPHICAL

SIR RICHARD McBRIDE, K. C. M. G.

A remarkable career is that of Sir Richard McBride, who at the age of thirty-three years, when most young men are taking the initial steps that lead to prominence, became premier of British Columbia and has ever since filled this office. There is probably no public man within the confines of the province who is better known than Sir Richard and there is certainly no one whose record has won greater admiration and the absolute indorsement in larger measure of the major portion of the population of the province.

Sir Richard McBride comes of a well known British Columbia family, his father being Arthur H. McBride, who held a distinguished place among the earlier pioneers of British Columbia. He was a son of the late Thomas McBride, of County Down, Ireland, where his birth occurred June 26, 1835, in the city of Down, where he later completed his education. In 1854, when nineteen years of age, he joined the Royal South Down Militia, in which he won the rank of color sergeant and pay sergeant. He proved an excellent soldier, being imbued with the highest military sense of honor, and for five years he remained with his regiment. He then decided to go to British Columbia because of the stories which had reached him concerning the gold discoveries in the Fraser river district. Visiting eastern Canada, he made his way thence to California, where he remained for two and a half years, arriving in British Columbia in the spring of 1863. Going direct to the Cariboo district, he there engaged in mining through the summer on Williams and Lightning creeks and at the latter location acquired, in partnership with others, a large claim but owing to the difficulty of working it, they had to abandon the enterprise, although the indications of high-grade ore were excellent. At the close of the mining season Mr. McBride returned to Victoria, having enjoyed but indifferent success in his mining venture. He then accepted a position as sergeant on the police force and, advancing quickly in the service, soon became head of the department. Upon the demise of Captain Pritchard, in 1870, Mr. McBride was appointed to fill the vacancy and remained in that position until 1878, when he was appointed to the office of warden of the provincial penitentiary at New Westminster, which had just been completed. At the same time he received a commission as justice of the peace under the jurisdiction of the sheriff of New Westminster.

On the 8th of November, 1865, Mr. McBride was united in marriage to Miss Mary D'Arcy, a native of Limerick, Ireland, who belongs to the Roman Catholic church, while he was a member of the Church of England. Mr. McBride was always an ardent disciplinarian, and great credit is due him for founding the militia regiments of both Victoria and New Westminster, giving his services gratuitously for a number of years as drill instructor to these regiments and bringing both to a high state of efficiency. Fraternally Mr. McBride was a member of the Masons and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. His long and honorable public career brought him great credit, and the high sound which the family name enjoys in British Columbia is but a recognition of his valiant efforts on behalf of the general public and is now worthily carried on by his distinguished son, Sir Richard.

It was in the family home, then being maintained at New Westminster, British Columbia, that Sir Richard McBride was born December 15, 1870. He attended grammar and high schools in his native city until he reached the age of sixteen years, when he entered Dalhousie University at Halifax, Nova Scotia, being graduated from that institution with the degree of LL. B. in 1890, when but twenty years of age. Returning to British Columbia, he then read law under T. C. Atkinson, while subsequently his preceptor was the Hon. Angus J. McColl, the late chief justice of British Columbia. In July, 1892, Sir Richard was called to the bar and began practice as junior member of the firm of Corbould, McColl, Wilson & Campbell at New Westminster. This relationship continued until 1893, after which Sir Richard practiced alone until 1895. He then formed a partnership with W. J. Whiteside, which, however, was dissolved the next year when he became connected with H. F. Clinton, who has since passed away. After the death of Mr. Clinton, Sir Richard formed the firm of McBride & Kennedy. He was named a king's counsel in 1905. The ability which he displayed won him distinguished honors along professional lines and further indicated his fitness for political preferment. Questions of vital importance regarding municipal, provincial and national affairs have always had the deepest interest for him and of such he has been a close and discriminating student.

In 1896 Sir Richard entered the political arena, unsuccessfully contesting New Westminster in the Dominion general election. In 1898 he was returned as a member of the British Columbia legislature for Dewdney Riding, at the general election, as a supporter of the Turner government. On June 21, 1900, he was called to the executive department of the provincial government, entering the cabinet as minister of mines, but owing to a difference on a matter of policy, he resigned from the government the following year. Going again before the people, he was reelected by acclamation and in 1902 chosen leader of the opposition in the legislature, becoming premier of British Columbia on June 1, 1903, having since been returned to power at the general elections of 1907, 1909 and 1912 and holding this office at present. He sits as senior member for the city of Victoria and besides being premier still holds the portfolio of minister of mines. It was he who won for the conservative party such a glorious victory in this province. He introduced party lines in provincial politics when he became premier in 1903 and in that way became the head of the first liberal-conservative government of the province.

In September, 1896, Sir Richard married Miss Margaret McGillivray and to them have been born six daughters.

One of the foremost statesmen of the Canadian west, Sir Richard was in attendance at the coronation of Their Majesties, King George and Queen Mary. In 1912 merited distinction came to him when, as one of the birthday honors, he was created a Knight of the Cross of St. Michael and St. George. He was invested with the insignia of this distinguished order by His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, the governor-general, at Victoria, in October, 1912. Another distinguished honor was conferred upon Sir Richard McBride on March 22, 1913, when the degree of LL. D. was conferred upon him by the University of California.

WILLIAM MASSEY SILCOCK.

William Massey Silcock is secretary and treasurer of the Bungalow Finance & Building Company, Ltd., in which connection he has taken active part in the substantial improvement and adornment of Vancouver. He was born in Warrington, Lancashire, England, February 23, 1877, a son of William and Annie Royal (Nightingale) Silcock, representatives of old Lancashire families, originally from West Houghton, near Wigan, England.



W. MASSEY SILCOCK



In private schools of Cheshire, England, William M. Silcock pursued his education and afterward was employed in Parr's Bank of Liverpool and London, remaining in that institution in different capacities for fourteen years. In 1907 he came to Canada and for two years occupied various positions. In 1909, however, he came to Vancouver and in 1911 entered into employment with F. W. Killam in bungalow construction, the business having formerly been conducted under the name of the Bungalow Construction Association with Mr. Killam as proprietor. In May, 1912, it was incorporated and Mr. Silcock was elected secretary and treasurer and also one of the directors. The bungalow is preeminently a feature of western home building. It is splendidly adapted to this section of the country, where the warm Pacific current so tempers the climate, that vegetation grows in luxuriance, for the bungalow is peculiarly adapted to the adornment furnished by landscape gardening. It seems in such conditions a very part of the scene and in the house construction there is to be found every feature of light, air, sanitation, utility, comfort and beauty. The company of which Mr. Silcock is now secretary and treasurer has erected some of the most attractive bungalows in the city, embodying the most modern styles of bungalow architecture, many of their buildings showing marked originality as well as beauty of design.

In addition to his partnership in the Bungalow Finance & Building Company, Ltd., Mr. Silcock is also secretary and treasurer of the Lumberman's Trust Company, Ltd., of Vancouver, and is secretary of the Canadian Automatic Fender Company, Ltd., of this city.

Mr. Silcock is a conservative in politics, a member of Christ church and belongs to the Burrard Cricket Club—associations which indicate much of the nature of his principles, the rules which govern his conduct and the nature of his recreation. Advancement and success have come to him as the merited reward and logical result of capability, close application, determination and commendable ambition.

JOHN EDWARD HAWKSHAW.

John Edward Hawkshaw, the well known manager of the local branch of the Northern Crown Bank, has made banking his profession from his earliest youth and has come to be known as an upholder of conservative business principles, tempered with a nicely balanced progressiveness.

Mr. Hawkshaw was born in London, Ontario, on the 9th of October, 1880, and is the second eldest son of William Sterne and Eliza Murton (Shore) Hawkshaw, the former a native of Dublin, Ireland, and the latter of London, Ontario, her father now deceased, being Captain Thomas Shore, formerly of Bath, England.

On the paternal side Mr. Hawkshaw comes of a Danish-Anglo family for generations resident in Ireland, his grandfather, the late Hugh Hawkshaw having been a naval officer and afterward commander of the Royal Irish Constabulary. He gave to Britain's service on the high seas, two sons, his elder son the late Richard Parry Hawkshaw, R. N., being for years paymaster of the fleet on the China station; and the younger son Hugh Benjamin, who retired with the rank of commander, now resides at Vevey, Switzerland. The second son, father of the subject of this narrative, after receiving his training on the good ship Conway, entered the merchant service, resigning as first officer in his early youth, when he came to Canada and took up the pursuit of agriculture at Glanworth, county of Middlesex, Ontario, where he resided with his family for thirty years and during which time he made twenty-seven voyages across the Atlantic, importing thoroughbred Shropshire sheep.

In 1904 the father removed with his family to British Columbia, locating at Chilliwack, where he now resides, having given his time and attention to agricultural pursuits with such results as evidenced by the fact that in January,

1913, he received the provincial government cup awarded to the owner of the best eighty-acre farm in British Columbia.

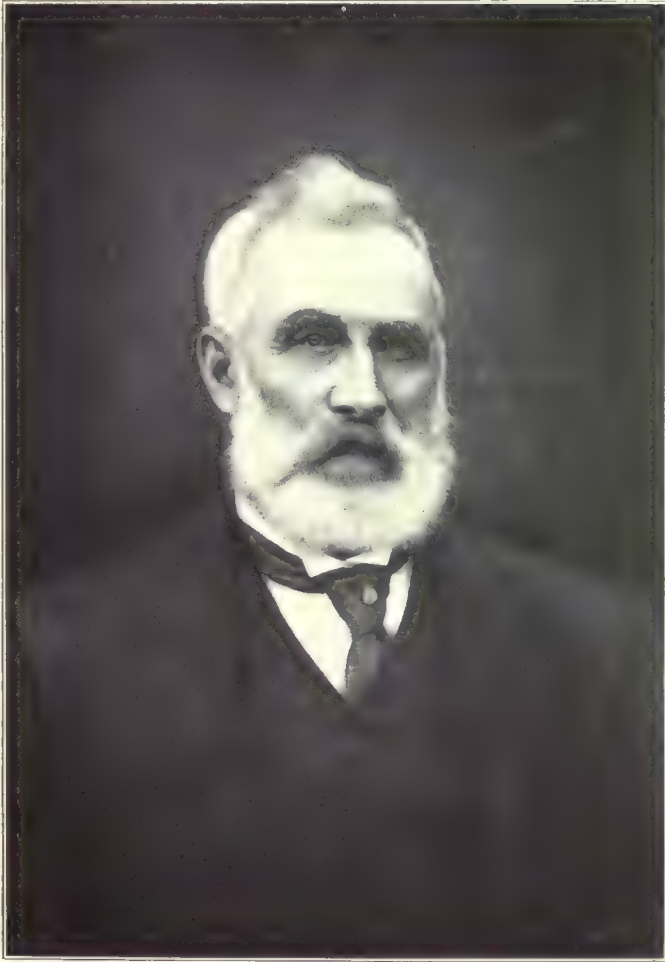
John Edward Hawkshaw acquired his education in Huron College school, London, Ontario, which at that time was under the management of his cousin, Rev. Herbert G. Miller, M. A., late principal of the Huron Divinity College, now known as the Western University, and at the Collegiate Institute, London, Ontario. He completed his third year at the collegiate on the 31st of March, 1899, and on the 11th of April, 1899, entered the Canadian Bank of Commerce in Dunnville, Ontario, that province, thus beginning a career in banking which has brought him continuous advancement and distinction. While in the employ of the first institution, which he served for seven years, he was connected with eleven different branches in Ontario, Yukon, Alaska and British Columbia. He came to this province in January, 1901, and five years later resigned to accept a position in the Northern Crown Bank, Vancouver, and in 1909 was placed in charge of the New Westminster branch, one of the leading financial institutions in the city. Its affairs have since claimed practically all of his attention and he is conducting here a safe and reliable bank, carrying on a general banking business along progressive lines tempered with a conservatism which thoroughly safeguards the interests of the depositors and which has brought the institution a reputation for reliability and trustworthiness.

In 1909 Mr. Hawkshaw married Miss Mabel Edith Honor McClean, of Wexford, Ireland, who came to British Columbia, with her parents in 1903. Her father, Washington G. McClean, now deceased, was for many years sub-manager of the Provincial Bank of Ireland in Wexford, and was well known throughout that part of Ireland. Mr. Hawkshaw is a member of the Church of England, and is a devotee of all kinds of outdoor sports, taking a keen interest in the Royal City Lacrosse team, known as the Salmonbellies, of whom he is always an ardent rooter. During the winter months he is a regular attendant at the skating rink in New Westminster, which is one of the finest in British Columbia. While in the Yukon he gave a great many leisure hours to this sport as well as to curling.

For three years Mr. Hawkshaw was a member of the Fifth Regiment, Canadian Militia, of Victoria, British Columbia, having joined that organization shortly after his arrival from eastern Canada in the year 1901. He is well known in Vancouver, being a member of various clubs as well as the Westminster Club, and holds membership also on the Board of Trade and in the Progressive Association in New Westminster. These connections indicate something of the scope and variety of his interests though they do not show the full extent of his work for his earnest desire since his residence here has been to assist in promoting the interests of the Royal City, as he considers her worthy of the best work of her friends. He is ready at all times to cooperate in movements to advance the city's welfare and to promote its growth, his faith in which has been evidenced by himself investing in a home, which is centrally located on Pine and Third avenues.

LEWIS FRANCIS BONSON.

Lewis Francis Bonson has many claims to honor and distinction, for he is a veteran of the Crimean war, was for many years an able member of the English Corps of Royal Engineers and came as a pioneer to British Columbia. The retirement which he is now enjoying in his home in New Westminster is well deserved, for it rewards many years of honorable and faithful labor. He has reached the advanced age of eighty-two and his life has been upright and honorable in all its relations, serving as a source of courage and inspiration to all fortunate enough to come within the close circle of his friendship. He was born in Peeblesshire, Scotland, on the Tweed river, May 10, 1831, and is a son of



LEWIS F. BONSON

Henry and Marion Bonson, both of whom were representatives of old Scotch families, the father having been for many years in the employ of Sir Thomas Gibson Carmichael, owner of Castle Craig.

Lewis F. Bonson acquired his education in the public schools of Kirkurd and at the age of fifteen entered upon a period of apprenticeship to the joiner's and wheelwright's trade. Having completed it, he went in 1849 to Edinburgh, where he worked as a joiner until 1851, when he went to London, remaining in that city for three years. In 1854 he joined the Corps of Royal Engineers at Woolwich, thus beginning a connection which brought him success and distinction in later years. After a short time spent in Chatham he was sent in 1855 to the seat of the Crimean war, serving until peace was declared in 1856, when he was transferred to the garrison of Gibraltar for five months. At the end of that time he returned to England and two months later was detailed for special service in Central America. Returning in 1858, he spent three months in England and then started for British Columbia by way of the isthmus of Panama and up the Pacific coast. He brought with him a party for the purpose of preparing the barracks and quarters for the detachment of engineers who were following by way of Cape Horn and who arrived in 1859. Mr. Bonson continued in the engineering service until 1863, winning by his ability and his comprehensive knowledge of the profession a position of honor and distinction and recognition as a man of superior attainments and powers. In 1863 he received his honorable discharge from the Royal Corps and retired to private life, turning his attention to contracting and building at New Westminster, a city which numbers him among her most honored pioneers. He took a great interest in the advancement and growth of the community and did able work of reform and improvement during his period of service as road superintendent for the provincial government, a capacity in which he acted from 1876 to 1880. He afterward engaged for a short time in the liquor business but disposed of it in 1892 and purchased a farm of three hundred and seventy acres at Keatsey, nine miles from New Westminster. He continued to improve and develop this property along modern lines for a number of years, finally disposing of it in 1905, when he retired and returned to New Westminster, where he still makes his home.

On the 12th of July, 1858, Mr. Bonson was united in marriage to Miss Jemima Urquhart, a native of Cromarty, Ross-shire, Scotland, and they became the parents of six children: Marion; Robert; Henry, who passed away; Charles; James; and Nellie.

Mr. Bonson is a conservative in his political beliefs, and his religious views are in accord with the doctrines of the Presbyterian church. He is well known and widely beloved in this community, where his venerable age, combined with his many sterling qualities of mind and character, endear him to all with whom he comes in contact. In his earlier years he met the world confidently and courageously, making his own way upward in it along worthy pathways, and in his old age he reaps a just reward in widespread esteem and respect and in the confidence and good-will of many friends.

CHARLES ERNEST KING.

The firm of Warden & King, real-estate brokers, is well known in Vancouver, conducting a successful business with a large and growing clientele. Mr. King was born in Wiltshire, England, on the 15th of February, 1876, a son of George Peckham and Eliza (Stillman) King, the former a representative of a Hampshire family, while the mother was a member of the old Stillman family of Newbury and Berks.

Charles E. King pursued his education in public and private schools of his native place to the age of thirteen years, when in 1889 he crossed the Atlantic to Canada, making his way to Ontario, where he spent three years. In 1892

he arrived in British Columbia, where he has since remained. For a number of years he was connected with the construction department of the Canadian Pacific Railway, remaining in that service until 1900, when he went to South Africa for active duty in the Boer war with the Canadian Mounted Rifles. On his return to British Columbia, in 1902, he again took up construction work for large contracting firms of Vancouver and remained in that field of business until 1909, when he turned his attention to real-estate dealing, organizing the Union Real Estate Company, with which he was connected for two years. Later he became junior partner in the firm of Maxwell & King, and in 1911 Mr. Warden joined the firm under the style of Warden, Maxwell & King. In 1913 Mr. Maxwell withdrew and the present firm name of Warden & King was assumed. They largely handle city and suburban property and also conduct a loan and insurance business, representing a number of the leading and reliable insurance companies.

On the 26th of April, 1910, Mr. King was united in marriage to Miss Mabel Marion Margetson, the eldest daughter of William and Mary Ann Margetson. Miss Margetson was visiting her brothers, prominent real-estate men of Vancouver, when she met Mr. King, who sought her hand in marriage. They are members of the Church of England, and they have gained many friends during their residence in Vancouver.

Mr. King's military record is a most creditable chapter in his life history. Going to South Africa at the time of the Boer war, he enlisted as a private and his valorous and loyal service won him the Queen's medal and four clasps. He remained in Africa during the war, or for about two years, and was afterward commissioned an officer in the Sixth Regiment of the Duke of Connaught's Own Rifles, which office he still fills. In politics he is a conservative but never an office seeker. The Masonic fraternity numbers him among its exemplary representatives. He holds membership in King Solomon lodge, No. 17, A. F. & A. M. of New Westminster, and in Vancouver Chapter, No. 30, R. A. M. He also belongs to the United Service Club and the Progress Club, and he is interested in all that pertains to the progress and welfare of the city and province, cooperating in many movements which have had direct effect upon the development and upbuilding of this section of the country.

JOHN BUTLER TIFFIN.

John Butler Tiffin, one of the prominent and substantial citizens of Vancouver, lives now practically retired from active business, although he still holds the position of president of the Red Cedar Lumber Company, Limited. He is one of the pioneers of British Columbia, having come here in 1877, and since 1878 he has been successfully engaged in the lumber business, having done much toward building up this industry and bringing to the world's attention the vast resources of the province.

John Butler Tiffin was born on November 24, 1848, in Kent county, Ontario, and is a son of Thomas and Elizabeth Tiffin. The father was one of the first settlers in what was known then as the "old fields" in the southern part of Kent county. John B. Tiffin was educated in the public schools of Ontario and for a number of years farmed in that province, until in 1877 the spirit of the west lured him to British Columbia, and he has never had occasion to regret this step, for it proved the corner stone to an active and successful career which not only brought him prosperity but proved a valuable part in opening the resources of the country to the world. In 1878 Mr. Tiffin engaged in the lumber business and has ever since been engaged in that line, having now for a number of years been president of the Red Cedar Lumber Company, Limited, although he has practically retired from active business. He is also a stockholder in a number of other important companies here.



JOHN B. TIFFIN

Mr. Tiffin has always taken deep interest in public enterprises of value and for a time served as a director in the Vancouver Exhibition Association. He gave further evidence of his public spirit by accepting office as license commissioner for Vancouver in 1908 and is also an ex-president of the Vancouver Amateur Driving Association. He is a tory in politics, strong in his views and stands for those things that make for the good of the country. His religious faith is that of the English church. Fraternally he belongs to Cascade Lodge, A. F. & A. M., and he is a member of the Canadian Club. Careful of his own interests and considerate of those of others, Mr. Tiffin has attained to prosperity, his every action being worthy of the highest commendation. He is greatly interested in the upbuilding of his province along various lines, such as the improvement of stock, horses, cattle, etc. He has generous humanitarian principles and suffering humanity, especially children, always touch an answering chord in his heart. Mr. Tiffin is a loyal and faithful citizen of Vancouver and, as he has proven his worth, enjoys the confidence, esteem and respect of all who have had occasion to meet him in a social or business way.

GEORGE RORIE.

George Rorie is now secretary and treasurer of the old established firm of Ceperley, Rounsefell & Company, Ltd., which stands foremost among the representatives of insurance interests in British Columbia. A native of Edinburgh, Scotland, he was born September 30, 1868, his parents being George L. and Elizabeth (Paterson) Rorie. The father was at one time manager of the Town and County Bank at Aberdeen, Scotland, and later became secretary of the National Bank of Scotland, Limited, at Edinburgh, in which connection he continued until he died in 1886.

George Rorie attended the Edinburgh Academy and the Edinburgh University. He started in the business world in 1886 as an apprentice in the office of F. and F. W. Carter, chartered accountants of Edinburgh. When his term of indenture had expired he continued as an employe of that firm until 1897, having been admitted to membership in the Chartered Accountants Society of Edinburgh in 1892. Five years later he went to Perth, Scotland, where he was engaged in the private practice of his profession until 1905, when he removed to Dundee, Scotland, and again followed his profession in a private capacity until 1908. That year witnessed his arrival in Canada and in the month of June he reached Vancouver. For a year thereafter he followed the private practice of his profession in this city but in 1909 became associated with the old established firm of Ceperley, Rounsefell & Company, Ltd., of which he was made secretary and treasurer and so continues to the present time. This firm is the oldest and most important in its line in British Columbia. It was organized in 1886 and conducts a general insurance, financial brokerage, real-estate and loan business. They are general agents in British Columbia for the Phoenix Assurance Company, Ltd., of London, England; the Liverpool & London & Globe Insurance Company, Ltd.; the British America Assurance Company; the Thames & Mersey Marine Insurance Company, Ltd; the Canadian Railway Accident Insurance Company; and the National Provincial Plate Glass & General Insurance Company, Ltd. They have agencies in all the towns of British Columbia and the Yukon Territory. They are likewise the Vancouver agents of the Canadian Mortgage Association. The business of this firm is most carefully managed and directed. Each feature is familiar to someone in charge and no detail is neglected. The officers have been able to surround themselves with a capable corps of assistants and today the clientage of the company makes their business in excess of all others in their line in the insurance field in British Columbia.

On the 20th of December, 1899, Mr. Rorie was married at Edinburgh, Scotland, to Miss Nina Campbell, a daughter of A. D. Campbell, of Edinburgh, formerly of Ederline, Argyleshire, Scotland. Their children are Nancy Katharine and George Livingstone. The parents hold membership in St. John's Presbyterian church and Mr. Rorie also belongs to the Masonic fraternity and to the University Club—associations which indicate something of the nature of his interests and the principles which govern his actions. During his residence in Perth, Mr. Rorie served for five years in the Fourth V. B. Black Watch (Royal Highlanders) retiring with the rank of captain in 1903. His political service covers three years as town councillor of Perth, but since coming to Vancouver he has preferred to concentrate his energies upon his business affairs, giving **undivided attention** to his duties as secretary and treasurer of Ceperley, Rounsefell & Company. With thorough training as a chartered accountant to serve as the foundation upon which to build success, he has gradually promoted his knowledge of business conditions.

Mr. Rorie has made use of his extensive knowledge of companies affairs in another way, for he is the joint author of the Manual of British Columbia Company Law, published by the well known firm of Burroughs & Company, Limited. The Manual of British Columbia Company Law, a practical handbook for **the legal profession**, directors, secretaries and shareholders, on the formation, management and winding up of companies, has as its authors, Alexander Harold Douglas, LL. B., of the Middle Temple, barrister-at-law and of the bar of British Columbia, and George Rorie, our subject. It comprises six parts, as follows: Part 1, the Formation and Constitution of a Company; part 2, Management and Conduct of the Business of the Company; part 3, Winding up of Companies; part 4, Forms and Precedents; part 5, the Statute; part 6, comprehensive index. The book also contains the text of the Companies Act and leading cases. The index is comprehensive and the collection of forms and precedents complete and valuable from an instructive point of view. The book should prove of great value to the commercial fraternity of the province, as heretofore no authoritative guide existed as to the British Columbia Companies Act. The combination of authorship has been a happy one, combining the experience of a well known company lawyer, and that of a most experienced chartered accountant, the former treating the subject from the legal view, and the latter dealing with the actual and practical management of corporations. The high standing of Mr. Douglas as well as Mr. Rorie insures the editorial excellence of the book and makes its **authoritative-ness** unquestionable. Mr. Rorie has in this manner, in an important way, **contributed toward** the very incomplete literature on this subject as far as this province is concerned and his efforts in this respect should meet with a gratifying response and a ready reception of this valuable work, the need of which has been felt so long.

CAPTAIN CLARENCE HUNTER DE BECK.

Captain Clarence Hunter De Beck, one of the leading and representative citizens of New Westminster, may be said to have been one of the foremost factors in the development of the rich lumber resources of British Columbia. He was a pioneer here in the sawmill business and when he began operations, there were but two establishments, the old Moodyville and the old Hastings mills, when he erected the Brunette Saw Mill, which for years was the largest in the province and which still is one of the best paying ones here. Captain De Beck is a native of New Brunswick and was born in Carleton county, August 21, 1855. He is a son of George and Eliza Ann (Dow) De Beck, both natives of New Brunswick, whence in 1868 they came to British Columbia among the western settlers. They made their way by boat from New York to the isthmus of Panama which they crossed, and then again took ship up the coast to Victoria. Two months later



CLARENCE H. DE BECK

they came to New Westminster where the father engaged in logging in Burrard Inlet, where he was accidentally killed while engaging in that occupation about two years later. The mother is still living and is remarkably hale and hearty and in full possession of all her faculties at the age of ninety-nine years.

Captain Clarence H. De Beck was educated in the public schools and at St. Louis College in New Westminster and when only thirteen years of age he secured a position to drive stage at a salary of fifty dollars per month and board. After coming to New Westminster he continued in school until his father's death, at which time he engaged to work in logging camps in various positions, being, however, always connected with clerical work. He thus continued for about six years when he returned to New Westminster and, buying two teams, engaged in teaming, being largely occupied in the construction of the penitentiary and asylum. He continued successfully in this line of work for three years and made it his principle when going out in the morning never to return without earning ten dollars for the day and he remained out until that purpose was accomplished. Subsequently he and his three brothers, Howard L., Warren and George Ward, built the Brunette Saw Mills in Sapperton which under their able management were developed until they were conceded to be the best paying lumber mills in the province. In 1889 Captain De Beck sold his interest in these mills but although he had already attained a competence, he could not endure inactivity and two years later purchased a tugboat and engaged in the towing business. In 1894 he sold out and in 1896 engaged in work on the government snag boat Sampson, remaining in the federal service for about ten years. When the King Edward dredge boat was finished in 1897 he was placed in charge of that vessel and so continued until 1906, when he left the government service. Following that period he and his son-in-law, C. W. Tate, established and built the Fern Ridge Lumber & Shingle Mills in the Langley district, which they developed into an important industry. Captain De Beck in 1912 sold his interest in these mills and on the 1st of January, 1913, bought the Royal City Shingle Mills, which he is now operating.

In February, 1879, Mr. De Beck was united in marriage to Miss Emily Jane Edwards, a native of Sapperton and a daughter of William Edwards, who was one of the Sapperton miners who came to British Columbia in the early days, in advance of civilization. Captain and Mrs. De Beck have two children: Mabel Evaline, the wife of N. M. Mattheson, collector of customs at New Westminster; and Violet Winifred, who married C. W. Tate, who is in charge of the Fern Ridge Lumber Company. It was on May 20, 1912, that the family circle was broken by death, when Mrs. De Beck passed away. In his religious affiliations Captain De Beck is a Presbyterian and gives stalwart support to that organization. One of the pioneers of this district, he has done important work in promoting progress and especially in founding a large and prosperous industry which has grown to magnificent proportions as the years have passed. All that affects the welfare of New Westminster and the province finds in him an interested supporter and he is ever ready to give of his time and money in order to promote worthy public enterprises of permanent value. It is to such citizens as Captain De Beck that the present prosperous conditions in British Columbia are largely due, and the honor, esteem and confidence which is given him is therefore well merited.

WILLIAM McKENZIE McLEAN.

William McKenzie McLean has for the past sixteen years been in the service of the Hudson's Bay Company, the oldest concern in British Columbia and Canada, and has made an enviable record in this connection, being now manager of the wholesale department which carries the most complete line of liquors, tobacco and cigars in the province. Though still young in years, he

has already won recognition among the substantial and successful citizens of Vancouver. His birth occurred in Greenock, Scotland, on the 1st of April, 1884, his parents being Donald and Elizabeth (McKenzie) McLean, who are likewise natives of that country. They came to Vancouver in 1890 and are among the well known and highly esteemed residents of the city.

William McKenzie McLean, who was a lad of six years when he accompanied his parents on their emigration to this country, obtained his education in the public schools of Vancouver. Before reaching the age of thirteen he had completed a course in bookkeeping and shorthand and on the 1st of February, 1897, entered the employ of the Hudson's Bay Company as secretary to the manager, Mr. Lockyer. He remained in that capacity until 1908 and during the past five years was general assistant to Mr. Lockyer for both the wholesale and retail departments. On the 1st of January, 1913, he became manager of the wholesale department which carries the most complete line of liquors, tobacco and cigars in British Columbia and supplies the branch stores of the Hudson's Bay Company throughout the province. They have a corps of traveling salesmen covering all of British Columbia and making regular trips into the Yukon, where the trade is large. Mr. McLean is in charge of all this work and also manages the operations of the company with all the liquor and tobacco dealers in Vancouver, New Westminster and Victoria. He devotes his entire attention to his business duties and is widely recognized as a young man of splendid ability who has a bright future before him.

BENJAMIN TINGLEY ROGERS.

Great leaders are few. The mass of men seem content to remain in the position in which they are placed by birth, circumstances or environment. Laudable ambition, ready adaptability and capacity for hard work are essential elements of success, and in none of these requirements has Benjamin T. Rogers been found lacking. It is not a matter of marvel, therefore, that he occupies a pre-eminent position among the builders of the northwest, for the real promoters of a country's growth and greatness are they who found and conduct its prosperous business enterprises. In this connection the name of Mr. Rogers is inseparably interwoven with the annals of British Columbia. As a sugar manufacturer and capitalist he has won not only provincial but national reputation, and moreover is entitled to distinction as one whose success has not been allowed to warp his finer sensibilities or crush out the kindly impulses of nature. On the contrary his prosperity has been to him the means of enlarged opportunity and endeavor on behalf of his fellowmen, and his worth in these particulars is attested by the consensus of public opinion. A native of Pennsylvania, Mr. Rogers was born in Philadelphia, October 21, 1865, and is a son of Samuel B. and Clara Augusta (Du Puy) Rogers, who were also natives of the United States. The father was engaged in the sugar refining business in Philadelphia and subsequently went to New Orleans, where he conducted a large refinery under the name of the Planters Sugar Refining Company, remaining in active business in the Crescent city until his death in 1883. His wife came to Vancouver some years afterward and made her home with her son, Benjamin T., until her demise in the year 1910.

Excellent educational opportunities were accorded Benjamin T. Rogers, who after attending the Phillips Academy at Andover, Massachusetts, pursued a technical course in the plant of the Standard Refinery Company at Boston, Massachusetts, where he mastered the subject of sugar chemistry. He then accepted the position of chemist in his father's plant in New Orleans, but had been identified with the business there for less than a year when his father died. Samuel B. Rogers had been a personal friend of Mr. Havemeyer, the sugar king of New York, so that Benjamin T. Rogers entered the Havemeyer & Elder Sugar Refinery at New York with the object of acquainting himself with all departments and every



BENJAMIN T. ROGERS

phase of the business. He began boiling sugar and gained a knowledge of all the processes of manufacture, working his way steadily upward until he became assistant superintendent and eventually superintendent, in which capacity he was serving when he withdrew from that company after seven years' connection therewith. He was ambitious to engage in business on his own account, prompted by an initiative spirit that has been one of the strong elements of his success. In 1890 he came to Vancouver and organized the British Columbia Sugar Refining Company, Ltd., of which he became the president. The new enterprise was started on a limited scale. He built a small plant on the site still occupied and with the growth of the city has annually enlarged the plant until they now have a capacity of twenty times their first annual output. Mr. Rogers has always acted as manager of the business. His entire life has been devoted to this industry and his success has been phenomenal. The secret, however, is not far to seek—it lies in the thoroughness with which he mastered every phase of the business and in the technical training which qualified him for the scientific understanding of the process used. He has ever been watchful of all details pointing to success, has carefully directed and guarded his interests and has been seldom if ever at fault in estimating value in any one point or condition of the business, so that he has been quick to discard the non-essential and at the same utilize the essential to the fullest extent. He has never deviated from the high aim which he set up in connection with the trade and he has justly earned the place which he now occupies as one of the foremost business men of British Columbia.

On the 1st of June, 1892, Mr. Rogers was married at Victoria to Miss Mary Isabella Angus, of Manchester, England, and they have seven children: Blythe Dupuy, Mary Angus, Ernest Theodore, Elsbeth, Phillip Tingley, Margaret and Forrest.

Mr. and Mrs. Rogers are members of St. Paul's Anglican church. Mrs. Rogers takes a very active part in its work and is in hearty sympathy with her husband in his support of charitable and benevolent projects. He served for two or three years as vice president of the Vancouver General Hospital and Mrs. Rogers is a member of its Woman's Auxiliary, of which she was the president for many years. Mr. Rogers votes with the conservative party, but is never active in politics. He finds recreation in shooting and fishing and through his social connection with various leading clubs throughout the country, holding membership in the Vancouver, Terminal City and Royal Vancouver Yacht Clubs of Vancouver, the Union Club of Victoria, the Manitoba Club of Winnipeg, and the Mount Royal Club of Montreal. He was one of the first members and is now commodore of the Royal Vancouver Yacht Club, of which he is an active member. His success now gives him leisure for participating in those things which are a matter of interest and recreation. His ability and his personal worth have made him widely known throughout the country from eastern to western Canada, and he is accorded that tribute of respect which the world instinctively pays to the man who controls fate and carves out his own fortune, employing methods which never seek nor require disguise.

MATHEW JOHN BARR.

Mathew John Barr, a prominent and able business man of Vancouver, connected since 1899 with the firm of Barr & Anderson, plumbers, was born in Abbotsbury, South Wales, November 23, 1875. He is a son of Mathew and Hannah (Clancy) Barr, natives of Scotland, the former of whom died in that country. His wife afterward came to Canada, settling in Winnipeg in 1881 and in 1891 removed to Vancouver, where her death occurred in April, 1911.

The public schools of Winnipeg and the Vancouver high school afforded Mathew John Barr his educational opportunities and after laying aside his books he was apprenticed to the plumbing and heating trade, serving for five years.

At the end of that time, having mastered the work in principle and detail, he founded the firm of McIntyre & Barr in 1897 and he maintained this connection until 1899, when the firm of Barr & Anderson was founded, so continuing to the present time. This firm is one of the strong business factors in the city and controls an important and growing patronage along its special line, both partners being representative, successful and far-sighted business men. Since the foundation of the business Mr. Barr has taken an active and helpful part in its upbuilding and development, his energy, discrimination and enterprise uniting as elements in its substantial success. The company controls important business interests in Vancouver and a more extended mention of its history and activities is found on another page in this work. Mr. Barr is a director in the Metropolitan Building Company, the Vancouver Investment Guarantee Company and the Dominion Glazed Pipe Company, connections which prove the variety and scope of his interests and the recognition which his ability has received in business circles.

On the 26th of November, 1901, in New Westminster, Mr. Barr was united in marriage to Miss Evelyn May Dillabough and they have one son, Mathew Lyle. All kinds of outdoor sports receive Mr. Barr's enthusiastic support but he is especially fond of lacrosse and has played on the Vancouver team for the past twelve years. He is past master of Mount Herman Lodge, A. F. & A. M., and is master of the Vancouver Masonic lodge. He belongs to the Terminal City Club and his religious views are in accord with the doctrines of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Barr is a prominent business man, possessing in his character the energy, aggressiveness and enterprise necessary for business success. He has been an active factor in the expansion of one of the important business houses of Vancouver and his individual success is an element in the city's growth and greatness.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM H. SOULE.

Perhaps no resident of Vancouver has a more interesting history than that of William H. Soule, whose record has been most varied. His history if written in detail would present many a chapter more interesting than any to be found in fiction. He was born in Eastington, near Stroud, Gloucestershire, England, March 16, 1833. This was four years before Queen Victoria ascended the throne. For thirty years he sailed the seven seas and then spent between three and four decades with the Hastings Mill Company of Vancouver. He was but a boy of fifteen when he sailed from Gloucester, as an apprentice to Price & Company, lumber dealers of Quebec, on his first ship, the barque Carolina, and remained on her two years, making two round trips annually between Gloucester and Quebec. It was a strange coincidence which brought him on his first voyage to the land which many years afterward was to become his place of residence. He next went as a common seaman on the barque Resolution, of Liverpool, which sailed for a cargo of cotton to Apalachicola, a cotton port in the southern United States. In 1855 he was a member of the crew of the Edward Bilton, on its voyage from Newcastle to Odessa for wheat, which on the outward voyage was loaded with coal for Constantinople. Discharging the cargo there, they proceeded on to their destination, and Christmas day of that year was spent on the Black Sea. Captain Soule afterward shipped on an American vessel, the Massachusetts, which, after loading railway metals at Newport, Wales, sprang a leak and would have sunk in the Bristol Channel had the captain not beached her at Barrie island, near Cardiff, just in time to save her from going down.

Captain Soule afterward went to Barcelona and subsequently shipped upon a newly built vessel at Belfast bound for Hong Kong. He next changed to an American ship which was loaded at tea ports of the Orient, and on the Albatross went to Calcutta and back to Boston. He next sailed on the Ganges to Cal-



CAPTAIN WILLIAM H. SOULE

utta, where the vessel remained during the **mutiny**. A brother who visited him in Vancouver twenty years ago served throughout that period of hostility between the English and the natives. Captain Soule witnessed some wonderful fireworks, depicting one of the battles, Lucknow. The combustibles, ignited by accident, made a display so novel to the natives that they were greatly frightened and fled in all directions. The memory of their ludicrous flight causes the Captain many a quiet laugh to this day.

Not long afterward Captain Soule became mate upon a barque which put out from Singapore for Bangkok and Siam, for rice, with a Chinese crew and a supercargo of three boxes, each containing ten thousand Mexican silver dollars belonging to one of the shipowners. The skipper and mate were the only whites. A day and a half out the vessel sprang a serious leak and at once the compradore, a Chinaman, and all the Chinese crew wanted to take to the boats and make for the land. The exigencies of the occasion made it necessary that Mr. Soule threaten the Chinamen with pistols to make them pump, while he too was helping, in order to keep the vessel afloat to reach Singapore. In August, 1862, he sailed from Liverpool on the Wild Hunter, of Boston. This proved to be the most momentous voyage of his life, because it took him to San Francisco, at which place he became a passenger on the Brother Jonathan, a vessel bound for Victoria, British Columbia. From that city Captain Soule went in the old Enterprise to New Westminster and met John McLennan, who was purser on the boat and the first man he knew in this country. After one night in New Westminster Captain Soule proceeded to the gold fields, traveling by steamer from New Westminster to Fort Yale and thence on foot to Spuzzum Bridge, where he spent the night on a bed of poles and boughs, and the following day plodded on toward Williams creek, a distance of four hundred miles, walking all the way save for a short steamer trip from Soda creek to the mouth of the canal. At that time Joseph Trutch was building a part of the Cariboo road under Jackass mountain; between Boston Bar and Lytton. This they had to skirt. Captain Soule and his companion, Mr. McLennan, found it a difficult walk over that four hundred miles, for when they started each was carrying a pack of one hundred and ten pounds. They saw many men going in and met many others coming out, each with varying stories of success or failure. Captain Soule was not successful in his search for gold, and although he had a number of claims returned with no more than he possessed when he entered the country. His ambition was to accumulate money enough to buy a ship for use in the cotton trade. At this time John Wheeler had a claim at Boston Bar, and Captain Soule united with him to work it. The claim was situated on the old river bottom of the Fraser. They felled trees and whipsawed the timber for their shafting and then sunk a shaft some forty feet, but with indifferent success. They had a garden and grew their needed vegetables on the surface, while but a few feet beneath, in the gravel, they were taking out gold. The precious metal was obtained only in small quantities but still there was sufficient to make the labor worth while.

Returning to Vancouver, Captain Soule went on to Port Gamble on Puget Sound and thence sailed to Honolulu with lumber. With several others he then made a contract to build a wagon road over Donald Highland. They were to be paid per rod, but worked so fast that the contractor cancelled the contract, declaring they were making too much money. In 1860 Captain Soule returned to Vancouver and, as he says, "stuck his stake" and has resided here continuously since. In 1871 he established himself in the business of a stevedore, in connection with the Hastings mill, and carried on that enterprise for about thirty-four years or until he retired to private life about seven years ago. Under his management the business had grown to such an extent that he had agents in the United States and also in Europe.

On the 17th of January, 1878, Captain Soule was united in marriage to Mrs. Theresa Patterson, the widow of Captain Calvin Patterson, who at an early date had come to Vancouver, where he died as the result of an accident. Mrs. Soule

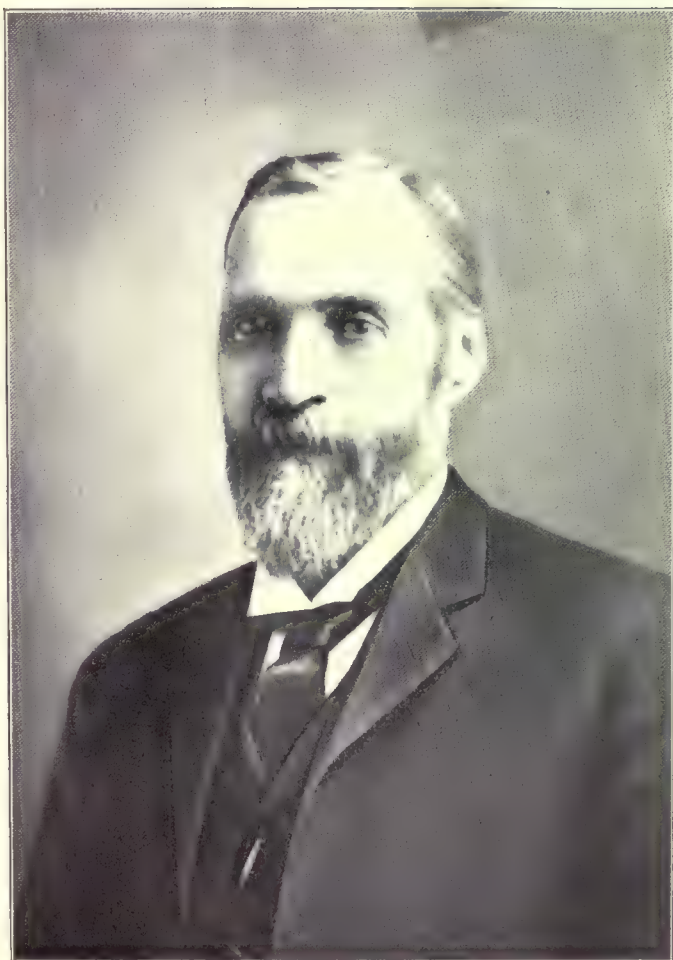
was born in Manchester, England, but after the death of her parents came with her brother to New York city, where she was educated and grew to womanhood. Unto Captain and Mrs. Soule have been born two children: Alfred Hastings, who is now a resident of Victoria; and Estelle Budding, the wife of Alexander McKelvie. When the great conflagration in 1886 devastated Vancouver and the home of Captain Soule was reduced to ashes, he and his family removed to his boat, the Robert Kerr, which lay at anchor in the harbor, making their home thereon for a year or until a new house was erected at the corner of Powell and Dundee streets. This was then an entirely different residential section than it is at present and they made their home there for about twenty years. In 1906 they removed to their modern and commodious home at No. 1136 Pacific street, and here Captain and Mrs. Soule are now spending the evening of their lives in honorable retirement and pleasing surroundings. The old barque, Robert Kerr, passed from his ownership to the Canadian Pacific Railway and was for years used by that corporation as a "coal hulk" but was eventually wrecked on the reef near Nanaimo, where her storm-shattered skeleton is now passing into decay. It was Captain Soule who owned the first ship of Vancouver.

When the city of Vancouver was first created Captain Soule was a candidate for its first board of aldermen, while his old friend and associate, H. M. Alexander, was the candidate of the conservative party for the office of mayor. The liberals won the day, however, and both Captain Soule and his friend met defeat. Captain Soule and his family are of the Episcopal faith. He assisted in the erection of the first three churches in Vancouver and hung the bell in the first house of worship. He is a valued member of the Commercial Club and also belongs to the Progress Club of Vancouver. It has been said that "Captain and Mrs. Soule are known for their kind-hearted hospitality and high moral standards, and their influence for good will long be felt in British Columbia after the final act of life is ended and the curtain has been rung down forever."

THOMAS KIDD.

Thomas Kidd, who is now living retired on his beautiful ranch, comprised of a hundred and eighty acres of Lulu Island's fertile land, was born in County Down, Ireland, on the 23d of February, 1846. He is a son of William and Margaret (Garrett) Kidd, who were also natives of the Emerald isle, where they passed their entire lives.

The first seventeen years in the life of Thomas Kidd were passed in the parental home in the unvaried routine characteristic of rural sections. His energies were largely devoted to the acquirement of an education until 1863, in which year he laid aside his text-books and started out to make his own way in the world. In common with the majority of youths of his age, he longed to pursue his career in the colonies, where life afforded the varying experiences, unusual happenings and strange adventures that attract and fill the dreams of every enterprising and ambitious lad. His desire was gratified and soon after leaving school in 1863 he took passage for New Zealand on a sailing vessel, spending a hundred days at sea. Some three months after his arrival he enlisted as a private in the Second Company, Third Regiment of Waikato Volunteers, organized to put down the natives, who had started a revolution. He remained in the service until 1866, being discharged with the rank of corporal. Soon thereafter he started for California, where he took up his residence in 1867. For a time he engaged in ranching in Mendocino county, but he subsequently abandoned this activity and turned his attention to logging, which he followed in that county for several years. Later with a party of four friends he traveled down the coast and across the state to Inyo county, where he remained until 1874. In January of that year he returned to San Francisco and took passage for British Columbia, arriving at Victoria on the 11th of February. A few days later he



THOMAS KIDD

went to New Westminster, and there he formed the acquaintance of a Mr. Brighthouse. With this gentleman and a Mr. Scratchly he came to Lulu Island, where he worked for them for a while, but in the summer he filed on a hundred and sixty acres of land and began farming for himself. This tract forms the principal part of his present valuable ranch, the boundaries of which he later extended by the purchase of twenty acres, and here he has ever since made his home. His early experiences were very similar in every respect to those of other pioneers of Lulu Island. He encountered innumerable obstacles and hardships, but he possesses the tenacity of purpose and perseverance which invariably lead to the goal and zealously applied himself to the achievement of his ambition. His energies were devoted to general farming and stock-raising, both of which proved profitable under his capable management, and today he is the owner of one of the attractive and most valuable farms in this section. As his circumstances permitted he replaced the crude structures first erected on his land with more pretentious buildings, and from time to time added various other improvements. Here he is passing his latter days in well earned ease, surrounded with every comfort and enjoying an annual income from his farm which far more than supplies the needs of himself and family.

In September, 1883, Mr. Kidd was married to Miss Letitia Smith, a daughter of Peter and Myra Smith, the event occurring at Ladner, and to them have been born six children. In order of birth they are as follows: Agnes, the wife of G. H. Harris; Margaret and Gertrude, both of whom are at home; a daughter and son who died in infancy; and Joseph W., who was drowned when he was twenty-two years of age.

In his earlier years Mr. Kidd figured prominently in municipal politics, being one of the leaders of his party during the pioneer period. He was numbered among the progressive and enterprising citizens of the municipality and gave efficient service in the council of Richmond, of which body he was a member for several years. In 1894, the year the Westminster electoral district was divided into four ridings, he was elected to the provincial parliament, where he served until 1902. In his political principles Mr. Kidd is a liberal, but at local elections he votes for the man he deems best qualified to give the people efficient service. Probably no one in the community is more familiar with the early events which helped to shape the destiny of the northwest than Mr. Kidd, as for practically forty years he has been in close touch with the affairs of the district, much of that period having been spent in the public service in various capacities.

HENRY SIMON VAUGHAN.

While the record of the business man may be less spectacular than that of the statesman or military leader it is none the less essential and no less valuable as a force in advancement. In fact, the stable prosperity and substantial growth of every community depends upon its enterprising and able business men who give to it its great business institutions, utilizing every means that comes to hand not only to advance their own interests but also to promote the public welfare. To this class belongs Henry Simon Vaughan, who for twenty-three years has been connected with what is now the firm of Ceperley, Rounsefell & Company, Ltd., and who is, moreover, one of the most reliable, progressive and able business men in Vancouver at the present time. He was born in Liverpool, England, April 3, 1870, and is a son of Simon and Sarah (de Wolf) Vaughan, the former a Canadian and a descendant of an old Loyalist family and head of the firm of S. Vaughan & Company, ship owners and brokers of Liverpool, England, until his return to Canada in 1882. In the Dominion he settled at Wolfville, Nova Scotia, and in 1891 came to Vancouver with his family, where he lived retired until his death. His wife was a daughter of William H. de Wolf,

of Wolfville, Nova Scotia, and a member of an old Loyalist family from whom the town took its name.

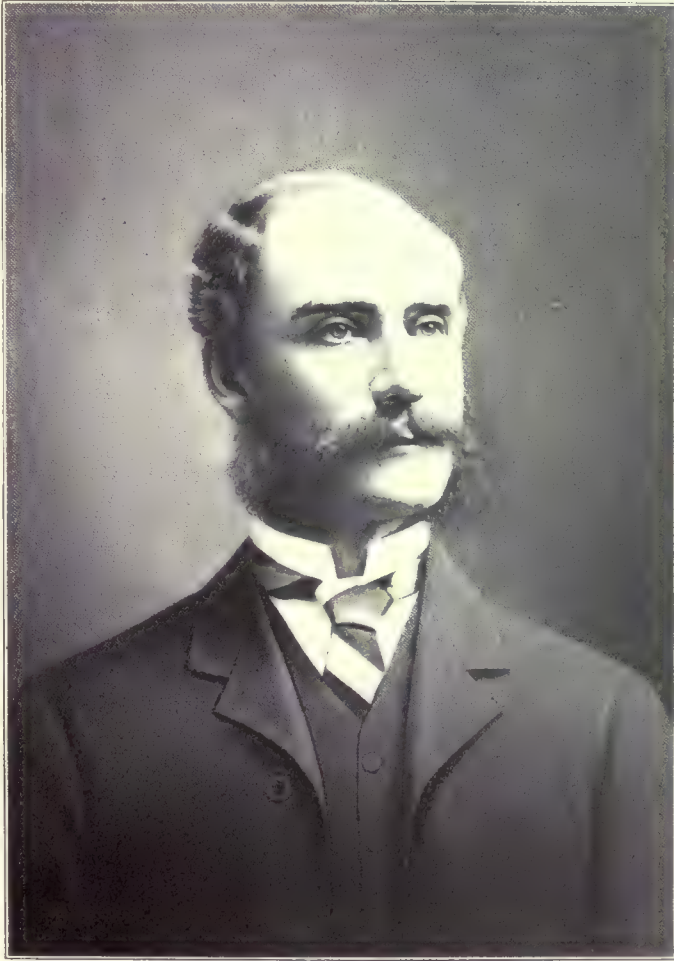
Henry Simon Vaughan acquired his education in the public schools of his native city and in Acadia College there, after which he entered the employ of Rhodes, Curry & Company of Amherst, Nova Scotia, with whom he remained until 1891. In that year he came to Vancouver, British Columbia, and became associated with what is now the firm of Ceperley, Rounsefell & Company, Ltd., with whom he has continued since that time—a period of twenty-three years. The firm was founded in 1886 under the style of Ross & Ceperley, its organizer being H. T. Ceperley. It later became Ceperley, Rounsefell & Company upon admission to the firm of F. W. Rounsefell and it so continued until its incorporation as Ceperley, Rounsefell & Company, Ltd. The present officers are H. T. Ceperley, president; F. W. Rounsefell, managing director; H. S. Vaughan, vice president; and George Rorie, secretary and treasurer. The company does a general insurance, real-estate and financial brokerage business and is one of the oldest and largest firms of its kind in British Columbia. It is general agent in the province for the Liverpool & London & Globe Insurance Company, Ltd.; the Phoenix Assurance Company, Ltd., of London, England; the British America Assurance Company; the Thames & Mersey Marine Insurance Company, Ltd.; the Canadian Railway Accident Insurance Company, and the National Provincial Plate Glass Company, Ltd. It is also agent in Vancouver for the Canadian Mortgage Association. In the development of this immense business Henry S. Vaughan has proven an active and helpful factor during the twenty-three years of his connection with it and his energy, ability and executive power have in an important way influenced its policies and effected the character and direction of its development. He gives his full attention to the concern and his time is altogether occupied with the manifold duties which his ability brings upon him and with those which devolve upon him as one of the chief executives of a large and growing business corporation. His associates respect him as an able, far-sighted and discriminating man and his record is in all respects a gratifying and enviable one.

On the 2d of October, 1902, Mr. Vaughan was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth J. Sharples, of Vancouver, a daughter of Isaac and Margaret Sharples. Mr. and Mrs. Vaughan have two children, Kenneth S. and Margaret de Wolf. Mr. Vaughan is a member of the Anglican church and is a conservative in his political beliefs. He is, however, not active in politics, preferring to spend his leisure hours in his home with his wife and children. He is a devoted husband and father and in private life a charming and courteous gentleman, qualities which have drawn to him a representative and extensive circle of friends.

JOSEPH DESPARD PEMBERTON.

No history of British Columbia would be complete or satisfactory without prominent reference to the late Joseph Despard Pemberton, so important was the part which he played in the development of this section of the country. His name is written large in its annals for the work which he accomplished made known to the world in considerable measure the possibilities, resources and opportunities of the Pacific coast region. After his connection with the preliminary surveys he aided in the later material development of the country and also in shaping its political history.

He was born in Dublin, Ireland, in 1821, a son of Joseph Pemberton and a grandson of the Rt. Hon. Joseph Pemberton, of Clontarf, Dublin, and Lord Mayor of the city in 1806. Joseph Despard Pemberton was educated at Trinity College in Dublin, where he was a pupil of Mr. Hemans, M. I. C. E., M. R. I. A. Obtaining expert knowledge of the profession in which he wished to engage his ability led him into important relations. He was assistant engineer of the Great



JOSEPH D. PEMBERTON



Southern & Western Railway and was assistant engineer to Sir John McNeil, LL. D., F. R. S., M. I. C. E. and M. R. I. A. Subsequently Mr. Pemberton became engineer for the Exeter & Crediton Railway and was also engineer of a part of the East Lancashire Railway. He made the design for the Crystal Palace of London, for which he was awarded a bronze medal. His high standing in his profession and the recognition of his ability are further shown by the fact that he was professor of engineering and mathematics in the Royal Agricultural College of Cirencester, where he remained for two years, resigning to join the service of the Hudson's Bay Company in British Columbia as colonial surveyor and engineer.

Mr. Pemberton left England early in 1851 and started for the Pacific coast by way of the Panama route. He stopped for a time to become engineer of the Panama Railroad, which was then being built. The trip which he made from the old world to the new was at that time a very perilous and fatiguing one. No railway had been built across the isthmus and travel was in open boats up the Chagres river, exposed to heat and malaria at all times. Mr. Pemberton contracted the fever and almost lost his life but at length succeeded in dispelling the fever through the procedure of jumping from shipboard into the salt water. At length he reached Victoria in safety and on his arrival quarters were assigned him in the old fort. He lost no time in getting to work, being fully determined to explore the country which was then almost absolutely unknown. He made a somewhat hazardous trip to Cowichan Lake in 1852, being the first white man to make that district, his observations made along the journey proving in later years invaluable to the early settlers.

In 1853 Mr. Pemberton went to examine the coal fields reported at Saanich, traveling in a canoe with five French Canadian voyageurs as a crew, but on reaching his destination he discovered the deposit to be only lignite. The party found it necessary to make a hurried departure, owing to the excitable Pen-alahut Indians under Chief Mock-Mook-Tan, who gave chase and fired their guns at the party, but the Indians were soon outdistanced by the white men. The old chief later became one of Mr. Pemberton's most faithful friends and servants.

From 1853 until 1855 Mr. Pemberton was engaged upon the trigonometrical survey of the island from Sooke to Nanaimo, the result of which work was published in 1855 by John Arrowsmith of London. This work was one of great difficulty and hardship and was attended at all times with considerable danger. The stations were often treetops from which the angles were taken. The difficulty of transportation, too, was another great hindrance, the territory being virgin with no roads across it. The bush and rocks made it a most formidable undertaking, but with his undaunted energy and natural love of duty Mr. Pemberton finally accomplished what he undertook. In 1857 the same coast line was surveyed by Captain G. H. Richards, later Admiral Sir G. H. Richards, and a comparison of the two surveys shows only a difference of fifty feet in one hundred miles, a fact decidedly complimentary to Mr. Pemberton when one takes into consideration the great difficulties under which he labored. In 1852 Mr. Pemberton, associated with J. N. McKay of the Indian department, examined the coal measures of Nanaimo, out of which sections were made, and a report of the work and the surrounding country was sent to London. The result of this report was that in the following year a number of miners with machinery and necessary supplies were dispatched to the field to open and work the mines with Mr. McKay as manager. Mr. Pemberton was also one of the first white men to cross Vancouver island. In 1857 he was the leader of an expedition to ascertain whether gold existed on the island and, accompanied by Captain Gooch and a party of seven, he traced the Cowichan river to its source; traversed the island and reached Nitinat on the shores of the Pacific after many adventures and hardships. In 1860 his book on British Columbia and Vancouver island was published by Longman and proved of great assistance to intending settlers. In 1859 he occupied the position of surveyor general of British Columbia under

appointment of Queen Victoria, and the commission is signed by her personally. He served until the end of 1864, when he resigned. While hurrying along Esquimalt road on government business Mr. Pemberton met with a serious accident, being thrown from his horse, and the effects of the fall he felt throughout the remainder of his life. It was due to this accident that he resigned his position as surveyor general.

In addition to the important work already mentioned it should be said that Mr. Pemberton designed and erected the Race Rocks and Fisgard lighthouses and as surveyor general he laid out and constructed the first roads in the city and county. He was a member of the commission to consider the question of the improvement of Victoria harbor and when the house voted money for dredging the spit he went to England and purchased the machinery for a dredge and tug. Both the dredge and tug were built after he had resigned his position as surveyor general but his ideas and plans were carried out by his successor. Mr. Pemberton also gave evidence of his genial public spirit when he designed, surveyed, constructed and presented to the government the present Oak Bay avenue extending through Gonzales, Mr. Pemberton's estate, which at that time comprised twelve hundred acres. This is but one instance of his many public benefactions.

From 1856 until 1859 Mr. Pemberton was a member of the first legislative assembly of Vancouver island. He was a member of the executive council of the island and surveyor general from September, 1859, to October, 1864, when he resigned. He was a member of the legislative council of Vancouver island from April, 1864, to October of that year. After the union of Vancouver island and British Columbia he was a member of the legislative council of British Columbia, representing Victoria district during the sessions of 1867 and 1868. He surveyed the town of Victoria as first mapped out and had the first roads in the city and district constructed. His general knowledge, gained from his exploration of the island, in addition to his ready ability to cope with any and all emergencies, made him a most valuable official and one upon whom all reliability could be placed. A man of accurate knowledge of local conditions, he could always be depended upon for a ready solution of any perplexing question. He was also a man of quick decision and seldom erred in his judgment.

In 1858 Mr. Pemberton had laid out the town of Derby, the then proposed capital of British Columbia, and now a part of Victoria. He had previously taken up twelve hundred acres of land, built thereon a fine residence and made other improvements. This is now retained by the family. The residence is surrounded by most beautiful grounds and occupies a splendid location overlooking the Pacific ocean. It is a fine type of old English country home and is indeed beautiful. It was to this home that Mr. Pemberton retired to lead the quiet life of a country gentleman, only to emerge at the call of duty. Passionately fond of horses, he had great ability in training them and was a bold and judicious horseman. He also became an extensive breeder of shorthorn cattle as well as Clydesdale horses and was the pioneer in both lines in his part of the province. The value of his work in introducing high-grade stock at that time is beyond computation. His contribution to the material progress of the province in this direction alone would seem to warrant a place for him in the history of British Columbia.

In 1864 Mr. Pemberton married Miss Theresa Jane Despard Grautoff, a native of England but of German lineage. They became the parents of six children, all natives of Victoria, namely: Frederick Bernard, who is mentioned at length on another page of this work; Joseph D., of Victoria, a surveyor and member of the firm of Pemberton & Son; W. P. D., of Victoria; Ada G., the wife of H. R. Beaven; Sophia Theresa, the wife of Canon Beanlands, for twenty-five years rector of Christ's church, Victoria; and Susan Harriett, the wife of William Curbis Sampson, of Victoria. In 1887 Mr. Pemberton with his son Frederick formed the firm of Pemberton & Son.

Throughout his life Mr. Pemberton was known as a friend and champion of the cause of education, evidence of this being found in the fact that he built the first schoolhouse in Victoria. His death occurred very suddenly, November 11, 1893, and his funeral was attended by the executive council in a body as well as by the mayor and board of aldermen and all the professional and business men of the city. His demise caused general grief and regret and his passing has been a distinct loss to British Columbia and his beloved Victoria. Many expressions of sorrow and condolence were received by the family from all parts of Canada and high encomiums were pronounced upon him by the press. He possessed a cheery, sunshiny nature, always inclined to optimism rather than pessimism. In fact he was polished, gallant and courteous under all circumstances—a fine type of the Irish gentleman of the old school. His public spirit found expression after his death in the terms of his will whereby Pemberton Gymnasium was erected and presented to the city. Another of his benefactions was the operating theatre of the Jubilee Hospital. His interest in religion was a part of his life work for he was always a firm supporter and member of the Anglican church and was responsible for the erection of Christ's church. Notwithstanding his life was an intensely active and busy one he ever found opportunity to aid in the development of British Columbia and his part in the early exploration, growth and improvement of the province was a most important one. Too great credit cannot be given him for his influence on the social and material development of the northwest. He is survived by his widow and their family, Mrs. Pemberton now occupying the beautiful estate Gonzales, where she spends her days amid lovely surroundings, enjoying excellent health and taking a keen interest in all movements that have for their object the betterment of the social and moral conditions of the people.

JOHN KYLE, HON. A. R. C. A.

John Kyle, an artist of wide renown residing in Vancouver, has for the past three years held the highest position in art work in the province, having charge of drawing in the normal school. He has been a prominent figure in educational circles, having organized and served as supervisor of the night schools. His birth occurred in Hawick, Scotland, his parents being Andrew and Agnes (Waugh) Kyle, of that place. They are still residents of Hawick, and the father is now living retired.

John Kyle obtained his early education in the public schools of his native land and subsequently attended the Royal College of Art in London for three years and also Julian's Studio at Paris, having won scholarships to both institutions. The honors he received include art masters' certificates on groups one and four, and almost complete on groups two and three. He was a medalist and prize winner in national competition, obtaining fifteen prizes for design, modeling, painting, etc. His studies embraced drawing from life, drawing from antique, drawing antique from memory, modeling from life, modeling from antique, modeling design, anatomy, principles of ornament, painting from still life, painting ornament, perspective, architecture, geometry and building construction (advanced). For a period of four years he was engaged at Huddersfield, England, as head assistant in the art department of the Technical College. The principal writes of him as follows: "I have much pleasure in stating that Mr. J. Kyle has been head assistant lecturer in the art department of the college for nearly four sessions. He has in all respects acquitted himself admirably of the various duties entrusted to him. He has lectured on anatomy, figure drawing, principles of ornament, etc., and taught modelling and still life painting, as well as taught in the pupil teachers' classes. * * * As a colleague Mr. Kyle will be found most courteous, and I recommend him without the slightest hesitation or reserve, feeling quite certain that you will obtain no better candidate. I should hear of Mr.

Kyle's success with even greater pleasure but for the loss which I shall suffer here."

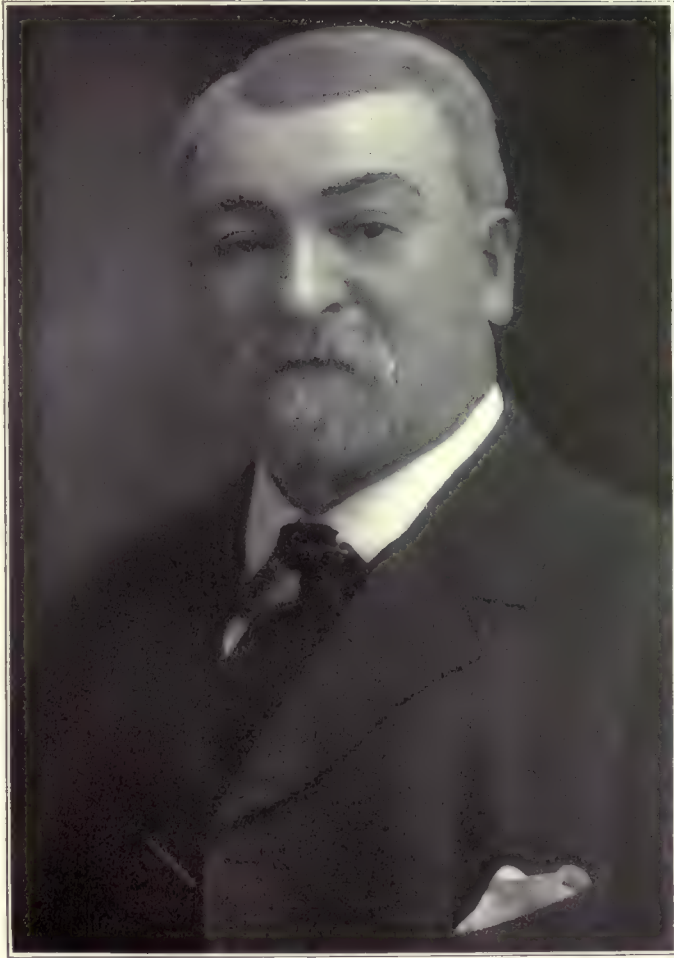
Mr. George Marples, A. R. C. A., says: "Mr. Kyle can maintain discipline without being a martinet; the good feeling here among his students was not only proof of their appreciation of his efforts as a teacher, but of his tactfulness in his general dealings with them. * * *" Mr. Kyle took charge of and organized the art work in the public schools and established an art school at Alloa, Scotland, where he remained for two years. Alexander J. Mullan, convener of Alloa Academy and Alloa continuation classes, under date of October 17, 1904, wrote as follows: "I have pleasure in certifying that Mr. Kyle has been in the service of the Alloa burgh school board for the last two years. During that time he has acted as organizing art master for all our schools. In this capacity he has been particularly successful. He has also had full charge of the continuation classes—art subjects—and there has likewise given entire satisfaction. Either as an organizer or teacher we could not have, nor do we desire, any one better or more enthusiastic. His views on educational ideals are sound, and he has the necessary ability to put these ideas into practical shape. While, therefore, I will regret exceedingly his departure from Alloa, I have no hesitation in recommending him for the situation—organizing art master—he is now applying for."

In April, 1906, Mr. Kyle came to Vancouver, British Columbia, as superintendent of drawing in the Vancouver public schools, holding that position for four years. On the expiration of that period he took charge of drawing in the normal school and this position, which is the most important in art work in the province, he has held to the present time. While acting as superintendent of drawing in the public schools, in the fall of 1909, he organized the night schools on all subjects. The work was begun with four hundred pupils, and there are now over two thousand students who attend the evening classes during six months of each year. Mr. Kyle has annually served as supervisor of the night schools and his labors in this connection have been far-reaching effect and importance.

Mr. Kyle is financially interested in and a director of the British Pacific Trust Company, Limited. He is a director of the Art, Historical and Scientific Society of Vancouver, a member of the British Columbia Society of Fine Arts and the Young Men's Christian Association. As an artist he has won deserved and enviable recognition, and his name has long been an honored one in both educational and art circles of British Columbia.

STEPHEN TINGLEY.

Among the most notable of the pioneer residents of Yale is numbered Stephen Tingley, living retired after thirty years of close identification with the business interests of the community. He was born at Fort Cumberland, New Brunswick, September 13, 1839, and is a son of Caleb and Deborah Tingley. His education was acquired in the public schools of his native city and he remained at home until he was nineteen years of age, in which year he started for California, journeying by way of the isthmus of Panama to San Francisco and locating in the Golden State in 1858, before the construction of an overland railroad. In 1861 he removed to Yale and began prospecting and mining but engaged in it only a short time, later going to the Cariboo. He was obliged to walk the entire distance of over six hundred miles from Esquimalt to the Cariboo, his difficulties being augmented by the weight of one hundred pounds of provisions which he carried. He mined for two seasons and afterward joined F. J. Barnard in the operation of the first mail coach between Fort Yale and Richfield. He started in this business in 1864 and later purchased his partner's interest, conducting the enterprise alone for over thirty years, after which he sold out and retired,



STEPHEN TINGLEY



making his home in Ashcroft. As a business man he has been conspicuous among his associates not only for his success but for his probity and fairness and his honorable methods.

Mr. Tingley has been twice married. By his first union he had two sons, Clarence and Fred, both of whom live in Vancouver. In 1877 he married Miss Pauline Lewmeister, of Victoria, and they have two daughters: Mrs. Vincent, of Calgary, Alberta; and Mrs. E. G. Thompson, of Westminster. Fraternally Mr. Tingley is affiliated with the Masonic order. He is numbered among the real pioneers in this section of the country and has witnessed its entire growth, expansion and development. He can remember clearly when the evidences of pioneer life were many and he has seen them replaced by those of advanced civilization. In this work he has borne an honorable and important part and his active life has left a distinct impress upon local history.

JOHN G. ULLOCK.

John G. Ullock, controlling important real-estate brokerage interests in Vancouver and further connected with the business life of the city as secretary of the Great West Sand & Gravel Company, Limited, was born in Black River, New Brunswick, September 17, 1861. He is a son of Jeremiah and Annie (McMaster) Ullock, natives of that province, the former the proprietor of a large grist and carding mill and an extensive lumber business at Black River. He had also many other important commercial interests there and was a well known and prominent citizen. Both parents have passed away.

John G. Ullock acquired his education in the public and high schools of his native city and remained there until he was nineteen years of age, when he went to Winnipeg, Manitoba. Soon afterward he engaged in the mercantile business at Jack Fish Bay, on Lake Superior, and later was interested along the same line at Schreiber, Ontario. He came in 1898 to British Columbia and settled in Golden, where he purchased the Kootenay House, which he operated for two years, selling it in order to purchase the Columbia House. This he managed from 1900 to 1907 and he made it during that time one of the modern and profitable hotels in the city. In the latter year he disposed of his interest in it and came to Vancouver, turning his attention to the real-estate brokerage business, in which he is still active, having secured a profitable and representative patronage as his knowledge of land values and his high business integrity became generally known and recognized. Naturally Mr. Ullock has been carried forward into important relations with business life in this city, for his ability commands opportunities of which his energy and resourcefulness make the best possible use. In May, 1911, in cooperation with W. H. Meikle and Charles Cartwright he aided in the organization of the Great West Sand & Gravel Company, Limited, with offices in Vancouver and North Vancouver and with docks and bunkers in the latter city. Mr. Ullock is secretary of this concern and in this position his excellent demonstrative and organizing ability has been called forth, much of the rapid expansion and development of the business being due to him. In 1912 the company added a coal department and this branch has already proven profitable and important. Since 1907, Mr. Ullock has in his private capacity controlled large timber interests on the mainland and on Vancouver island and he is constantly extending the field of his activities, his powers developing with the passing years.

In January, 1900, Mr. Ullock was united in marriage in Fort William, Ontario, to Miss Annie Doyle, of North Bay, that province, and they have two children, Alice McMaster and Jack Findlay. Mr. Ullock was captain of the Rifle Association at Golden and while a resident of that city did a great deal of rifle and trap shooting, being considered one of the best shots in the community, and won many valuable medals. Although he is a fine target shot he is espe-

cially fond of bear and of all kinds of wild-game hunting and has spent a great many of his leisure hours in this sport. He is in addition a noted curler and has won many prizes for proficiency in this art. He is one of the officers of the Vancouver Curling Club and was an organizer of the Bonspiel which took place in this city in the winter of 1912-13. It proved a great success, two hundred visitors from outside the municipality making it the largest affair of this kind in Canada with the exception of that held in Winnipeg.

Mr. Ullock is a conservative in his political beliefs and is connected fraternally with Mountain Lodge, No. 13, A. F. & A. M., of which he is a past master. He belongs to the Terminal City Club. A man of broad views, progressive ideas and modern standards, his influence has been felt as a constructive force in the development of the institutions with which he is connected and indirectly in the promotion of general business activity in the city. Business men respect him for his reliability, his integrity and his enterprising spirit and in social relations his sterling traits of character have drawn to him many friends.

JOHN JARDINE.

John Jardine, of Esquimalt, Victoria, British Columbia, now lives retired in his beautiful home, "Ellerslie," on the water front, enjoying peace and rest after an active career and a round of ceaseless activity in the interests of the province and his city. Not only did he do valuable work in the provincial parliament, but took an active part in settling labor questions as member of the Royal Commission of Labor, and did efficient work as member of the Board of Trade in improving shipping and harbor conditions at Victoria. John Jardine was born in Lockerbie, Dumfriesshire, Scotland, September 24, 1854, a son of John and Janet (Montgomery) Jardine, both of that shire. The father was prominent in the industrial life of his district, where he was engaged in the manufacture of nails. Both parents spent their entire lives in Scotland, where they passed away.

John Jardine was educated in the parish school of Dryfesdale, his head master being Alexander Ferguson. Upon leaving the schoolroom he learned the trade of house painter under his eldest brother, Thomas, serving an apprenticeship of five years. He then followed his trade in his native country for about three years, but being impressed with the stories which reached him of opportunities which the North American northwest held out, he crossed the Atlantic in July, 1880, going to St. Paul and living there until 1884, when he came to Victoria. Here he continued to follow his trade continuously until 1907. His implicit faith and confidence in this great province is demonstrated by his investments, which are all purely local. He has a fine ranch located on the British Columbia electric line, near Langley, at Jardine, which station was named in his honor. However, he has never resided upon his property, leaving its operation to others. He purchased the ranch not many years after his arrival in Victoria from the Hudson's Bay Company. From the same company he obtained in May, 1901, the site of his beautiful home, "Ellerslie," which he built in the beginning of this century. This site permits of a magnificent view, embracing the parliament buildings, the lieutenant governor's residence, and places of interest in all parts of Victoria. However, the most lasting impression one receives from this site is the view of Victoria's harbor and the ocean, with the ships sailing and steaming to and from practically every port of the world, the busy harbor life emphasized by heavily loaded lighters, capacious tenders, swiftly moving launches and hundreds of pleasure craft.

On July 5, 1880, Mr. Jardine was married, in Cumberland, England, to Miss Jane King Stoddart, of Lockerbie, Scotland. Mr. Jardine has ever taken an active and most laudable part in promoting the interests of the province and city. On October 3, 1903, he contested the Esquimalt electoral district but was defeated by fifteen votes. On February 23, 1907, he again entered the field as a candidate and through the combination vote of the liberal and labor parties was carried to



JOHN JARDINE

success. His term in the provincial house was of benefit to his constituents and productive of desirable results. Although always inclined toward the liberal party, Mr. Jardine is never narrowly partisan but preserves a commendable independence of view. He is a staunch supporter of the McBride and present government. Although the underlying principles of the Christian religion have guided him in all his actions, he has never seen fit to ally himself with any denomination and preserves an equally free and independent thought as regards religious observances. Several years ago Mr. Jardine contested for a seat in the city council to represent the south ward and at that time drew the attention of the public to the necessity for a breakwater from Holland Point to Brochie Edge. For the purpose of further impressing this need upon the minds of the public, he became a member of the Board of Trade, in which connection he was more likely to impress his views upon prominent men. He is still a member of this organization. He is particularly active in all things pertaining to the welfare and judicious development of the part of the city in which he resides. He has unshakable confidence in Victoria and its future as a residential city, as a commercial center, and as a great harbor. Moreover, he entertains the same views towards the whole province, and no doubt the great empire which he sees in his mind's eye rising in the northwest will be a realized fact before many years. Mr. Jardine is also interested in the labor situation and has done able work as a member of the Royal Labor Commission. His activities from every point of view have been largely beneficial to the province, and while he has attained individual success his exertions on behalf of the public good cannot be too highly valued.

GEORGE FREDERICK BALDWIN.

Vancouver numbers among its most able, efficient and far-sighted public servants George Frederick Baldwin, now acting as city comptroller, his election to this office following signally able work in various other important capacities and a career in the public service extending from the time of the incorporation of the city. He was born in New Brunswick, January 10, 1850, and is a son of Thomas and Jane (Acheson) Baldwin, the former a native of England and the latter of Ireland. In 1850 they removed to Haldimand county, Ontario, and there the father engaged in farming and lumbering, occupations which he followed for the remainder of his life, his death occurring in Ontario.

In the acquirement of an education George Frederick Baldwin attended public school in Ontario and afterward completed the course in Woodstock College, that province. After his graduation he became a teacher in the public schools of Ontario and Manitoba and followed this occupation until 1884, when he went to Victoria, engaging in that city in journalism and becoming one of the first reporters on the Times. After one year he moved to Vancouver and upon the incorporation of the city was appointed first assessment commissioner, tax collector and city treasurer, beginning thus a career in public life which has been varied in service and faultless in honor. He retained all three positions to which he was first appointed until 1905, when a separate department was formed for the assessment work. However, Mr. Baldwin continued as treasurer and tax collector until 1907, when he was appointed city comptroller, which office he still holds, proving his loyalty, public spirit and business ability in the able discharge of his important duties. He has been active in the public service since the incorporation of the city and is one of the few who have been so long connected with municipal affairs. He was elected a member of the first school board of Vancouver, serving for seven years, and in that capacity, as in all others, proved his executive ability and his civic spirit. He is treasurer for 1913 of the Vancouver Exhibition Association and takes a great deal of interest in this work, as he does in everything tending to promote the best interests of the city.

In Tacoma, Washington, Mr. Baldwin was united in marriage to Miss Minnie L. Higgins, of Wolfville, Nova Scotia, and they are the parents of two sons, Harold R., a clerk in the city hall in Vancouver, and Sidney G., who is studying medicine at McGill University. Mr. Baldwin is connected with the Ancient Order of United Workmen and is a member of the Terminal City Club. He is one of the few men who have served the city of Vancouver since its incorporation and during the time his work has been able, energetic and of lasting quality—the work of a public-spirited, able and progressive citizen who is also a capable, reliable and far-sighted business man.

THOMAS McNEELY.

The loss to the province of Thomas McNeely of Ladner, who died in September, 1900, in his sixty-fourth year, will long be keenly felt by the many who knew him.

Mr. McNeely was born in Durham county, Ontario, in 1836, and received his education in the place of his nativity. His parents were John and Catharine (Reid) McNeely, of Donegal, Ireland, who came to this country in about 1835, settling in Ontario.

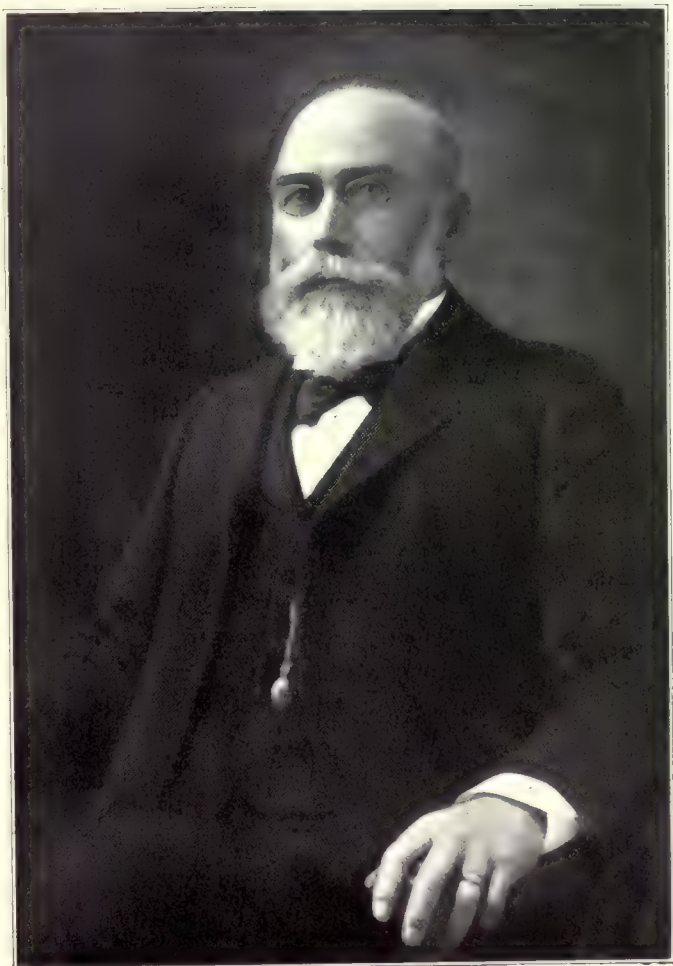
Early in life Thomas McNeely learned the trade of millwright, which he followed in Ontario for several years. In 1880 he came to New Westminster and started to work in his trade as a builder. He built the old Dominion Saw Mills, now the Royal City Planing Mills. He also found employment in connection with the big sawmills at Hastings and Moodyville, installing the machinery there. For several years he was general manager for Thomas Dean in the then leading lines of trade on the site of the business establishment now owned by T. J. Trapp & Company. He afterward went into business for himself at Yale, British Columbia, where he was burned out, after which he returned to Ladner and entered into business connections with the late Donald Chisholm, M. P. He subsequently opened a hotel at Ladner. Here, his business prospered, and he soon became the owner of one of the largest general stores in the whole province. He also added to his estate a splendid farm, the Jubilee Ranch, on which he erected a large and well appointed residence. With the exception of a short time spent in Yale, he was a resident of the Delta for twenty years and was recognized as one of the mainstays of the Delta municipality, in the development of which he took an active part.

On September 18, 1893, was celebrated the marriage of Thomas McNeely and Miss Annie Chisholm, a daughter of Duncan and Isabelle (Chisholm) Chisholm, both natives of Nova Scotia. Mrs. McNeely is a niece of the late Donald Chisholm, M. P. and pioneer, of whom further mention is made in this work.

Mr. McNeely was a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity and was held in high esteem by the brethren of the mystic tie. He was a man of great activity, liberal-minded and of a kindly disposition and revered by all with whom he came in contact.

REGINALD JOHN RICKMAN.

As local manager of the British Columbia Mills at New Westminster Reginald John Rickman occupies an important position in commercial circles of the city, having been connected for thirty years with the same industrial enterprise. Born in Birkenhead, Cheshire, England, on November 9, 1852, he is a son of Samuel and Kate (Throp) Rickman, the former a well known merchant of Liverpool, England, in which city both he and his wife made their home until their demise.



THOMAS McNEELY

Reginald J. Rickman was educated at Brewood, in the grammar school, in Staffordshire, England, and at about the age of sixteen began his apprenticeship in merchandising in Liverpool, where he served his time and was subsequently employed as salesman until 1882, when he decided to seek the greater opportunities of Canada and came to British Columbia. Here he found employment with John Hendry in the Royal City Planing Mills at New Westminster, which enterprise has since become known as the British Columbia Mills. He has been continuously identified with this institution, having risen from a minor position to that of cashier, in which capacity he did able work for twenty years. In 1906 he was made manager of the New Westminster branch of this vast concern. His wide experience makes him especially valuable to the firm and his long connection with the same concern speaks well for his high perception of his duties. Representing an important industrial institution, he has become one of the foremost men in the business life of New Westminster and is greatly respected by all who know him and often consulted upon questions that involve local industrial or commercial conditions.

In 1889 Mr. Rickman was married to Miss Anna Wilson Homer, third daughter of the late J. A. R. Homer, a member of the first provincial parliament and also representing New Westminster in the Dominion house. Mr. and Mrs. Rickman became the parents of three children, of whom two survive, Alice M. and Vyvian, both at home. Wilfred R. has passed away.

Mr. Rickman gives his political allegiance to the conservative party, taking a deep interest in all issues that affect the government. He has an interesting military record to his credit, having been a member of the Volunteers, the New Westminster Rifles, and was a lieutenant of his company. He also is musically inclined and interested in athletics. Fraternally he is a member of Union Lodge, No. 9 A. F. & A. M., the first Masonic lodge on the mainland in British Columbia, this lodge celebrating its fiftieth anniversary in 1912. He is a member of the Church of England and a charter member of the New Westminster Club. He has become a forceful element in his community, having participated in its growth for thirty years, and is highly respected and regarded by all who know him. By masterful effort he has attained to a prominent position and there is no one who more justly merits success than Mr. Rickman.

JAMES HILL LAWSON, JR.

James Hill Lawson, practicing at the Vancouver bar, a member of the firm of Bodwell & Lawson, was born in Victoria, September 24, 1875, and the spirit of enterprise, which has been the dominant factor in the upbuilding in this section of the country, find expression in his professional career. His parents were James Hill and Ann Jennet (Macdonald) Lawson, the former a native of Dundee, Scotland, and the latter of England. They came to Canada in 1862, soon afterward met and were married in Victoria. For thirty years the father was in the employ of the Hudson's Bay Company and spent the greater part of that time in Victoria. He is now vice president of the firm of R. P. Rithet & Company of Victoria.

In the public schools of his native city and of Winnipeg James H. Lawson, Jr., pursued his education, and in 1892 was articled to Judge Irving, then a member of the firm of Bodwell & Irving, of Victoria. His thorough and comprehensive preliminary reading qualified him for admission to the bar, to which he was called in 1897. Immediately afterward he engaged in practice and the firm is now known as Bodwell & Lawson, a partnership having been formed with Mr. Bodwell, the partner of Mr. Lawson's preceptor. They maintain offices in both Victoria and Vancouver and for the past two and a half years Mr. Lawson has been in charge of the Vancouver office. The practice is a growing one and has already reached extensive proportions, and in the work of

the court Mr. Lawson has proven himself able to cope with difficult legal problems and find for them a correct solution.

Mr. Lawson is well known and popular in various social organizations, holding membership with the Native Sons of British Columbia, the Vancouver Club, the Shaughnessy Heights Golf and Country Club, the Union Club of Victoria, and the Victoria Golf and Country Club. He is also a member of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church of Victoria. In the two leading cities of the province he is well known and has a circle of friends almost coextensive with the circle of his acquaintance.

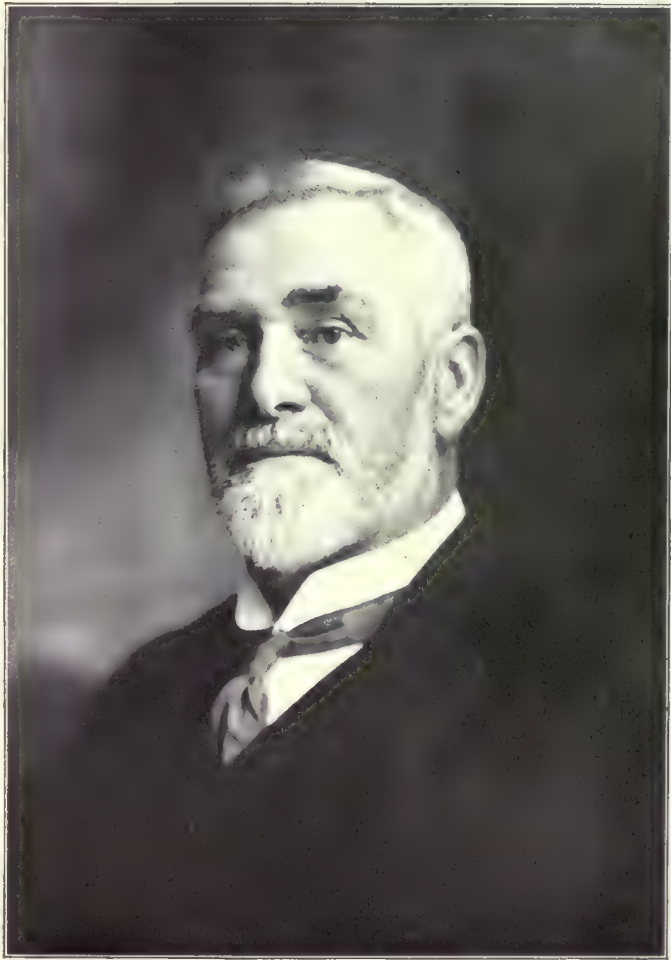
HON. JAMES DUNSMUIR.

No name is more inseparably connected with the history of the development of British Columbia than that of Dunsmuir—indeed, it would not be too much to say that the progress of events in this, the greatest and richest province in the Dominion, would have been stayed to a very considerable extent, had not fate willed, that one Robert Dunsmuir, now deceased, the revered father of the subject of this sketch, should have been called upon to play a very important part in shaping its fortunes. What Lord Strathcona has done for Canada on a large scale, he accomplished for British Columbia. He it was who inaugurated the great coal-mining industry; and who having amassed great wealth, turned his attention in a variety of ways towards the development of the resources of the land of his adoption. A Scotsman, possessed of all the sterling traits of character which have made his countrymen foremost in all lines of endeavor the world over, he applied his energy and his genius to the creation of large industries on Vancouver island. Coal mining and lumbering engaged his attention to a very considerable extent, and the magnitude which those industries have attained at the present time can be set down to his initiative. He it was, also, who took the first practical steps towards the opening up of the splendid territory of Vancouver island, building a line of railway to connect Victoria with the mines at Nanaimo, and this at a time when there was little inducement for such an undertaking, which involved vast expenditure. Though he had attained a ripe age at the time of his death, there can be no doubt had he lived a short time longer he would have accomplished even more for it is well known that in his brain there had matured plans for giving Vancouver island direct connection by rail with the mainland and that the necessary capital had all been subscribed for such enterprise.

Possessing such a father it is not at all surprising that Hon. James Dunsmuir should have so worthily upheld the family tradition. He enjoyed the advantage of receiving direct instructions from the founder of the family fortunes; and with commendable pluck applied himself to a mastery of all the details of the immense business, and with such success that on the death of his father he was enabled to conduct all the vast enterprises and bring them to fruition.

The subject of this sketch was born at Fort Vancouver, Washington, on July 8, 1851, his mother also being a woman of sterling Scotch family, Johanna White (now deceased). James was educated at Nanaimo, the scene of his father's coal-mining operations, and at Hamilton College—a military institute at Blackburg, Virginia, at the latter point meeting the lady who afterwards became his wife, Laura, daughter of W. B. Swales. They were married at Fayetteville, North Carolina, in 1876.

Subsequently, his education having been completed, James returned to Vancouver island, and at once plunged into the management, with his father, of the coal-mining business which was beginning to assume huge proportions. Here he gained very valuable practical experience working down in the mines with the men who were digging coal. As the years passed the management of the business passed more and more into his hands, and ultimately he became the



HON. JAMES DUNSMUIR



directing head of all the vast Dunsmuir interests on the coast, which consisted of coal mines, logging camps, steamships, tow boats, etc.

Hon. James Dunsmuir has also had a most interesting political career. He sat for East Yale (Local) Conservative interests from 1898 to 1902; was premier of the province of British Columbia and president of the council from 1900 to 1902; and lieutenant-governor of the province, 1906 to 1909. At a critical period in the history of the province, when the management of its public affairs had proved most unsatisfactory, he was summoned by his honor, the lieutenant-governor, and asked to form a government in succession to Hon. Joseph Martin, who had unsuccessfully essayed the attempt of forming a stable administration. Mr. Dunsmuir was then the member for East Yale, which he represented from 1898 until 1902, the year of his relinquishment of the premiership which he had accepted two years previously.

Other phases of Mr. Dunsmuir's career are equally interesting. He built the splendid traffic bridge across the Fraser river at New Westminster, and negotiated the transaction which ended in the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway being acquired by the Canadian Pacific Railway. This was in the year 1905. He is one of the most extensive landowners in the province, is a director of the Canadian Pacific Railway and devotes most of his time at present to the management of his large private interests.

Mr. and Mrs. Dunsmuir had the honor of being presented to the present King and Queen and entertained them in Victoria in 1901. They were again presented to Their Majesties in 1902 and were present by invitation at the coronation of King Edward and Queen Alexandra in Westminster Abbey in August of the same year. They were presented to Their Majesties at Windsor Castle in 1908 and later, while cruising abroad, had the pleasure of an exchange of visits with His Majesty, the German Emperor, aboard the Imperial and Mr. Dunsmuir's yachts.

Mr. Dunsmuir has been a generous contributor to all public and private movements of a worthy character. He gave ten thousand dollars to the Sanatorium for Consumptives and added a large sum to the endowment of McGill University. He is a member of the Presbyterian church and his clubs are the Union at Victoria and the Vancouver at Vancouver.

ALEXANDER JACKSON MacLACHLAN, M. D., C. M.

Dr. Alexander Jackson MacLachlan is recognized as one of the rising young physicians of Vancouver, having already attained a position of prominence that many an older member of the profession might well envy. He was born at Blenheim, Kent county, Ontario, September 30, 1881, and is a son of Donald and Amelia (Jackson) MacLachlan, the former a native of Argyleshire, Scotland, and the latter of Blenheim, Ontario. The maternal grandfather, John Jackson, born in 1799, came from County Armagh, Ireland, to the new world, settling in Kent county, Ontario. He went to Rondeau Harbor in 1816 and a little later built the first store and sawmill four miles west of Rondeau Harbor. The town was named Blenheim. The store building which he erected is still standing there. He was closely and actively associated with the commercial and industrial development of the little town and lived to witness the greater part of its progress and improvement, continuing his residence there until his death, in 1890. His daughter was born at Blenheim and was there reared and married. Soon after their marriage Mr. and Mrs. MacLachlan went to Waterford, where he established a hardware business which he conducted for two years. He afterward went to Windsor where he remained for one year. He next went to Blenheim, where he formed a partnership with Thomas R. Jackson, engaging in the private banking business under the name of the Jackson Banking House. There he remained until 1896, when he went to Glencoe, where

he once more engaged in the hardware business, conducting his store successfully until 1907. He then came to Vancouver where he is now living retired, spending his days in the enjoyment of well earned rest.

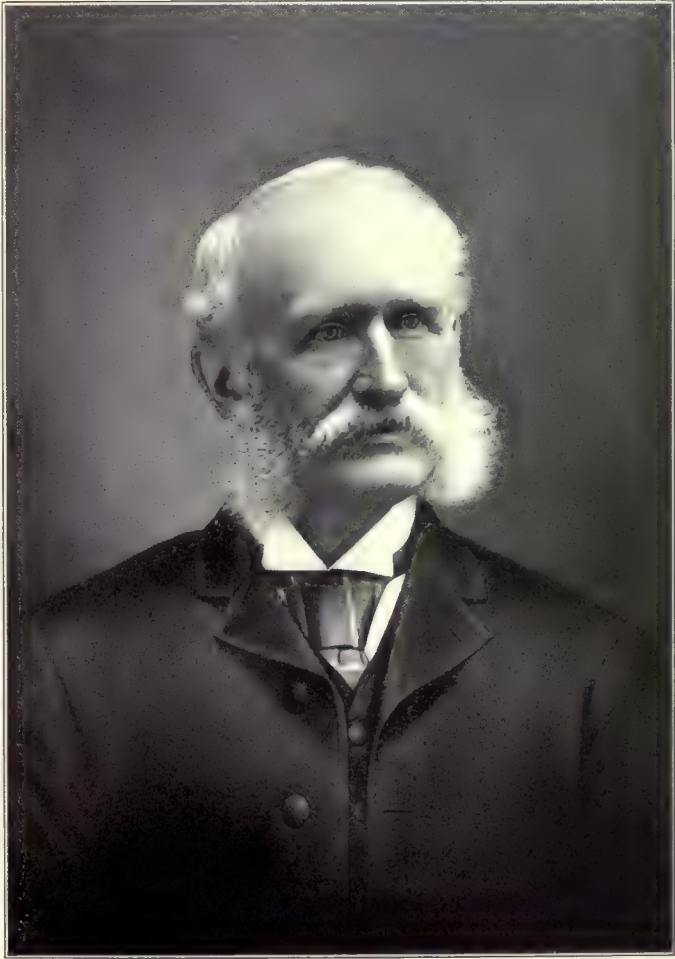
Dr. MacLachlan began his education in the public schools of Blenheim and afterwards attended the high school at Glencoe, from which he was graduated with the class of 1899. In 1901 he entered Queen's University and was graduated in medicine with the class of 1905. Immediately afterward he went to New Ontario as physician for the A. R. MacDonell Construction Company, engaged in railroad construction work, and in that connection Dr. MacLachlan spent two years. In 1907 he came to Vancouver, where he entered upon service as physician and surgeon on Canadian Pacific Railway steamships running between Vancouver and Hong Kong, China. A year later he left that service and spent a year in the Vancouver General Hospital. He was for one year in St. Paul's Hospital at Vancouver and in August, 1910, entered upon the private practice of medicine in which he has actively continued to the present time with offices in No. 679 Granville street. His practice has steadily grown in extent and in importance and he now receives a liberal share of the public patronage.

On the 28th of August, 1911, Dr. MacLachlan was married in Vancouver to Miss Marguerite Ferguson, of Savona, British Columbia, and they have one daughter, Mary Ellinore Jackson MacLachlan. The Doctor holds membership in the Phi Sigma Kappa, a college fraternity, and belongs also to the University Club. In politics he is a liberal but not an active partisan. His religious faith is that of the Presbyterian church. He possesses most attractive personal qualities, is social and congenial and readily appreciates true worth on the part of others. In his profession he holds to high standards and is making gradual and satisfactory advance therein.

HARRY BRAITHWAITE ABBOTT, C. E.

Harry Braithwaite Abbott, civil engineer, has been prominently connected with important railway building projects across the continent from Canso to Vancouver and is now a retired official of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. He was born in Abbotsford, Quebec, June 14, 1829, a son of the Rev. Joseph and Harriet (Bradford) Abbott, the former a native of England and the latter of the province of Quebec. The mother was a daughter of the Rev. Richard Bradford, one of the pioneer clergymen of that province and at one time chaplain to the British forces at Sorel. The Rev. Joseph Abbott spent his entire life in the ministry and passed away at the age of seventy-two years. His memory remains as a blessed benediction to all who knew him and is enshrined in the hearts of many loyal friends. His wife passed away in her sixty-eighth year.

Harry B. Abbott was one of a family of seven children, four sons and three daughters, and is the only one now living. He began his education in the public schools and passed through consecutive grades to the high school in Montreal and afterwards became a student in McGill University of that city. He was about eighteen years of age when he took up the study of engineering under Colonel Gzowski. Gradually he advanced in that connection and in the early period of his career was on duty at Island Pond on the St. Lawrence & Atlantic Railroad. He has always been a student of his chosen profession and has deservedly won the title of expert in civil engineering. In 1857 he resigned his position with the St. Lawrence & Atlantic Railway Company, which is now a part of the Grand Trunk system, and in partnership with C. Freer, also a civil engineer, leased the Riviere du Loup section of the Grand Trunk under a lease, subject to cancellation at a short notice, and operated that division for one year. During that period they introduced a system of cheap rates, reducing the price of all passenger tickets to one cent per mile. Owing to the large population of that district great crowds availed themselves of the opportunity for travel over the



HARRY B. ABBOTT



line. Subsequently the same firm undertook a contract for the maintenance of way of the Grand Trunk Railway from Richmond, Canada, to Gorham in the United States, and in 1866 he became chief engineer of a projected railway between Montreal and Sherbrooke. In 1868 Mr. Abbott became managing director and chief engineer of the Brockville & Ottawa Railway, extending from Brockville to the Ottawa river, and so continued until 1873. In the meantime, or in 1872, he built the Carleton Place and Ottawa branch of the Canada Central Railway, of which he became the president and managing director. In 1875 he became chief engineer and manager of construction of the Eastern Extension Railway Company of Nova Scotia. Mr. Abbott had personally secured the contract for the road and transferred it to a company of which Sir Hugh Allen was the president. In 1882 he entered the service of the Canadian Pacific as manager of construction of the Algona Mills branch to Sudbury, and in 1884 took charge, as manager of construction, of the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway from Sudbury westward. In November, 1885, he came on the first train, that ran through from Montreal, to Port Moody, which also carried Lord Strathcona, the president, Sir William Van Horne, Mr. Fleming, civil engineer, together with Mr. Piers, now manager of the Canadian Pacific Railway Steamships. Mr. Abbott was present at the laying of the last rail on the 8th of November, 1885, at Craigellachie, where the two ends of the rails met, Lord Strathcona driving the last spike. In January, 1886, he was appointed general superintendent of the Pacific division of the Canadian Pacific Railway, filling this position in an admirable manner until he resigned in 1897. His active connection with the road covered the period of the commencement of the operation of the line through to Port Moody and subsequently, in 1887, to Vancouver.

In March, 1886, Mr. Abbott let the contract for the clearing of the townsite of Vancouver, which city then had a population of not over five hundred.

Mr. Abbott had the management of the heavy work involved in the improvement of the portion of the Canadian Pacific Railway under his charge as general superintendent, under an award of arbitrators, because of faulty construction by the Dominion government. The Robson and Nelson branch was built under his supervision and steamboats were put upon the Columbia river and Kootenay and Okanagan lakes. He supervised the replacement of the greater number of the larger bridges and trestles and the building of retaining walls and arches, where "grasshopper" trestles had been, and there are few men more familiar than he with the history of railroad construction through the era of pioneer development in Canada, and the importance of his labors cannot be overestimated. With expert knowledge of the scientific principles underlying his work, he combined a conscientiousness and industry that resulted in railway building unsurpassed in the character of the work done. Since coming to the west he has been continuously connected with the Canadian Pacific, long in an active capacity and later in more or less of an advisory capacity. Through the many years of his association with this great corporation he has served as a dominant factor in the progress and development, not only of the road, but of the city and province in which he makes his home.

In 1894 the mountains were covered with a heavy snow which remained late into the spring, when a sudden thaw in June caused an enormous flood, the greatest known in the province, washing away portions of a distance of fifty miles of Canadian Pacific Railway track between Wonnock and Ruby Creek, and many of the important trestles. To maintain uninterrupted traffic, steamers were put on the Fraser river to carry the traffic for about a month between those points. The rebuilding of the roadbed was under Mr. Abbott's supervision, and thus again he took active part in railway construction projects of the far west and the reinstatement of regular trains was quickly accomplished.

In 1868 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Abbott and Miss Margaret Amelie Sicotte, a daughter of the late Judge Sicotte and a native of St. Hyacinthe, Quebec. To them were born three children: John Louis Grahame Abbott, a barrister; Harry Hamilton Abbott, formerly agent for the Canadian

Pacific at Victoria, and now a wine merchant at Vancouver; and Beatrice Amelia, the widow of Osborne Plunkett, a barrister of Vancouver.

Mr. Abbott is a member of the St. James Club of Montreal and an honorary president of the Vancouver Club. He also holds membership in the Union Club of Victoria. In politics he has always been a conservative, and at one time was a candidate for Brockville and Elizabethtown for the house of commons. In 1862 he assisted in the formation of the Eleventh Battalion, V. M., Argenteuil Rangers, from which he retired with the rank of major. During the Trent affair, which arose at the time of the Civil war in the United States in 1862, the grenadier guards and other regiments were sent to Canada after the close of navigation in the St. Lawrence, on which occasion, owing to Mr. Abbott's thorough knowledge of the country through which they had to pass on their way from St. John, New Brunswick, to Quebec and Montreal, his advice was sought by the British commandant, Sir Fenwick Williams, and he was sent to Fredericton to meet them.

At the time of the second Riel rebellion Mr. Abbott handled and supplied food to the troops over the railroad and roadbed from Sudbury to the Pic river. As the line was then unfinished for sixty miles from Dog river, two hundred and fifty horses and sleighs from the construction camps were used to haul the troops to the other end of the track at the Pic river, and a large number of the soldiers were handled and fed in this district under the direction of Mr. Abbott. With many events connected with the history of the west, especially with railroad building, Mr. Abbott has been closely associated. A mountain in the Selkirks and one of the business thoroughfares in the heart of Vancouver have been named in his honor. No man stands higher in public esteem or enjoys the regard of a wider circle of sincere friends than Mr. Abbott, who has long occupied a central and honored place on the stage of activities in British Columbia.

TURBERVILLE THOMAS.

Turberville Thomas, a veteran of the Riel rebellion and of the Boer war, who has since proven his loyalty and public spirit in an equally effective manner by able and conscientious work in the public service, is one of the most progressive and representative citizens of Port Coquitlam, where he is discharging the important duties of chief of the city police. He was born in Edgbaston, Birmingham, England, on the 26th of October, 1866, and is a son of the late Edward Cory Thomas, Chilian consul to Great Britain and who controlled large copper interests in South Wales and Chili, South America. The paternal grandfather was recorder of the city of Swansea, Wales, for many years and the maternal branch of the family is descended directly from Oliver Cromwell.

In the acquirement of an education Turberville Thomas attended King Edward's school in Birmingham, England, and was in later years a student in McGill University, Montreal, and in Durham University, England. At the age of sixteen and before completing his fundamental education he already published a small weekly paper in Wales and was very successful in its conduct for a number of years. Following the course of empire, he later came to Canada and for some time was connected with various survey parties in the northern country, later traveling throughout the United States in the interests of eastern Canadian and London papers. In 1885 he volunteered for service in the Riel rebellion but was refused enlistment on account of his youth. Later, however, he succeeded in getting on the transport with General Strange's column and went from Calgary to Edmonton on the historic forced march, eventually receiving a medal for bravery in action. Being in London, England, at the time of the outbreak of the Boer war, Mr. Thomas enlisted with the volunteers, serving as a trooper. He received his commission on the field and served under Colonel Thornycroft as camp quartermaster and intelligence officer. Later he was chosen provost



CAPTAIN TURBERVILLE THOMAS



marshal under General Knox in the Bloemfontein district, in the Orange River Colony, after which he was station staff officer at Burghersdorf, Cape Colony. Captain Thomas won both the king's and queen's medals and his name was mentioned in dispatches for recommendation on account of his distinguished and able service.

Captain Thomas was justice of the peace in and for the Northwest Territories and afterward in Alberta, where he resumed his connection with journalism, becoming editor and proprietor of the *Camrose* (Alberta) *Mail* and afterward of the *Sedgewick Eagle*. It was while in Alberta that Mr. Thomas was chosen president of the Eastern British Columbia and Alberta Press Association and was its delegate to the Imperial Press Conference in London, England. He came from that province to Vancouver, British Columbia, and here founded The Mail Publishing Company, which issued the *Sunday Mail*, the first *Sunday* newspaper in the city. Captain Thomas later associated himself with the secret service and proved so capable, reliable and far-sighted that he was detailed to special police work throughout British Columbia, gaining during this period a thorough knowledge of the work with which he is now so prominently connected. He was afterward stationed at Burnaby and from there came to Port Coquitlam, as chief of police of this city.

In 1889 Mr. Thomas was united in marriage to Miss Zoella Foster, who died in 1903. He wedded afterward Miss Alice Winnifred Pargitter, of Oxford, England, a sister of Chief Justice Pargitter of the High Court of India, and a daughter of Rev. R. R. Pargitter, the first representative of the Church Missionary Society in Ceylon. He is living today at the advanced age of ninety-five years. Mrs. Thomas was associated with the celebrated Cheltenham College in England and later with Havergall College in Winnipeg. Captain Thomas has two children: a son, Edward, who is married and engaged in trading in the South Seas; and a daughter, Mary Louise.

Mr. Thomas is a devout member of the Church of England and has served as a delegate to the general synod at Quebec, the provincial synod at Winnipeg and the diocesan synod at Calgary. He belongs to the South African Veterans Association, is secretary of the Imperial Campaigners Association and is a member of the Vancouver executive of the Boy Scout movement. He is connected fraternally with the grand lodge of the Knights of Pythias in Alberta and belongs to the *Loyal Order of Orange*. He is well known in conservative politics here and in Alberta, where after the Boer war he was one of the organizers of the Conservative Association and was nominated a candidate for both the provincial and the federal houses. He is progressive, public-spirited and loyal in matters of citizenship and in the various cities where he has resided his influence has been a tangible force in development and progress.

ALBERT R. BAKER, D. D. S.

Through the past decade Dr. Albert R. Baker has engaged in the practice of dentistry in Vancouver and his success has resulted from comprehensive scientific knowledge as exemplified in the practical work of the profession. He was born in Victoria on the 14th of July, 1864, his parents being Michael and Johanna (Hatch) Baker. The father was a native of Detroit, Michigan, and in 1862 came by way of the isthmus of Panama to British Columbia for the Hudson's Bay Company, building the wharves for that company. After three years spent in the far west he removed to Ottawa, Ontario, where he resided for several years and then returned to British Columbia, continuing to make his home in Victoria until his death in 1905. He was of Irish descent, as was his wife, who was, however, a native of Ottawa.

In the schools of his native city Dr. Baker pursued his early education and after graduation therefrom entered upon preparation for a professional

career as a student in the dental department of the University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia. He there completed the full course and was graduated in 1881 with the degree of D. D. S. Following his graduation he traveled through the western states and through British Columbia, registering in various localities and following his profession. In 1887, however, he returned to Philadelphia, where he engaged in active practice for four years, or until 1891, when he again came to British Columbia and opened an office in Victoria, there continuing until 1895. He next practiced in Portland, Oregon, for about eight years, or until 1903, when he again came to this province and took up his abode in Vancouver, where he has continued in active practice to the present time. His ability is attested by the large practice accorded him. By broad reading and thorough research he has kept in touch with the advance work of the profession. He possesses the delicate mechanical skill and exactness so necessary for the actual dental work and he has a splendidly equipped office, showing all modern appliances and devices for the highest class of work. Underlying his mechanical skill is his scientific knowledge and at all times he conforms to a high standard of professional ethics.

Aside from this Dr. Baker has varied financial interests. He was the vice president of the Canadian Brewing & Malting Company until sold to eastern capitalists. He is now director of the Standard Trust Company and director of the Metropolitan Building Company, and he owns considerable real estate, having made judicious investments in property from which he derives a gratifying annual income.

Dr. Baker was married in 1895 to Miss Ethelda Odershaw, a daughter of Alfred Odershaw, of Victoria, and their children are Raymond and Albert R. Dr. Baker is liberal in politics, without having held or desired public office. He belongs to the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and to various social organizations, including the Terminal City Club of Vancouver and Royal Vancouver Yacht Club. He is an enthusiastic yachtsman but devotes the greater part of his attention to his professional duties, and is a member of the British Columbia Society of Dental Surgeons. High standing in his chosen calling has been won through industry, determination and capability, and he is today accounted one of the foremost dentists practicing in Vancouver.

DONALD CHISHOLM, M. P.

The career of Donald Chisholm is one of peculiar interest to all British Columbians, as he lived and worked here since the colony came into being.

The parents of Mr. Chisholm came from Invernesshire, Scotland, about the beginning of the nineteenth century, and settled on the Lower South river, at Antigonish, Nova Scotia, and at that place Mr. Chisholm was born in 1822. After having received an education he began life as a teacher, but very soon abandoned this profession. In 1849 he left his native place and started for the California gold fields with a party of twenty-three prospectors, of which W. R. Lewis of New Westminster was a member. While in California he helped to frame the mining laws which still exist in the Golden state. He met with indifferent success in California and after a few years returned to Canada, settling in Ontario, where he engaged in the wheat trade. He speculated largely during the Crimean war, and with the proclamation of peace, he was left with thousands of bushels on his hands. The proclamation came three weeks too soon or he would have gained great wealth by this venture.

In 1858, or immediately after this experience, he came to British Columbia and from that time on until his demise there was scarcely a prominent line of business, peculiar to this part of the country, that he did not engage in. He first settled in Hope and in 1860 was elected by the people of that district as a delegate to a convention held in New Westminster to frame and present to the Imperial



DONALD CHISHOLM



government a petition for the establishment of a measure of government for the mainland of British Columbia, which was then an outlying territory under Governor Douglas of Vancouver island. This convention was his first appearance as a public man. He was first returned to parliament at the general election of 1887 as a supporter of the liberal conservative administration of Sir John Macdonald.

In 1860 Mr. Chisholm was one of a party who went to the Big bend of the Columbia river, prospecting for gold and other minerals. During that trip he nearly lost his life. In crossing the McCullough creek on a snow bridge when the melting of the mountain snow formed a torrent, the bridge gave way and he was set down into the torrent and carried by the current half a mile in the ice cold water and was rescued by a small party of miners, in an unconscious condition. In 1862 he went to Cariboo, where he mined for some time. Afterwards in the Kootenay district he was for years engaged in the lumbering and mining industries. For some time he was foreman of the famous Cherry Creek mines.

It was Donald Chisholm who took Major General Selby Smith and staff through the mountains to Hope on his pack train, when that distinguished officer first visited British Columbia.

In 1874 he came to New Westminster and from that time until his death, which occurred April 3, 1890, he resided on the coast, where his honor and wealth increased with his years. Shortly after settling in the Royal City he invested in the property and business of Fred Woodcock and established a wholesale and retail grocery business in connection therewith on Front street. He also purchased property at Ladner's Landing and started a hotel and general store, afterwards owned and conducted by Thomas McNeely. He also became a partner in the Delta Canning Company. He subsequently invested, in company with a Mr. Brewer, in a large tract of land in what is now the city of Vancouver and in an estate in Hastings; also in blocks of property which are now in the center of New Westminster. In partnership with Daniel Mills he also owned one of the most beautiful farms on Salt Spring island, if not in the province. For several years Mr. Chisholm was president of the New Westminster Board of Trade.

While mining in California Mr. Chisholm also practiced medicine and many a miner owed his life to "Doc" Chisholm's therapeutic skill. He likewise practiced during the cholera epidemic in conjunction with Fitz-Stubbs.

The government early showed its confidence in Mr. Chisholm by appointing him a special constable during the trouble at Yale and Hill's Bar in the early mining days on the Fraser river. Mr. Chisholm brought the Price brothers to New Westminster, to be tried for the wanton murder of an Indian, through whole lands of hostile red skins and surrounded by almost insuperable difficulties and frightful dangers.

Physically Mr. Chisholm was a magnificent specimen of the British Columbia pioneer, possessed of herculean strength, and had the reputation of being the strongest man in the province. He stood six feet, four and a half inches in his stocking feet, with the courage and energy to back his strength and stature.

ALEXANDER DUNCAN ROSS.

Alexander Duncan Ross, long considered an authority on mechanical engineering and installation projects, has been among the foremost in that field of labor, which has led to the development of the northwest and the utilization of its natural resources. His labors, however, have been by no means confined to one section of the country. His professional skill has been employed in various localities and today important industrial plants all through the Dominion stand as monuments to his labor and his scientific knowledge. He was born in Glengarry, Ontario, March 13, 1859, and is a son of Daniel and Christie (Mowat) Ross, who were also natives of that province. The father was engaged in farming and in the lumber business, retaining his residence in Ontario

until about 1860, when he came to British Columbia. He went to the Cariboo over the old trail and made several trips abroad and several times went around the world, his extensive journeyings making him familiar with many sections of the globe and the people that inhabit it. Both he and his wife are now deceased.

Alexander D. Ross pursued his education in the public schools of Ontario and in April, 1874, when fifteen years of age, started out in the business world, being apprenticed to the firm of Robert Gardner & Son of Montreal, engineers and machinists, his term of indenture continuing from 1874 until 1881. He afterward continued in the employ of the firm for several years as a journeyman but later went with The William Rutherford & Sons Company, Limited, of Montreal, with whom he continued for two years. He erected for that company two mills on the south bank of the St. Lawrence, about two hundred and fifty miles below Quebec, for J. & P. Coates, these mills to be used for the making of spools for the use of the thread manufacturer. Both mills are still in operation.

As the years passed on Mr. Ross became more and more proficient in everything pertaining to mechanical engineering and in 1886 he went to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, to accept a position as erecting engineer for E. P. Allis, later of the Allis-Chalmers Company, with whom he continued for two years. He next engaged with the Canadian Pacific Railway and built at Port Arthur the first elevator ever owned by the company. This is still in use. He was engaged in that work through the winter and in the following spring entered into business connections with the Dominion Bridge Company in the capacity of master mechanic, having full charge of engines, boilers and machinery in general as well as direct charge of the machine shop department. At that time the company had five hundred horse power engines and boilers, all of which were under his supervision. When he became connected with the company they were just building their plant outside of Montreal and Mr. Ross installed the engines and machinery. Today this is the largest bridge company in Canada. Mr. Ross remained with them for nine years and during that time had charge of the shop work on the building of the first cantilever bridge ever constructed. This was erected at St. John, New Brunswick, and later two were built across the St. Lawrence river, one at Lachine. He also built another at Sault Sainte Marie, across St. Mary's river, and also the gates and machinery in connection with the dry docks at Victoria. All this indicates how important was the nature of the work entrusted to him. In 1894 he became connected with the Laurie Engine & Machine Company, Limited, of Montreal as erecting engineer, general foreman at the works and general superintendent. He remained with them until 1909, at which time he had full charge of all matters pertaining to the engineering department. Among the large plants which he erected for that company are those of the Montreal Street Railway Company, the Toronto Street Railway Company, the St. John (N. B.) Street Railway Company, the Dominion Iron & Steel Company at Sydney, Cape Breton, the Canadian Rubber Company at Montreal, the Winnipeg Street Railway Company and the mammoth plant of the Oglivia Flour Mills at Winnipeg. In this connection he also built the large pulp mills for the Riordan Company at Hawkesbury, Ontario, and the large mills for the Merchants Cotton Company at Montreal, together with many other large plants, including sugar refineries, paper mills, the King Brothers asbestos mills at Thedford Mines, Quebec, and every conceivable kind of a plant where power is used.

On the 1st of May, 1909, Mr. Ross came to Vancouver to become superintendent of the steam plant for the British Columbia Electric Railway Company, having installed their old street railway plant in 1899, while with the Laurie people. He has letters of recommendation, in which his work is mentioned in the highest terms, from Robert Gardner & Company, with whom he served his apprenticeship, from the Dominion Bridge Company, the Laurie Engine & Machine Company, William Rutherford & Sons, the Montreal Street

Railway Company and the Canadian Rubber Company, testifying to his engineering skill and executive ability. His record has been a remarkable one and his opinions have always been received as authority on all mechanical engineering and installation projects. Before coming to Vancouver he had well demonstrated his ability and thus his services were sought in connection with the superintendency of the steam plant for the British Columbia Electric Railway Company. He immediately upon assuming his duties here proceeded to remove the remainder of the old plant, which had an original capacity of three thousand horse power, and replaced it with a new turbine plant of twenty-five thousand horse power. The old plant being razed, he removed it to Victoria, where he erected it for use as the street railway and lighting plant and it is still in operation. The new plant of the British Columbia Electric Railway Company at Vancouver is unsurpassed by any in Canada and in equipment there is nothing better on the continent. Entirely under the supervision of Mr. Ross there was erected in Victoria, in 1912, a fine new plant with a capacity of six thousand horse power. It was built in such a way that when necessity demands it can be enlarged so that it will have a capacity of twenty-five thousand horse power. Mr. Ross went upon the ground in June, when the land was not yet cleared, and by November of the same year had the plant running to its present capacity. It is an immense modern building, strictly up-to-date in every way, and it is an oil burning plant. The structure is beautifully located with a water front on Brantwood Bay, which makes possible the unloading of oil direct from the steamers to their own fuel tanks in the power house. The foregoing indicates clearly that Mr. Ross has become one of the foremost mechanical engineers of the Dominion, the nature of the work which he has executed demanding the highest and most efficient skill.

Like the great majority of Canadians, Mr. Ross has seen military service. At the age of eighteen years he joined the Sixth Fusiliers of Montreal, with which regiment he was connected for twelve years. He was an expert rifle shot and for eight years represented the Fusiliers in the Dominion meets at Ottawa, during which time he won many fine trophies, including seven medals, three cups and other smaller prizes, all the medals and cups being first prizes. He held several championships and was acknowledged one of the finest marksmen in eastern Canada. He was afterward for three years with the Fifth Regiment of Royal Scots of Montreal and there did much shooting.

Mr. Ross was married in Montreal, February 28, 1881, to Miss Anna McArthur, a native of that city, and they have two daughters: Alexiana, the wife of Dr. E. G. Tunbelle, of Barry, Ontario, and Anita, at home. In politics Mr. Ross is a liberal but not an active party worker. He attends St. John's Presbyterian church and he is a member of Montreal Lodge, No. 1, I. O. O. F., and of the British Columbia Electric Social Club and a life member of Mount Maria Lodge, No. 38, A. F. & A. M., of Montreal. His career shows that ambition and ability constitute a key which unlocks the portals of success. He is today a leading figure in engineering circles, having gradually worked his way upward, his developing powers gaining him constantly widening recognition. The judgment of the world concerning him is most favorable and the profession, recognizing more fully his talent and power, gives him indeed high place in its ranks.

J. ANDERSON YELLOWLEES.

J. Anderson Yellowlees, real-estate and financial agent at Vancouver, was born in Peebles, Scotland, February 4, 1886, a son of Alexander and Jessie Yellowlees. His father is secretary of the Church of Scotland. The son while spending his youthful days under the parental roof pursued his education at the high school of his native city, and later attended George Watson's College

of Edinburgh and on leaving school entered upon a five years' apprenticeship as a civil engineer in Edinburgh, during which period he gained extensive knowledge of the profession. The opportunities of the west, however, attracted him and in 1908 he arrived in Vancouver, where he entered the real-estate business. After gaining an experience in this line of business he started on his own account and in 1911 entered into partnership with William Russell and Ernest Walter James under the firm style of Russell, James & Yellowlees, which partnership still exists. The firm has succeeded in winning a good **client-age and the amount** of business which they handle each year makes the undertaking a profitable one. Mr. Yellowlees has also made investments in property and his own holdings are advancing in value and are a source of gratifying financial return.

Mr. Yellowlees votes with the conservative party, and while he keeps well informed on the questions and issues of the day does not seek nor desire office as a reward for party fealty. His religious belief is indicated in his membership in the Presbyterian church, and something of the nature of his recreative interest is shown in the fact that he is a member of both the Vancouver Golf and Country and North Vancouver Clubs, serving as a director in the former. He has never had occasion to regret his determination to come to the new world, for in the freedom and appreciation of this great and growing western country he has found the opportunities which he sought, and in their improvement has made gradual and substantial advancement in the business world.

ALFRED POSTILL.

Okanagan valley has mourned the loss of few citizens who have occupied so prominent and honorable a position in public regard as did Alfred Postill, who was foremost in every good work for the district and at the same time carefully directed his private business affairs so that he was able to leave his family in very comfortable financial circumstances.

He was born on the 24th of May, 1852, in Yorkshire, England, a son of Edward and Mary (Dickinson) Postill. He came to Ontario with his parents at the age of seven years and at the age of twenty-three he made his way to British Columbia, when he and his brothers William and Edward purchased the ranch in the Okanagan valley upon which he resided to the time of his death on the 24th of September, 1897, when he was forty-five years of age. He at once began the development of his property following his arrival here, and as his financial resources increased, as the result of his industry and perseverance, he kept adding to his holdings until he had large possessions in this region of British Columbia. He was not only capable in the management of his ranch interests but also possessed ability and ingenuity in many another direction. He constructed and installed a telephone on his extensive ranch and there was no work of a mechanical nature required about his place that he could not do. He was the pioneer to engage in fruit raising on an extensive scale in this district and there was no one who took a more active and helpful part in the work of the agricultural society, doing everything in his power to advance the interests of the farming and fruit-raising classes and to promote the development of the country along those lines. He was the first man to establish sawmills in the Spallumcheen and Okanagan valleys and he was ever on the alert to introduce new and improved methods in conducting the business pertaining to his large farming and stock-raising operations. As the years passed on he prospered and left a large and valuable estate to his family. He enjoyed good health until the last year of his life, and then every possible medical aid was rendered him but to no avail.

Mr. Postill was married January 8, 1890, to Miss Eleanor A. Jamieson, and they became the parents of six children, Alfred Edward, Mary, Eleanor Garven, Dorothy, Leonard and Alice.



ALFRED POSTILL



Perhaps no better estimate of the life and character of Mr. Postill can be given than by quoting from one of the local papers at the time of his death: "He was a man calculated to leave his impress upon any community in which he lived, and both as a private citizen and a gentleman who took an active part in all that pertained to the public welfare, he appeared ever to be guided by an earnest desire to do his duty in a conscientious and upright manner. What his hand found to do was indeed done with all his might. For him to conceive an idea likely to benefit the district he so much loved, was to endeavor to put that idea into immediate execution. He was foremost in every good work and brought to bear on all matters of public interest a combination of unflagging zeal, untiring energy and practical knowledge of detail which enabled him to overcome many difficulties before which an ordinary man would perhaps have shrunk back with dismay. Although not a man of ostentatious piety, he was known far and near to possess a firm and abiding religious belief by which his life was ruled and governed. He was an implacable enemy to whatever he considered evil and was very outspoken in denouncing all forms of vice; but withal was possessed of a broad charity for individual failings and weaknesses. He was a forcible writer when occasion required, and many interesting letters have during the past few years appeared over his signature in the columns of *The News*. He was sometimes criticized for holding opinions rather more narrow on certain subjects than those entertained by many in this western land, but if he erred at all in this direction, who is there now who will not say that it was on the right side? And even those upon whom fell most severely the weight of his indignation unite today in sincerely deploring his loss."

His life was indeed upright and honorable. He never deviated from a course which he believed to be for the best and his integrity was never called into question. Those who knew him entertained for him that regard which is ever given to noble manhood, and many there were who felt at his passing that

He was a man. Take him for all in all
I shall not look upon his like again.

HENRY DARLING.

Among the prominent business enterprises of Vancouver, whose trade relations are reaching out along constantly ramifying and broadening lines to the utmost confines of the province and also into other sections of the country, is that conducted by Henry Darling, wholesale dealer in paints, oils and varnishes. He was born February 27, 1863, at Port Chalmers, New Zealand, and varied and oftentimes interesting experiences came to him ere he entered into active identification with business affairs of this city. His parents were John and Mary Jane (Watson) Darling. The former was practically the father of the Union Steamship Company of New Zealand, now operating a line of steamships from Vancouver to New Zealand under the name of the Canadian Australian line.

In the public schools of London, England, Henry Darling pursued his education and when his text-books were put aside entered upon an apprenticeship to John Henry Gwynnes, Ltd., engineers, of Hammersmith, London, with whom he remained for five years. Through the succeeding six or seven years he was marine engineer with the British India Steam Navigation Company and the British & Burmese Company of British India. In 1891 he came from Glasgow, Scotland, to British Columbia in the capacity of superintending engineer to take charge of the building of three steamships for the Union Steamship Company. These when completed were launched as the Comox, Capilano and the Coquitlam and are still running, after twenty-two years of service. In 1894 Mr. Darling was made manager of the Union Steamship Company, and

then, after several more years spent in connection with that corporation, he became general manager of the British Yukon Navigation Company, Ltd., organized by the White Pass & Yukon Route. In 1902 he came to Vancouver and established his present business as wholesale dealer in paints, oils and varnishes. In the intervening period of eleven years his trade has constantly grown and his shipments now cover a large part of the province, bringing him into trade relations with many of the leading cities of the Canadian northwest. He is a director and partner in the Simpson Land & Improvement Company. In addition he has made judicious and somewhat extensive investments in Vancouver realty and his property holdings are now valuable. Since 1902 he has also been surveyor to the British Corporation Registry and Registro Nazionale Italiano.

On the 15th of May, 1892, in Montreal, occurred the marriage of Henry Darling and Mary Boyle, of Glasgow, Scotland, a daughter of Hugh Boyle. The four sons and two daughters of this marriage are Donald, Gordon, John, Hugh, Constance and Mary.

Mr. Darling belongs to the Terminal City Club and is appreciative of the social amenities of life. His career has been characterized by continuous progress since he started out in an humble apprenticeship when his school days were over. Each step in his career has been a forward one, bringing him a broader outlook and wider opportunities, and today he occupies an enviable and creditable position in the commercial circles of his adopted city. He is, moreover, widely known in marine circles, and wherever he is known is held in high regard.

DONALD McPHADEN.

Probably no man is more familiar with the Pacific northwest, with its natural resources, its business conditions and with the various phases of its settlement and development than is Donald McPhaden, pioneer, whose remarkable and eventful active career, spent chiefly in the mining camps and cattle ranches of British Columbia and neighboring districts, has ended at last in honorable retirement. He has seen the development of the province and through many honorable and worthy years has assisted in it, his activities touching and influencing many important phases of progress and advancement.

Mr. McPhaden was born in Glengarry county, Ontario, November 16, 1847, and is a son of Alexander and Anna McPhaden, the former a native of Scotland and the latter of Ontario. Both have passed away. Their son acquired his education in the public schools of his native district and for about seven years, while he was also going to school, contributed to his own support by working in the general store conducted by his brother in Martintown, Glengarry county. After laying aside his books, Mr. McPhaden went to Bruce county and there engaged in various occupations, being the first man to peddle merchandise in that section. After two years he left Ontario and came by way of the isthmus of Panama to the Pacific coast with the intention of making his way to the mines in Boise City, Idaho. However, when he arrived in Portland, Oregon, in June, 1865, he encountered there a rush of returning gold-seekers, bringing back unfavorable reports from the gold fields. Influenced by these he pushed northward to British Columbia, going to Victoria, where he found a comparatively deserted city, most of the inhabitants having left for the Cariboo district, where gold had been discovered. Houses were deserted, many of the business buildings for rent and general conditions extremely unpromising, and therefore Mr. McPhaden pushed on to Port Ludlow, searching everywhere for employment. Eventually he obtained a position loading ships bound for Europe and for about ten months he worked in a mill. Hearing good reports of the new diggings at Big Bend, British Columbia, and influenced by tales of gold picked up in the grass, he determined



DONALD McPHADEN

to make his way thither. Accordingly he went to Victoria and thence to New Westminster, whence he journeyed up the river as far as Yale, one of a party of five hundred seekers after gold. At Langley, on the way to Yale, he saw Mr. York, one of the first white settlers on the Fraser river, and from there started to walk to Savona's Ferry. He had as a partner an old California miner who impressed upon his mind the importance of being first upon the field. Accordingly carrying a load of thirty-three pounds apiece they started to walk across country in the hope of arriving before the other miners but their efforts availed them nothing as they could secure no transportation and had to wait for the boat which carried their former companions. In those days when the eager seekers after wealth, far exceeded the number that could be transported, the prospector was not only obliged to pay an exorbitant sum for his passage but was also compelled to take his turn at doing the work while on board. It was under these conditions that Mr. McPhaden traveled, landing finally at the head of Shuswap Lake whence he set out for the Columbia river. Reaching it he proceeded up the river as far as Goldstream where he obtained employment, working for some time thereafter, cutting a trail from La Porte to Goldstream. For four years afterward he prospected in various localities and in 1870 went to Kamloops and made an entire change in his active interests, purchasing a stock of general merchandise which he brought to Tranquille where he established a store. Afterward he removed his business to Kamloops, but owing to the fact that his chief business competitor was the Hudson's Bay Company he was only fairly successful and was ready to sell out when news of the great gold strike at the Ominica mines reached him. He again took up his search for gold but at the end of a year found that Ominica was a poor camp and, returning to Kamloops, went into the cattle business. He added to his interests in 1872 by building in partnership with James McIntosh a hotel and store, in the conduct of which he was interested for a number of years. In 1874 however he left the city for a time and went to Victoria, where he married Miss Augusta Harrison, a daughter of Eli and Elizabeth Harrison, the former an early settler in that city. Returning with his bride to Kamloops by way of Yale, he accomplished what was for that day a prodigious undertaking,—distance and roads considered—bringing with him a piano. Indians who had never before seen nor heard this instrument camped along his trail and for hours would sit and listen for the sound of the music, their natural love of rhythm combining with their curiosity to lend them patience. These Indians afterward became hostile their enmity finding vent in the great uprising which took place in Kamloops during Mr. McPhaden's residence there.

In 1880 Mr. McPhaden sold out all of his business interests in Kamloops where he had been very successful and moved to Victoria where for two years he conducted a butcher business, coming to New Westminster in 1882. Here he opened the first grocery store in the town and managed it with steadily increasing success for five years, building up a large patronage which was accorded him in recognition of the fine stock of goods he carried, his honorable business methods and his straightforward dealing. When he sold this enterprise he accepted the position of manager of the business controlled by the British Columbia Cattle Company at Victoria but eventually returned to New Westminster and again established himself in business, losing his store and stock in the fire which almost destroyed the city. As said before his life has been an active and eventful one, in which has been accorded due recognition to labor, his success coming as a result of many years of earnest and undiscouraged effort, rewarded now by rest and leisure to enjoy the comforts and luxuries of life. He resides in a pleasant and attractive home at No. 83 Eighth street and has made this a center of hospitality for his many friends.

Mr. and Mrs. McPhaden became the parents of eight children, two of whom, sons, have passed away. The others are: Mae, who married George Woods, of New Westminster; Charles, who was the second white child born in Kamloops and who was called by Lord Dufferin the "bunch grass baby"; Alfred, who is

manager of Swift & Company's plant at Prince Rupert; Duncan Eli, connected with the registry office in New Westminster; Victor, who is connected with the T. J. Trapp Hardware Company, of New Westminster; and Laura, who is attending school at Berkeley, California.

In politics Mr. McPhaden is a staunch conservative and cast his first vote for the party's candidate in the first election after the confederation. He served as alderman for two terms in 1884 and 1885. His religious views are in accord with the doctrines of the Presbyterian church. Few men are more honored or more widely known in this part of the province than he, who has assisted in its development and aided in its upbuilding, and few more richly deserve esteem and popularity.

EDWIN JAMES ROTHWELL, M. D.

Dr. Edwin James Rothwell, who has displayed notable skill as a surgeon and is known as one of the busiest physicians of New Westminster, has for more than a decade practiced his profession in partnership with Dr. T. S. Hall under the firm name of Hall & Rothwell. His birth occurred in Brantford, Ontario, on the 19th of October, 1870, his parents being William and Margaret (Turnbull) Rothwell. The father is a native of Perth, Lanark county, Ontario, while the mother was born near Galt, Brant county, Ontario. William Rothwell was long identified with educational work, being for about fifteen years a member of the faculty of Brantford Collegiate Institute. In 1890 he removed to Regina, Saskatchewan, where for eighteen years he acted in the capacity of inspector of schools. For past three years, however, he has lived in honorable retirement.

Having determined upon the medical profession as his life work, Edwin J. Rothwell entered Toronto University, which institution conferred upon him the degree of M. D. in 1896. In January, 1897, he came to British Columbia, passed the examination before the council of physicians and surgeons of the province and began practice at Trail, where he followed his profession continuously until 1902. In that year he came to New Westminster and formed a partnership with Dr. T. S. Hall, with whom he has since been associated under the name of Hall & Rothwell, constituting one of the most successful and best known firms of surgeons in British Columbia. Dr. Rothwell is a valued member of the British Columbia Medical Association and has well earned his reputation as one of the most eminent surgeons of the province.

In November, 1900, Dr. Rothwell was united in marriage to Miss Eva McBee, of Pendleton, Oregon, her father being Henry McBee, a prominent stockman of that place. Both the Doctor and his wife are consistent members of the Presbyterian church and enjoy the high esteem and regard of all who know them.

MAJOR WILLIAM B. BARWIS.

Major William B. Barwis, manager for the Manufacturers Life Insurance Company at Vancouver, was born in Megantic, Quebec, June 28, 1863, his parents being Thomas Shepard and Adeline Barwis, the former a lieutenant colonel in the Fifty-fifth Megantic Rifles. The family dates back to the time of the Crusades, many of its members being prominent in the naval world. Major Barwis attended St. Francis College at Richmond, Quebec, and Nicolet College in the Province of Quebec, and thus with broad liberal educational advantages to serve as the foundation of his success he made his way to the west in 1881 and started in life on his own account at Calgary, where he engaged in ranching for eight years. In 1889 he turned his attention to the insurance business, remaining a resident of that district until 1907, when he



DR. EDWIN J. ROTHWELL

came to Vancouver to accept the position of manager with the Manufacturers Life Insurance Company, in which capacity he is still serving. As an executive officer of this company he has carefully directed its interests, thoroughly systematizing the work in its various departments and so enlarging and developing its policy as to produce substantial and desired effect in the annual result. During his residence in Vancouver he has made judicial investment in property here and is now the owner of valuable holdings.

An interesting military chapter constitutes a force in the life record of William B. Barwis who from the age of nine years was with his father in the Fifty-fifth Megantic Rifles, continuing with that regiment until 1880. He afterward spent one year in the Richmond Field Battery and served through the Northwest rebellion in 1885 with Colonel Steele's scouts. He subsequently organized the First Cavalry in Calgary, G Squadron, in 1901, and was major, second in command, of the Fifteenth Light Horse of Calgary. He served as major from 1904 until 1908 when, having broken his leg, he retired with that rank on the 14th of September, 1909.

In Calgary Major Barwis was married to Miss Nora Creina Jones, a daughter of the late W. E. Jones, M. A., who was one of the ablest newspaper editors in Canada. Major Barwis and wife have two sons: Cuthbert, attending Royal Military College at Kingston, Ontario; and Geoffrey, a student at Ashbury College, at Ottawa, Ontario.

The family attend the Anglican church. Major Barwis is an exemplary representative of the Masonic fraternity, in which he has attained high rank, and is now a Mystic Shriner. He belongs also to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Sons of England, while in more strictly social lines he is connected with the Vancouver and United Service Clubs. No one who knows him doubts his interest in municipal or governmental affairs nor has found him remiss in his duties in any relation of life. He is especially active in projects for the public good in Vancouver and cooperates in all those movements which are a matter of civic virtue and civic pride.

SPENCER W. WARREN.

Extensive experience and thorough training well fit Spencer W. Warren for the important position of manager of the Webb & Gifford Automobile & Gasoline Works of New Westminster. He is one of the younger business men of the city and highly respected by all who know him for the honorable qualities in his character and the perseverance he has shown in making his way in the world. He was born in Wandsworth, county of Surrey, England, July 18, 1883, a son of Samuel William and Sarah Ann (Horwood) Warren, the former a native of Somerset and the latter of Biddeford, Devonshire. Samuel William Warren had a long official record of faithful service, having been for twenty-six years a member of the Metropolitan police of London. Both he and his wife passed away in Kent county, England.

Spencer W. Warren was reared under the parental roof and acquired his education in the Dartford grammar school in Kent county, England, which he left at the early age of fifteen in order to apprentice himself to the machinist's trade. He served a four years' apprenticeship and subsequently was employed by the London Paper Mills Company as engineer for about three years, after which, in March, 1904, he came to Canada. He at first worked three years at his trade of machinist for E. Long, of Orillia, Ontario, a manufacturer of sawmill machinery, and subsequently was connected with the Premier Motor Company of Toronto, Ontario, engaged in the building of gasoline engines. With this concern he remained for two years and then made his way to the west, working along the route and stopping for a short time at Winnipeg, Edmonton and Calgary, arriving in Vancouver in August, 1910. In that city he went to work in the shops

of Letson & Burpee, manufacturers of canning machinery and gasoline engines. On April 1, 1912, Mr. Warren came to New Westminster and after a period with W. R. Jaynes, became identified with Webb & Gifford and was subsequently put in charge of the gasoline engine department of their business. His natural ability and wide experience well fitted him for this important position and he enjoys the full confidence of his employers who give him large leeway as executive of the department, having strong faith in his managerial ability and intimate knowledge of the details of the work.

On June 5, 1912, Mr. Warren married Miss Jessie Imrie Taylor, formerly of Dundee, Scotland. Both he and his wife are members of the Church of England, in the work of which they are actively and helpfully interested. Politically Mr. Warren is a conservative, staunchly upholding the principles and candidates of his party, and is always ready to give his support to any worthy public enterprise undertaken to benefit the city or province. Since coming to New Westminster he has made rapid progress and a continuous rise may be prophesied for the future. He is a man of natural ability and has quickly embraced the western spirit of aggressiveness, being well fitted to undertake even the most responsible of positions. In business and social circles he is popular and highly esteemed on account of his frankness, his pleasing manner and manly characteristics.

EDWARD HEWETSON HEAPS.

Edward Hewetson Heaps, of the firm of E. H. Heaps & Co., Limited, is occupying a leading position as a lumber manufacturer of the province of British Columbia, being at the head of one of the enterprises that have in large measure contributed to the upbuilding, substantial growth and commercial advancement of the province.

Mr. Heaps was born in Westmoreland, England, on the 26th of March, 1851. His father, Thomas Heaps, of Yorkshire, was an architect and builder, a devoted adherent of the Methodist church, and for fifty years a local preacher. He lived to the age of seventy-five and left behind him an example of sterling integrity, rigid uprightness and undeviating adherence to all that is pure and true. He was survived by his beloved wife for three years. There were five children of the marriage, all today occupying positions of respect and influence.

Edward H. Heaps, the subject of this sketch, was the youngest of his father's family. He was educated at the Egremont Academy, conducted by the Rev. Robert Love, and upon completion of his studies was apprenticed to the firm of Stead Brothers, cotton brokers of Liverpool, with whom he remained seven years. By steady and unremitting application to his duties he earned the respect and confidence of his employers. The firm would willingly have retained his services, and promotion was offered, but Mr. Heaps had decided to seek his fortunes in the new world. He remained in America for three years, learning the ways of the country, and engaging variously in farming, storekeeping and lumbering. At the end of this period he returned to England, when his marriage to Miss Anna Robinson, of Manchester, took place. For eleven years thereafter he resided in Manchester, carrying on a profitable business in the manufacture of cotton goods, a natural development of his seven years' experience in the cotton trade.

His health failing, and there now being a growing family of children with futures to provide for, Mr. Heaps again decided to try fortune in the new world. Accordingly, in 1886, the family left England for America. Three years were spent in the eastern states and Canada, but believing that the great northwest offered still further business opportunities, Mr. Heaps in 1888 brought his family to British Columbia.



EDWARD H. HEAPS

In this province the lumber industry, with its wonderful future, attracted Mr. Heaps' attention. He built a sawmill, sash, door and furniture factory on False creek. This business was turned into a stock company, but eventually the plant was destroyed by fire. Mr. Heaps, however, had previously established a machinery and mill supply business, under the style of E. H. Heaps & Company. In the course of this business he again became interested in the manufacture of lumber and shingles. The business grew rapidly, and in the year 1896 William Sulley became a member of the firm. The business has since kept pace with the growth of the city and western Canada, and is now one of the large concerns of the province. The company operate two large plants, viz: Cedar Cove Mills in Vancouver, including a modern sawmill with a capacity of about one hundred thousand feet per day, large sash and door factory, planing mill, box factory, also well equipped blacksmith and machine shops; and Ruskin Mills on the Fraser river at the mouth of Stave river, where the company owns the town-site and operates saw, shingle and planing mills, general store, etc. Shipments are made to the eastern and middle states, to all parts of Canada, and to foreign markets. Employment is furnished to a large number of men. Mr. Heaps devotes close attention to the business, which is conducted upon modern lines, in keeping with the progressive ideas of the day. The business has become a stock company with a capital of six million dollars fully paid. Mr. Heaps is president and general manager; E. M. Heaps and J. W. Heaps, vice presidents; John Heaps, secretary, and A. R. Heaps, treasurer. H. A. Stone, William Sulley and A. D. Gurd are directors.

Mr. Heaps is interested in many other enterprises, and is president of the Heaps Timber Company, Ltd., a company dealing in timber and land; the Heaps Engineering Company, Ltd.; the Heaps Brick Company, Ltd.; the A. S. French Auto Company, Ltd.; the Columbia Trust Company, Ltd.; was one of the organizers and one of the first directors of the Bank of Vancouver, and is interested in many other companies. He has also served as alderman, police commissioner, and is one of the oldest members of the Board of Trade and a past president. His four sons, Edward Moore, James Wilson, John and Arthur Robinson, are all engaged with their father in the business. There are besides three daughters: Kate Eden, Constance Anna and Elsie Frankland. The family occupy a beautiful home at Cedar Cove, the thriving suburb which has sprung into existence as a result of the development of industry at this point. They are connected with the Church of England and take an active part in the furtherance of affairs of All Saints' church at Cedar Cove. Mr. Heaps has many friends. His honorable business methods, his unremitting diligence, his intellectual strength and individuality have won him well deserved success, respect and esteem.

EDWIN DIXON CARDER, M. D.

Dr. Edwin Dixon Carder, successfully engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery in Vancouver since 1906 and specializing in the treatment of diseases of children and infectious diseases, was born in St. Thomas, Ontario, November 8, 1875, his parents being Marshall and Eliza Carder. His grandfather was at one time a well known and prominent physician of Ontario. The youthful days of Dr. Edwin D. Carder were largely devoted to the acquirement of a public-school education in his native city, followed by a course in Toronto University, from which he was graduated in 1896 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He then entered upon preparation for a professional career, pursuing his medical studies in Toronto University which conferred upon him the M. D. degree in 1900. He put his theoretical knowledge to the practical test in a year's service as surgeon in the Toronto General Hospital and later he spent two years as surgeon on the Empress of India, sailing from Vancouver to Hong Kong. In 1903 he

went to Port Arthur, Ontario, where he remained in practice until early in the year 1905, when he went to England pursuing a post-graduate course at the London Hospital. He has remained throughout his entire professional career a diligent and discriminating student of the science of medicine and surgery and has continuously promoted his knowledge through wide reading and investigation. In 1906 he came to Vancouver and in that year was superintendent of the General Hospital, but in November withdrew from active connection with that institution and opened an office for private practice in which he has met with excellent success, the number of his patrons growing year by year. While he engages in general practice he makes a specialty of diseases of children and infectious diseases and displays notable skill and ability along those lines.

On the 12th of October, 1909, in Vancouver, Dr. Carder was united in marriage to Miss Barbara MacLennan, a daughter of Duncan and Margaret MacLennan, descendants of an old Highland Scotch family. The only child of Dr. and Mrs. Carder has been named for her mother, Margaret. Dr. Carder belongs to the Toronto chapter of the Delta Upsilon fraternity. He also has membership in Shuniah Lodge, A. F. & A. M., of Port Arthur, Ontario, and Aaron Lodge, I. O. O. F. He belongs likewise to the Terminal City Club but regards these things but as side issues to an active professional career. He is interested in every thing that tends to bring to man the key to the complex mystery which we call life and his reading and study have been broad and comprehensive, developing his ability along lines which make his service of great usefulness to his fellowmen.

J. G. ANDERSON.

An initiative spirit, a power of business organization, enterprise, industry and ability have carried J. G. Anderson into important relations with business interests in Vancouver, where as a member of the firm of Barr & Anderson, Ltd., he is identified with the conduct of one of the oldest, largest and most important plumbing and heating establishments in the city. He was born in Gloucester, Massachusetts, December 21, 1874, and is a son of James L. and Elizabeth (Gray) Anderson, natives of Nova Scotia, who went to Massachusetts about the year 1866, settling at Gloucester. The father followed the sea as a captain on coastwise vessels running out of that city and he there maintained his home until 1890, when he came to Vancouver. For about ten years thereafter he commanded vessels on the Pacific coast and at the end of that time retired from active life, being then seventy-two years of age. He and his wife still reside in Vancouver and are well known and popular in the city.

J. G. Anderson acquired his education in the public and high schools of Gloucester, Massachusetts, graduating in 1890. During his entire active business life he has been in some way connected with the plumbing and heating trade, for in 1891, when he came to Vancouver, he began a three years' apprenticeship, following this by a similar period of work as a journeyman. On the 1st of February, 1898, he joined M. J. Barr in the establishment of a plumbing and heating business under the name of Barr & Anderson and their copartnership continued until August, 1912, when the business was incorporated as Barr & Anderson, Ltd. This is one of the oldest, strongest and most reliable firms of its kind in Vancouver and, although still a young man, Mr. Anderson ranks with the pioneers in this line of work in the city, the patronage which his firm controls having been built up during many years of reliable dealing and straightforward and honorable business methods. Barr & Anderson, Ltd., do all kinds of plumbing, heating and ventilating work and have been entrusted with some of the largest municipal and private contracts in the province. They have installed the heating in the Victoria high school, the new Vancouver Hotel, the courthouse and the Rogers building in this city and in some of the largest public



J. G. ANDERSON

Buildings in the province, their territory extending to all parts of British Columbia. A great deal of the credit for the rapid expansion of the enterprise is due to the energy, ability and progressive spirit of Mr. Anderson, who has given practically all of his attention to the business since its organization. He possesses in his thorough and comprehensive knowledge of his trade, his general business ability and his power of organization and control the elements upon which all commercial prosperity is founded, and these qualities, guided by sound and practical judgment, have carried him forward to a place of prominence in business circles of Vancouver and made his firm one of the most reliable in the city.

Mr. Anderson was married in Boston on the 29th of August, 1906, to Miss Mary Elizabeth Irving, and both are well known in social circles of Vancouver. Mr. Anderson is a member of the Methodist church and is connected fraternally with Mount Herman Lodge, A. F. & A. M., and the Knights of Pythias. He is independent in politics, voting according to his personal convictions without regard to party lines, and he is interested in everything that pertains to municipal development, although he never seeks public office. To its advancement he has made tangible and substantial contributions during the years he has engaged in business here and in Vancouver today he is known as a man of tried integrity and substantial worth, to whom success has come as a result of merit and ability.

ALBERT ROBERT FANNING.

Albert Robert Fanning, secretary of the Hopper-Phillips Company, Ltd., bankers of Vancouver, and therefore prominent in financial circles of the province, has risen step by step to his present enviable position, the simple weight of his character and ability bringing him into important relations. He was born February 28, 1858, in Fergus, Ontario, a son of Joseph and Hannah (Clark) Fanning, the former a well known farmer of Ontario. In the public schools near his father's home the son pursued his education and, attracted by the opportunities of the west, prompted by laudable ambition and stimulated by a desire to know something of the country, he went to Manitoba in 1878. For five years he was engaged in the plastering business at Portage la Prairie, after which he turned his attention to farming, which he followed in Manitoba until 1895. He then removed to Newdale, Manitoba, where he was appointed postmaster, filling the position acceptably until 1911. During that period he also engaged in the grain business and conducted a hardware store at Newdale and then, still further extending the scope of his activities, he opened a private bank in 1904, under the style of Fanning & McGill. The business was successfully established and conducted until 1909, when they sold out to the Union Bank. On disposing of his interests in Newdale and retiring from the position of postmaster Mr. Fanning came to Vancouver in 1911 and associated himself with Hopper-Phillips Company, Ltd., bankers. He was appointed secretary and with a financial interest in the business is active in control of its affairs, bending his energies to administrative direction. He has already gained a place among the capable financiers of the city, his worth being evident to all who have had occasion to know aught of his connection with business affairs here.

On the 24th of February, 1884, at Rapid City, Manitoba, Mr. Fanning was united in marriage to Miss Mary Jamieson, a daughter of John and Catherine (Ewing) Jamieson, who were pioneers of Manitoba. Their children are Edwin and Edith. In religious faith the family are Presbyterians. Mr. Fanning belongs to the Prince of Wales Lodge, No. 15, A. F. & A. M., of Manitoba. His political allegiance is given to the liberal party and, well informed on the questions and issues of the day, he is able to support his position by intelligent argument. He was secretary and treasurer of the municipality of Harrison for eighteen years,

which municipality was named in honor of the late D. H. Harrison, father of George H. Harrison, manager of the Merchants bank of Vancouver. Mr. Fanning's long retention in this position is incontrovertible proof of his capability and fidelity—traits which have characterized his entire life and gained for him the honor and respect of his fellowmen.

HON. CHARLES EDWARD POOLEY.

On the 28th of March, 1912, Hon. Charles Edward Pooley died in Victoria. His death marked the passing of a pioneer in the professional, political, social and athletic life of the capital, a man whose force, power and personality were dominating elements in shaping the direction of development and whose individual success was great enough to place him among the representative men of the city and district where for almost a half century he had made his home. During that time he controlled an extensive and lucrative private law practice, was for twenty-two years a member of the provincial parliament and a constructive force in military and athletic affairs, a man of wide interests, forceful personality and important accomplishments. He was born in Upwood, England, February 9, 1845, and was a son of Thomas Pooley, of Huntingdonshire, England, and Sarah, a daughter of Thomas Brighty. He acquired his early education in the Huntingdon and Bedford grammar schools. In 1862, attracted by the gold excitement, he came to British Columbia via Panama, arriving in Victoria on the 9th of June of that year. After a short time spent in prospecting and mining he turned his attention to the study of law and by close application and unremitting industry laid the foundation for his future successful career at the bar. About 1867 he was gazetted as registrar general of the supreme court and he held that position until May 1, 1879, traveling over the country with Sir M. B. Begbie. In 1877 he was called to the bar and in 1879 he became a law partner of Hon. A. E. B. Davie, Q. C., under the firm style of Davie & Pooley, which relationship was maintained until the death of the senior partner in August, 1889. He became a bencher of the Law Society in 1884, serving for many years up to the time of his death as treasurer of that organization. Mr. Pooley's legal career was a remarkably successful one. In 1887 he was commissioned queen's counsel. In the early days of his practice he became known as a strong and able barrister, possessed of keen insight, sound judgment and exhaustive legal knowledge, and as his reputation grew his patronage extended until he finally controlled an immense volume of business, connecting him with some of the most important litigation before the courts of the province. He handled the vast amount of legal business of the Dunsmuir interests on Vancouver island and other important work of a similar nature, his ability in the conduct of these important affairs placing him among the prominent barristers in this part of the province. He was active in business also, being a large shareholder and a director in the Esquimalt Water Works Company and a director in the Colonist Printing & Publishing Company and in many other industrial and commercial enterprises.

A broad-minded and able man, Mr. Pooley's interests extended to many fields but he was especially active in the political life of the province, accomplishing during his twenty-two years as a member of the British Columbia legislature a notable work of public service. He was a member of the fifth parliament, elected for Esquimalt in 1882, and acted as president of the council from 1886 to 1890, serving as speaker from 1887 until 1889 and also subsequently, from 1902 to 1907. He was a member and president of the council from 1889 to 1902 and during this time, in July, 1894, a general election under the new Redistribution act, which was passed during the fourth session of the sixth parliament, sustained the Davie administration and retained Mr. Pooley as president of the council. During the Turner ministry, from 1895 to 1898, he served as president of the council and during the Prior administration, from November, 1902, to July, 1905, was a



HON. CHARLES E. POOLEY

member of parliament, speaker of the house and president of the council and again under the McBride administration until 1905. During all of this time he took a prominent part in legislation looking toward advancement and reform, proving himself a practical, clear-sighted, keen politician, able to cope with existing political conditions but never sacrificing ultimate good to present benefit. He twice declined the premiership of British Columbia but never refused to give his aid or support to movements looking toward the advancement of the province, and he left the impress of his great ability and forceful personality upon its political history.

Mr. Pooley married, in November, 1869, Miss Elizabeth Wilhelmina Fisher, only daughter of the late William Fisher, formerly a member of the legislature for Esquimalt. Mrs. Pooley survives. Mr. and Mrs. Pooley became the parents of six children: Alice; Hon. Mrs. Victor A. Stanley, who was married in 1896, her husband, the Rt. Hon. Victor A. Stanley, R. N., being the second son of the late Lord Derby, and a brother of the present Lord Derby; Thomas E., who served as a lieutenant in the Strathcona Horse during the South African war and upon the close of hostilities secured a commission in the regular army, being stationed in Egypt; R. H., the present member of the local legislature for the Esquimalt district; Charles; and Violet.

Mr. Pooley served as captain in the Canadian Militia for a number of years and was a member of the Union Club of Victoria. In politics he was a conservative, while his religious faith was that of the Anglican church. His residence, Fernhill, is on Lampson street, Esquimalt. He was a man of magnificent physique, six feet two inches in height and with a powerful frame, and he commanded attention in any gathering. He died March 28, 1912, and his passing was felt as a keen loss in political and professional circles in the province. His name swells the list of men who build for all time and who establish standards of attainment to which their successors must closely adhere if they will not fail in carrying forward the work so well begun.

JOHN ALEXANDER HINTON.

The rapid growth of the Hinton Electric Company of Victoria, British Columbia, is but representative of the aggressive spirit of the northwest—that spirit which is typified by such men as John Alexander Hinton, the founder of this important manufacturing enterprise. A native of Ottawa, Ontario, he was born on August 24, 1873, and is a son of Robert Joseph and Lila (Hyde) Hinton, members of the Hinton family being among the first settlers of Ottawa.

John A. Hinton received his education in the public schools and the Collegiate Institute of Ottawa. He then entered business circles as passenger accountant of the Canada-Atlantic Railway Company at Ottawa, which is now a part of the Grand Trunk system, remaining in that connection for about seven years, and after leaving that company came in 1896 to Victoria, where he has been engaged in business ever since. He founded upon his arrival an electric supply business under the firm name of G. C. Hinton & Company, which so continued until their incorporation in 1900, when it was succeeded by the Hinton Electric Company, of which our subject was elected president, which office he still holds and also acts as managing director. The success of the business must be largely ascribed to the progressive policies inaugurated by Mr. Hinton, his business ability and his ready understanding of local conditions. As he has grown with the expansion of his province he has also become a director in different local concerns, having a voice in a number of industries which affect the general commercial development and advancement.

On November 16, 1898, Mr. Hinton was united in marriage in Ottawa, Ontario, to Clare, a daughter of George C. and Alison H. Holland, the former the editor of the Senate Hansard and for many years official stenographer of the senate at Ottawa. Mr. and Mrs. Hinton have one son, Lyman Hyde. For several

years Mr. Hinton served as treasurer of the Victoria Automobile Association, of which he is now president. He is a member of the Pacific Club and the Royal Victoria Yacht Club. He takes a great pride in the growth of Victoria and does everything in his power to promote its interests. He is a lover of the out-of-doors and in communion with nature finds relaxation from his arduous duties. A public-spirited man, he recognizes his obligations as a citizen, yet has never cared to enter political circles, although he can ever be found in the front ranks of those who gladly give their support to any worthy public enterprise.

HON. AUGUSTUS FREDERICK PEMBERTON.

The name of Hon. Augustus Frederick Pemberton is closely linked with various events which find record on the pages of British Columbia's history, and his life record therefore cannot fail to prove of general interest. He was born at Clontarf, near Dublin, Ireland, about 1808, and was the youngest son of Joseph Pemberton, who was Lord Mayor of the city at one time. Augustus F. Pemberton was also an uncle of Joseph Despard Pemberton, who is mentioned at length on another page of this work. Augustus F. Pemberton was educated for the bar and for several years filled an office in Dublin Castle.

He arrived at Victoria in December, 1855, having traveled to Central America by steamer which was fired on by rebel forts during a rebellion which was then taking place in the Central American states. Mr. Pemberton joined a party who were proceeding overland to the Pacific. On their way they overtook a large band of emigrants and the party then divided, some remaining for protection with the slow moving larger band, and a few of the more daring pushing ahead. The Indians were on the war-path and it was thought very risky for the small number. The sequel proved the reverse, for the small party got through safely, while the larger, including women and children, were massacred.

Mr. Pemberton came from San Francisco to Puget Sound by sailing ship and crossed the straits of Fuca from Port Townsend in a trading sloop kept by a subsequent notorious smuggler, Captain Jones, landing at Ross Bay and walking into the fort at Victoria during divine service on Sunday.

Mr. Pemberton came to British Columbia to follow agricultural pursuits, but a more important career awaited him. Chartres Brew, who later became his brother-in-law, had been commissioned by the home government to organize a police department on Vancouver island. Mr. Brew, who was an officer of the Royal Irish constabulary, was drafted for service with the British army in the Crimea during the Crimean war and when that was over was sent out to British Columbia to organize a constabulary in that colony. His ship, the Austria, was burned in mid-Atlantic. Mr. Brew and a German passenger were picked up clinging to wreckage by a passing ship and carried to South America, whence several months later Mr. Brew arrived in British Columbia where he found that, being supposed to be lost, Mr. Pemberton had been commissioned by Sir James Douglas to organize the police force on Vancouver island (Mr. Brew being commissioned to a similar position on the mainland of British Columbia). In a twofold capacity of commissioner of police and police magistrate, Mr. Pemberton was for several years prefect of the city, which up to that time had depended for the preservation of its peace on the single constable.

Mr. Pemberton was a man well qualified to meet the occasion and the demands made upon him. British Columbia was just upon the threshold of a career of broadening development and rapid growth brought about by the gold discoveries of 1858. The government required a firm and wise hand to control the multitudes which were suddenly landed here. To Mr. Pemberton's conduct and prudence was mainly due the good order which obtained when the city was



HON. AUGUSTUS F. PEMBERTON

filled with men to the number of ten thousand who were waiting for the fall of the Fraser river, in order to proceed on their quest for gold, the fame of the mineral deposits of this district having attracted them to British Columbia. Mr. Pemberton was the sole representative of law and order in Victoria. To secure the preservation of peace he appointed a number of colored policemen, with whom the miners at once declared war, carrying their enmity so far as to threaten to throw one of the objectionable officers into the harbor. The miners were rioting at the time and a moment's indecision would have been fatal. It was not shown, however. Mr. Pemberton alone entered between the ranks of the rioters and by his quiet determination compelled them to release the prisoner. In following cases he settled disputes among the Indians for the government, in which position he was most zealous and never displayed the slightest fear. It is not too much to say that next to Governor Douglas there is no man to whom the country is more greatly indebted for the establishment of a law-abiding course than to Mr. Pemberton. As a member of the executive council he retired with the well earned title of Honorable and was granted a pension for life at the time of the confederation of the colony with the Dominion.

Mr. Pemberton was made judge of the county court and was afterwards, in 1872, police magistrate of Victoria, but resigned both offices. He also sat as magistrate in the house of the assembly during Governor Seymour's term. During his career as city magistrate he was known to be eminently impartial and painstaking, and of his courage and coolness in the hours of extreme danger many interesting stories are told by the early settlers. The manner in which Mr. Pemberton dealt with the Indians in early days gives us an idea of his courageous spirit. He mastered various Indian languages which greatly assisted him in his work. The instance has been recalled that Mr. Pemberton with other gentlemen was at one time living in a cabin in an isolated part of the town. Six thousand Indians were encamped near and some were firing rifles at the cabin. Mr. Pemberton coolly walked out and told the Indians that if they did not stop he would take them to the "skukum" house. He was only one against thousands, but the way and manner in which he spoke had a good effect upon the Indians, who immediately stopped firing. This is only one of many such incidents as might be truly related of him indicative of his bravery and coolness in hours of danger.

In 1861 Mr. Pemberton married Miss Jane Augusta Brew, a sister of Chartres Brew, who had been lost at sea, but was later rescued and arrived safely in British Columbia. Miss Brew had come out from her native home in Tuam, County Galway, Ireland, to keep house for her brother, making the trip by way of the isthmus of Panama and landing at Esquimalt, Vancouver island, whence she walked to Victoria. Soon afterward she met Mr. Pemberton and was married. Three children were born of this marriage, of whom Augusta Jane, the eldest, died at the age of fourteen years. Chartres Cecil, who was born May 18, 1864, and Evaline Mary, now a resident of Halifax, Nova Scotia, survive.

Mr. Pemberton, though living a quiet life, was an enthusiastic sportsman and in his younger days in Ireland was one of the best amateur cross country riders of the Emerald isle. In that country "Pemberton's Leap" was spoken of for many years as the greatest ever made.

Mr. Pemberton was prominent in the establishment of the Reformed Episcopal church, of which he was a regular attendant and member until his death. He was church warden of the first Christ's church (afterward destroyed by fire) and prominently associated with the building of the present cathedral. He was a man of very strong religious views, doing all in his power to advance the cause of freedom in religious thought which he championed. Upon resigning as police magistrate he retired from active life. His death occurred October 18, 1891, when he was eighty-three years of age, and his wife passed away in June, 1889. His son, Chartres Cecil, second child in order of birth and now engaged in the real-estate business in Victoria, was born in this city May 18, 1864, and was educated in the public schools and grammar school of the Reformed Episcopal church and under the private tuition of his tutor, Robert Williams.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

He was articled in the office of Drake & Jackson, solicitors, and was called to the bar of British Columbia in July, 1889. He began practice as a member of the firm of Walker & Pemberton, with which he continued until 1892. He then practiced alone until 1899, when he went to the Yukon to enter upon the active work of his profession and while there filled the office of postmaster, acting at Lake Bennett until that postoffice was abandoned. In the latter part of 1900 he returned to Victoria and withdrew from law practice to engage in the real-estate business. He first conducted a general agency business, insurance, conveyancing, collections, etc., but in more recent years he has been operating a general real-estate business, operations being confined largely to Gonzales Hill, which is the choicest residence section of the city, and of this section he has handled the greater part. He is now managing director of The Gonzales Realty Company, Limited, and devotes most of his time to the real-estate business.

Mr. Pemberton has, however, other important business interests and activities. He is a member of the Natural History Society, is a member of the Native Sons of British Columbia, a member of the Political Equality League and is a strong conservative. His religious faith is that of the Reformed Episcopal church. His record is a credit to an honored family name and his position as a business man and citizen is alike irrefragable and enviable.

PERCY BYNG HALL.

Prominent among the enterprising, progressive and successful business men of Victoria is Percy Byng Hall, senior partner in the firm of Hall & Floyer, investment brokers and financial agents. He comes of English ancestry and was born in Murree, India, June 29, 1880, his parents being General Charles Henry and Elizabeth (Goldney) Hall. The parental grandfather, Charles Hall, of Basingstoke, England, was in the diplomatic service as attache to the court of Wurtemberg. His wife was a native of Austria. The maternal grandfather, Colonel Charles Goldney, a native of England, commanded as colonel, a regiment of English troops in the Indian army. The father, who was a native of Basingstoke, England, had a long military record, having served for thirty-eight years with an infantry command in India. He retired with the rank of general and as commissioner of Lahore, in 1885. Returning to England, his death occurred in Germany in 1893, while his wife, surviving him for almost two decades, passed away in 1912.

Percy B. Hall attended Wellington College at Berkshire, England, and afterward entered Sandhurst, the Royal Military College. When eighteen years of age he was made a lieutenant in the Thirty-fourth Sikh Pioneers, stationed at Punjab, India, where he served for eight and a half years. In China he was a lieutenant through the campaign of 1900 and was made a member of the Distinguished Service Order. At the present writing he is a captain of the Eighty-eighth Victoria Fusiliers of Victoria, British Columbia.

Captain Hall first came to Canada in August, 1906, settling in the province of Alberta, where he operated a ranch for a year. He then came to British Columbia in 1907, taking up his abode at Shawnigan, and in 1910 he removed to Victoria, where he formed the present partnership of Hall & Floyer. They conduct a general real-estate and insurance business and act as financial agents. They are specializing in Port Edward property and the Port Edward town site in particular. The firm has its office at the corner of View and Douglas streets, where they are supplied with all facilities for handling their extensive and growing business, having now a large clientele which they represent in real-estate transactions and in investments. Mr. Hall is also manager of the Anglo-British Columbian Securities, Limited. He belongs to the Real Estate Exchange and to the Stock Exchange and does everything in his power to further business activity and promote the development of the northwest.

On the 1st of November, 1905, in Lahore, India, Mr. Hall married Miss Muriel O'Callaghan, a daughter of Sir Francis O'Callaghan, a native of County Cork, Ireland. He is one of the world's renowned railway engineers, having built the Attock bridge in India and the Khojak tunnel in Baluchistan for strategical purposes, connecting India with Afghanistan. He also built the Uganda Railway and supervised the construction of many other large undertakings in different parts of these countries. His wife was of English lineage. Mr. and Mrs. Hall have three children: Percy Byng, who was born on the 17th of April, 1907; Maureen, whose birth occurred on the 27th of May, 1910; and Desmond, born in December, 1912.

In politics Mr. Hall is a conservative but not an active party worker. He belongs to the Union Club of Victoria and has many warm friends in business and social circles. His favorite sports are hunting and boating, yet he never allows these to interfere with his business affairs. His success is due to conservative business methods, yet in safeguarding his interests he does not sacrifice the progressiveness essential to success in his particular line of business. He is gifted with that quality which for want of a better term has been called personal magnetism and he inspires confidence in those with whom he comes in contact. Mrs. Hall is much interested in amateur theatricals and is a great lover of music. They occupy an attractive home on St. Patrick's street in the Oak Bay district of Victoria and are prominent and popular socially in the city.

WILLIAM H. MEIKLE.

In a list of notable men who have directed their efforts toward promoting the commercial and financial growth of Vancouver and directly and indirectly the permanent interests of the Dominion, William H. Meikle occupies a high and honored place. As a surveyor and explorer his work has been of immeasurable value to Canada, marking a distinct advance in general knowledge of conditions in districts before unknown, while as a business man he is today numbered among the important factors in promoting in Vancouver that general commercial, financial and industrial activity which means growth and development. He was born in Fintry, Scotland, on the 29th of March, 1871, and is a son of Matthew and Janet (Davidson) Meikle, the former a clergyman, who was educated at Glasgow University and afterward removed to Fintry, where he remained until his death in 1895.

William H. Meikle acquired his education at Dollar Academy, a famous school in Clackmannanshire, Scotland, and afterward went to Glasgow, where he served an apprenticeship to the calico printing business with the firm of Guthrie & McArly. After three years he went to Tarbolton, Ayrshire, and was for five years on his uncle's farm in that vicinity. In 1897 he came to Canada and, settling in Vancouver, was for several months employed at various occupations. In the spring of the following year he became connected with the firm of Mackenzie & Mann and in their interests became a member of the party which surveyed the Dalton trail in Alaska. This was during the great gold rush to the Klondike fields in 1897 and Mr. Meikle spent some time in the Klondike and also in the Skagway district, where he witnessed the exciting events incident to the gold rush in that vicinity. After six months he returned to Vancouver and here in the summer of 1898 became connected with an exploring party which went into the Fort George country, then an unknown wilderness. From there they made their way into the Peace river country as far north as Fort Graham and thence westward through the northern part of British Columbia to Hazelton, on the Skeena river, and then to the coast and down to Vancouver. This journey was accomplished by the end of the year 1898 and was characterized by more than the usual hardships and dangers which accompany those who travel through the wilderness, blazing the trails for the generations of civilization which follow

after. The party compiled much valuable data for their employers and for the Dominion government and their work marked the beginning of history in the various localities which they entered and explored.

After returning to Vancouver Mr. Meikle associated himself with his brother, John D. Meikle, in the manufacture of aerated water and under the firm name of Meikle Brothers they conducted a large and flourishing business of this character from 1899 until 1904. In the latter year, again hearing the call of the wild, Mr. Meikle of this review joined an exploring and surveying party in the Bulkley valley of British Columbia and becoming impressed with the possibilities of that locality, decided to cast his lot there. Accordingly he went to the Upper Fraser river, where he began acquiring timber limits for himself and others, also taking up land in the vicinity of Fort George. He continued to engage in real-estate operations there and in Quesnel for five years thereafter but in 1910 returned to Vancouver, where he has since resided. Here in association with John G. Ullock, of whom more extended mention is made on another page of this work, he entered the land and timber brokerage business and in May, 1911, they organized the Great West Sand & Gravel Company, Limited, with offices in Vancouver and North Vancouver and with docks and bunkers in the latter city. Mr. Meikle is president of this concern and has evidenced unusual administrative ability in the conduct of the important affairs under his charge, being quick in decision, prompt in action and fearless in execution. The Great West Sand & Gravel Company, Limited, controls a large and important business and is constantly extending the scope of its activities. In 1912 a coal department was added to the enterprise and the company acts as agent for Wellington coal, this branch of the concern rapidly proving profitable and important.

Mr. Meikle is a conservative in his political beliefs and while a resident of Scotland was a member of the Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers, stationed on the Clyde. He is a lover of life in the open as the record of his career plainly shows and his enthusiasm on this subject has resulted in valuable work along lines of expansion and development in the Dominion. He is easily among the leaders in anything that he desires to undertake and it is men of his class that are most important in promoting the progress and securing the permanency of any community.

WALTER GEORGE SCRIM.

One of the recent additions to the various business enterprises which constitute the industrial and commercial activity of Vancouver is the W. G. Scrim Lumber Company, which was organized in the fall of 1911 by Walter George Scrim, who is sole owner. He was attracted to the west by its broadening opportunities and has been a resident of British Columbia since the fall of 1906. He was born in the city of Quebec, November 10, 1878, a son of Robert and Matilda (Davidson) Scrim, both of whom were natives of that city. The father was a government scaler of lumber and followed that business throughout his entire life. For about fifteen years he was in the employ of McLachlin Brothers, of Arnprior, Ontario, in which city he passed away in 1910. His widow still survives and is now a resident of Vancouver.

Walter George Scrim pursued his education in the public and high schools of Arnprior, supplemented by a course in the Brockville Business College, which trained him for commercial life. Like his father he entered the employ of McLachlin Brothers of Arnprior and his faithfulness, diligence and capability are indicated by the fact that he remained with that firm for nine years. On the expiration of that period he became connected with the Whitney Lumber Company of Whitney, Ontario, with whom he remained for two years, and subsequently spent two years with the Pigeon River Lumber Company of Port Arthur, Ontario. He was next with Lockhart & Company, of Fort Francis,



WALTER G. SCRIM

Ontario, for two years, and with the Rat Portage Lumber Company of Kenora, Ontario, for a year, prior to his removal to the coast country.

In the fall of 1906 Mr. Scrim arrived in Vancouver. Through his previous business experience he had gradually worked his way upward and his enterprise and energy, coupled with careful expenditure, brought to him the capital that enabled him to engage in business on his own account when he came to this province. Immediately after his arrival he organized the Oliver-Scrim Lumber Company, of which he is still the vice president, and in the fall of 1911 he formed the W. G. Scrim Lumber Company, of which he is sole owner. He has a large mill at Burnaby which has an output of fifty-five thousand feet of finished lumber per day. While supplying the retail trade he ships to Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba. Both business organizations with which he is identified have important places in the trade circles of this city and Mr. Scrim has therefore become one of the leading business men. Throughout his entire life he has been connected with the lumber trade and there is no phase of the business with which he is not familiar. His comprehensive knowledge, his watchfulness over details and his ability to discriminate between the essential and non-essential have been important factors in his growing success. Aside from his lumber interests he is the owner of considerable residence property in Vancouver.

On the 30th of October, 1912, in Vancouver, Mr. Scrim was united in marriage to Miss Agnes Lambert, one of the native daughters of the province, her birth having occurred in this city in 1891. Her father, Roland A. Lambert, of Klondike fame, was the first man to stake a claim at Atlin, in the Yukon territory. He is still actively engaged in mining, being now interested in the mining of platinum in the Lillooet district.

Mr. Scrim's military experience was with the Eighth Royal Rifles of Quebec during a period of two years. He holds membership in St. George's Anglican church in which he is rector's warden, and he is deeply interested in all the moral forces which work for the development and betterment of the individual and the community. No good work of charity or religion seeks his aid in vain and he is a liberal contributor to many worthy benevolences. As he has prospered he has extended a helping hand to those who are attempting to climb upward along the path of industry and honesty and has ever been willing to share generously with others in his own good fortune.

HENRY HOY.

The contracting and building trades of New Westminster are ably represented by Henry Hoy, who successfully follows this occupation in his city. He has, moreover, actively participated in the public life of the community, serving for one term as mayor of the city and for a number of years as a member of the council. During his administration as executive much valuable work of far-reaching importance was accomplished which has left an indelible impression upon the growth of the city. Progressive and public-spirited, Mayor Hoy ever took a most advanced step toward impending measures and accomplished things upon which the present greatness of the city is largely founded. As a member of the council he also did important work in committee room as well as on the floor of the chamber and his disinterested public-spiritedness has found wide and ready recognition.

Born on a farm in the parish of Largo, Fifeshire, Scotland, on March 2, 1845, he received a public-school education, subsequently apprenticing himself to the carpenter's trade. He worked as a journeyman carpenter in London, England, but in 1869 he sought the larger opportunities of the new world, coming to Canada, where he worked in Toronto for four years, after which period he crossed the border to Chicago, where he remained one year. In 1874 and 1875

he was engaged at his trade in Winnipeg, but in February, 1876, came to New Westminster, where he has ever since made his home. He has branched out and gradually become connected with general contracting and building and as the years have passed has become one of the substantial men of New Westminster.

Mr. Hoy was united in marriage to Miss Marion Bonson, a daughter of L. F. Bonson, of New Westminster. To them were born three sons and three daughters, all of whom are living. He belongs to Union No. 9 of New Westminster and is also a member of the Masonic fraternity. Mr. Hoy has attained to an important position in his community and is highly respected and esteemed by all who know him for what he has accomplished.

MAJOR W. HART-McHARG.

William Hart-McHarg, of Vancouver, barrister-at-law, was born in the barracks at Kilkenny, Ireland, where his father was at that time stationed with his regiment. His natal day was February 16, 1869, and he is descended from Scotch ancestry. He is a son of Major William Hart-McHarg, who was in the old Forty-fourth, now known as the Essex Regiment for many years. His father saw service in the Crimean and Chinese wars, for which he received four medals and four clasps. He retired from the army with a special pension, given him for meritorious and distinguished service. He married Miss Jane Thomsett, a daughter of Captain Thomsett of the same regiment, who also served through the Crimean and Chinese campaigns in the Forty-fourth Regiment.

William Hart-McHarg pursued his education in England and in Belgium, but when sixteen years of age he started out in life on his own account. He made his way to Manitoba, where he followed farming for five years. When in his twenty-first year he removed to Winnipeg and, desirous of entering professional life, he devoted five years to the study of law and then successfully passed the examinations which secured his admission to the Manitoba bar in 1895. He practiced law in that province for two years and in 1897, attracted by the mining activity in the Kootenay country, he came to British Columbia, and having been called to the bar of this province took up the practice of his profession in Rossland.

Always interested in military life, he attached himself to the Winnipeg Dragoons while in that city and upon the formation of the Rocky Mountain Rangers in the Kootenay he joined that organization as a private and later attained the rank of lieutenant. Upon the breaking out of the war in South Africa he volunteered for the First Contingent, the Royal Canadian Regiment, and being unable to obtain commissioned rank he enlisted as a private. During the campaign he was promoted to sergeant. The Canadian Militia list gives the following record of his war service: "Operations in Orange Free State, February-May, 1900, including operations at Paardeberg (18-26 February), and actions at Poplar Grove (7 March), Dreifontein (10 March), Hout Nek (1 May), Zand River (1 May); operations in the Transvaal in May and June, including actions near Johannesburg (29 May), Pretoria (4 June). Operations in Orange River Colony and eastern and western Transvaal, June-November, 1900. Medal with four clasps."

On his return to British Columbia he resumed his law practice in Rossland. He was reinstated as a lieutenant in the Rocky Mountain Rangers and promoted to captain in 1902. In November, 1902, he removed to Vancouver and practiced his profession there. He was transferred to the Sixth Regiment, "The Duke of Connaught's Own Rifles," and obtained his Majority in that corps in 1910.

Major Hart-McHarg is well known as a rifle shot. He has been a member of the Canadian Bisley team several times and has shot for Canada in the Kolarpore (1907-1910), Mackinnon (1907-1910) and Empire (1910) team matches. In 1907 he was a member of the Canadian team in the Palma trophy contest at



MAJOR WILLIAM HART-McHARG

Ottawa against British, Australian and American teams. He won the governor general's prize at Ottawa in 1908, all the aggregates at the British Columbia rifle meeting in 1909, and tied for first place in the Prince of Wales match at Bisley in 1910 with a record score. In 1912 he coached the provincial team which won the Northwestern International match at Portland in competition with teams from the states of Washington, Oregon and Idaho. Major Hart-McHarg again won the governor general's prize at Ottawa in 1913 with the record score of 202 points. At the conclusion of the D. C. R. A. matches he was given a place in the all-Canadian team, which was sent to the International matches at Camp Perry, Ohio, to shoot for the Palma trophy and for the individual long range championship of the world with army rifle. The conditions of this match were 15 shots at 800, 900 and 1000 yards and Major Hart-McHarg won it with scores of 74-72-74,—total 220 out of a possible of 225. He was presented with the National Guard championship trophy, which he held for a year, and also received a gold cup and a gold medal. He subsequently coached the Canadian team in the Palma trophy match at Camp Perry. On his return to Vancouver he coached the British Columbia team in the North Western International match shot at Vancouver when it defeated, under Palma trophy conditions, teams from the states of Oregon and Washington.

Major Hart-McHarg is the author of "From Quebec to Pretoria," the story of the Royal Canadian Regiment in South Africa, and joint author of an historical souvenir of the Sixth Regiment, "The Duke of Connaught's Own Rifles." He has discussed through the columns of the press themes of general interest and his articles on the Waste of Daylight awakened widespread interest. He was the first to bring this important matter to the attention of the people of this province and to point out that by advancing the clock one hour during the summer months an extra hour of daylight would be obtained in the evening, giving greater opportunity for more outdoor life and recreation and a saving in the expenditure for artificial light.

When in 1911 the Canadian government at the invitation of the Imperial government organized a contingent of seven hundred men and fifty officers to be present at the coronation of King George V., Major Hart-McHarg was appointed to the command of one of the infantry companies. He proceeded to London with the contingent and was present at the various ceremonies. Afterwards, at Buckingham Palace, he was presented with the Coronation medal by His Majesty, the King.

JOSEPH ROBERT REARDON.

Joseph Robert Reardon, who died in Vancouver on the 14th of September, 1907, after a period of activity in the merchant marine service extending over twenty-six years and who previously to his demise had been for three years in the Vancouver pilot service, was born in Donegal, Ireland, October 28, 1862. His parents, Robert and Catherine Reardon, removed to England when he was still a child and in a Catholic college at Portsmouth he acquired his education, laying aside his books at the age of sixteen in order to begin his apprenticeship to the merchant marine service. After four years with the firm of T. & J. Brocklebank, of Liverpool, as an apprentice he served with the same firm as mate and afterward became connected with the Union Steamship Line, holding the positions of fourth, third and second officer successively and receiving his certificate as captain, October 7, 1887. He resigned from this service in order to enter the employ of the Canadian Pacific Railroad as chief officer of the steamship Tartar, sailing from Southampton to Vancouver and thence to Skagway, Alaska, and back to Vancouver. He was also for some time second officer and then chief officer of the Royal Mail Steamer Empress of China. For two years he was chief officer of the Canadian Pacific Railroad Steamship Athenian whilst under

charter to the United States government as transport from Seattle to the Philippines during the Spanish-American war. He was for about twenty-six years at sea, the life engendering in him qualities of self-reliance, independence and initiative which remained always prominent and forceful elements in his character. Mr. Reardon joined the Vancouver pilot service in November, 1904, and therein continued until his death, which occurred on the 14th of September, 1907. He was well known in Vancouver, where he made his home, as a public-spirited and progressive citizen and a far-sighted and capable business man, his name standing for integrity, honor and loyalty in all the relations of life and his death bringing to a close a career of genuine and unostentatious usefulness.

On the 29th of July, 1900, Mr. Reardon was united in marriage to Miss Kate Walker, a daughter of William and Catherine Walker, the former a squire of Huddersfield, Yorkshire, England, and a large mill owner and manufacturer of woolen goods. It was he who introduced into England the textile colleges, in which young men are educated in everything pertaining to the manufacture of woolen goods, and for this service he was made the first professor, being able in this way to give the advantage of his own broad knowledge and long experience to the other industrial workers following after him. His daughter, Mrs. Reardon, is an artist of remarkable attainments and a widespread reputation and has displayed her paintings with excellent results on several occasions. She painted the portrait of Dr. Helmcken which now hangs in the Parliament building at Victoria and she has hung pictures in several galleries in the British isles. Mr. and Mrs. Reardon became the parents of two children: Mary Florence, who is attending school; and James Byrne. Mrs. Reardon makes her home at No. 1201 Georgia street, Florence court. She is well known in Vancouver, where she has resided for many years and where her sterling qualities of mind and character have brought her a circle of friends almost coextensive with the circle of her acquaintances.

Mr. Reardon was a devout member of the Catholic church, exemplifying in his honorable and upright life the doctrines in which he believed, and he was connected fraternally with the Knights of Columbus. He ever manifested a deep and helpful interest in projects for the advancement and growth of the community and his cooperation therein was far-reaching and beneficial. His course at all times conformed to strict business principles and honorable methods, his path never having been strewn with the wreck of other men's fortunes, and his business integrity as well as his prosperity forming a fitting crown for his well spent life.

CHARLES EDWIN MAHON.

It has been said that this is the age of the young man, a fact which finds verification especially in the west, for it has been the young men of enterprise and ambition who have sought the opportunities of the great and growing western country. They have not hesitated to sever the ties which have bound them to the districts in which youth has been passed in order to gain the broader opportunities offered elsewhere. Of this class Charles Edwin Mahon is a representative, and as agent for real estate, insurance, loans and timber lands he has built up a business of gratifying proportions. He was born at Paisley, Bruce county, Ontario, March 1, 1872, and is a son of William and Elizabeth Mahon, pioneer settlers of that district, who were well known there.

Charles E. Mahon spent his early life on his father's farm. His education in the public schools of Bruce county was very limited as he had early to depend upon himself. When a boy of only fifteen he had to take full charge of the farm as his father was ill, continuing so for three years, and the heavy load thus falling upon his shoulders made him resolve as soon as the opportunity offered to go into another business fraught with lesser hardships and



CHARLES E. MAHON

to set himself up independently. That the hard school of experience through which he passed has, however, had a beneficial effect upon his later life thereof his present marked success is the best proof. To prepare for a commercial career he underwent training in the Canada Business College of Chatham, Ontario, from which he was graduated with the class of 1890, and the following year he went to Seattle, Washington, where he engaged in clerking for two years. At that time on account of the illness of his father he returned to Paisley, Ontario, where he acted as clerk in a store for two years. His desire, however, to engage in business on his own account was ever foremost with him and, carefully saving his earnings he was at length enabled to purchase a stock of groceries, boots and shoes in 1895. Thus he became identified with commercial interests in Paisley, where he continued in merchandising until 1897, when he removed to Langdon, North Dakota. He was there employed in the lumber and hardware business for about ten years, and in 1907 he came to Vancouver, where he established a real-estate and timber land business. In this he is still engaged, having no partner although he still uses the style of C. E. Mahon & Company. He handles real estate, insurance, loans and timber lands and has built up a business of gratifying proportions, acquainting himself thoroughly with property values, both in the city and in the forest districts, while he is equally conversant with the various phases of the loan and insurance business. His industry, determination and indefatigable energy have been salient features in his success.

On the 17th of January, 1900, Mr. Mahon was united in marriage, in Paisley, Ontario, to Miss Nellie I. Steele, a daughter of Samuel and Isabella Steele, the former a veteran of the Fenian raid. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Mahon have been born six children, William S., Gladys Evelyn, Harold Stratton, Lois Jean, Charles Norman and Thelma Hall. The last two are twins.

Mr. Mahon gives his political support to the conservative party and in January, 1913, was elected an alderman of Vancouver, in which position he is exercising his official prerogatives in support of various projects and movements which have to do with the upbuilding and welfare of the city. He belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Loyal Order of Moose, and the Vancouver Commercial Club. He had no especial advantages at the outset of his career, but has steadily worked his way upward as the years have gone by, and whatever success he has achieved has come to him as the reward of ability, intelligently directed.

MERTON ALLEN MERRILL.

Merton Allen Merrill, who is engaged in the real-estate business at Vancouver, now conducts operations independently under the style of Merrill & Merrill, his partner having left the firm in 1912. His birth occurred in Bangor, Maine, on the 22d of November, 1880, his parents being Allen and Ann Merrill, the former a merchant of Bangor for a number of years.

Merton A. Merrill obtained his early education in the public schools of his native city and subsequently attended the University of Maine at Orono for several years. On leaving college he went to Boston and for a number of years was there employed in various capacities. In 1908 he came to Vancouver, British Columbia, and at the end of a few months made his way to Graham island, where he remained for two years. On the 4th of July, 1911, he returned to Vancouver and embarked in the real-estate business with his cousin, Orland P. Merrill, under the firm style of Merrill & Merrill. The partnership was dissolved in 1912, but our subject still conducts his business under the old firm name. His interests are principally in Graham island, where valuable coal deposits are reported. He also has excellent farming property there and has won recognition as a business man of sound judgment and keen discernment whose knowledge of real-estate

values is accurate and who is qualified to give valuable advice to prospective investors.

On the 12th of September, 1911, at Estherville, Iowa, Mr. Merrill was united in marriage to Miss Clarissa Converse, a daughter of Palmer Sterry and Martha Converse and a representative of one of the earliest families in Iowa. Mr. Merrill is a member of the Commercial Club and enjoys an enviable reputation as a young business man of much promise and a representative and substantial citizen of this province.

JAMES MARS.

In the lives of the majority of men the road that leads to success is filled with hardships and privations, apparently insurmountable obstacles and innumerable disappointments, and in this respect the history of James Mars is no exception but it likewise records the victory of unremitting diligence, persistent effort and unceasing perseverance. He is a native of Scotland, his birth there occurring on the 8th of May, 1870. His parents, Thomas and Mary (Wilson) Mars, were born, reared and married in the same country and there the mother died in 1883. Subsequently the father with his five sons and two daughters emigrated to Canada, the family settling in Manitoba. The father is yet living.

A member of a household of limited means, the early educational advantages of James Mars were very meager. At the tender age of eleven years he left school and became a wage earner, the succeeding seven years being spent in a woolen factory in his native land. When he was a youth of about eighteen the family came to Canada, and for two years thereafter he diligently applied himself to assisting his father with the cultivation of the homestead in Manitoba. At the expiration of that period he went to Winnipeg and entered the service of Lord Strathcona, being employed on his farm until 1892. In the latter year he gave up farm work and went to Tacoma, Washington, where he was employed in the lumber woods until 1894. His next removal was to Coquitlam, which has ever since been his place of residence. Until 1909 he followed various occupations, but each year marked an advance in his business career and he gradually became numbered among the enterprising and progressive citizens of the community. In the year last named together with his brother he engaged in the mercantile business, under the firm name of Mars Brothers. As they are both men of good judgment as well as energy and determination they have met with success in the development of their enterprise and are enjoying a good trade. In the conduct of their store they have adopted a policy which commends them to the confidence of the people, while they accord their patrons the courteous and gracious consideration essential to the permanent upbuilding of any business. During the long period of his residence here Mr. Mars has acquired quite extensive property interests, which he is now disposing of from time to time. He possesses the characteristics of leadership and has for some years figured prominently in local affairs, the capability he manifests in the direction of his personal interests being evidenced in his judicious management of any enterprise with which he is connected. Four years ago he was elected president of the Agricultural Society, which organization holds an annual fair that is of mutual benefit to the farmers and business men and serves to more closely unite the interests of the town and country. The society was organized in 1890, and at that time their only property interest was a lot, donated by Mrs. Beckintsale, of Reading, England. During the intervening years, however, they have prospered and now own five acres of land, and have a building under construction which is thirty by fifty feet. The lower hall will be used for exhibition purposes, while the second story will be divided into committee rooms. Mr. Mars has expended a great deal of thought and energy in promoting this organization, and it is largely due to his enthusiastic efforts that the association has accomplished so much.



JAMES MARS

His allegiance in matters politic Mr. Mars gives to the conservative party, and he is secretary of the Dewdney Conservative Association. He is the present mayor of the city of Coquitlam, and is giving efficient service in this connection. He was elected reeve of the municipality in 1911 by acclamation and reelected in 1912 in the same way. Again in 1913 he was elected reeve by a large majority; and soon after the city was incorporated he was made mayor by acclamation. His fraternal connections are confined to his membership in the Independent Order of Foresters, and he is chief ranger of Camp No. 147. Mr. Mars is not affiliated with any church, but he supports all worthy enterprises and generously contributes towards the maintenance of various local charities. The hard conditions of his own early life have served to make him considerate of other lads similarly situated and many an ambitious and enterprising youth has found in him a staunch friend.

ETIENNE EDMOND DELAVAUT.

Prominent among the successful business men of Vancouver is numbered Etienne Edmond Delavault, who now devotes his time and attention to his duties as managing director of the Canadian Hypothec & Guarantee Company, Ltd., and the Vancouver Development Company, Ltd. A man of keen discrimination and sound judgment, his practical business ability and the systematic control of his affairs have brought him a high degree of success and placed him among those whose activities have affected the growth, progress and welfare of the city.

Mr. Delavault was born in Paris, France, in August, 1879, and is a son of Edmond and Elizabeth (Meyer) Delavault, the former of whom conducted a large agency business in Paris until his death in 1908. After completing his preliminary education, Etienne Delavault entered Paris University, from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He afterward studied law in the Paris Law College, graduating as a licentiate at law. In 1903 he came to Canada. After his arrival in the Dominion he first became connected with a prominent firm of French furriers, Revillon Frères. In their interests he visited a great portion of the northern country, including the Labrador coast and Hudson Bay, and he was at one time manager of the Prince Albert district for his employers. He proved himself capable, far-sighted and energetic, but being ambitious for success in his profession resigned his position and entered the law office of Lucien Dubuc, a barrister at Edmonton, Alberta. He was articled as a student and after completing the required term was admitted to the Law Society of the Northwest Territories in August, 1907. In the same year he formed a partnership with his former teacher, Mr. Dubuc, under the firm name of Dubuc & Delavault, but later severed this connection, joining the firm of Bishop, Pratt & Delavault. He remained in Edmonton until 1911, in the summer of which year he interested a number of French capitalists in a mortgage company which he organized. He was the leader in the formation of the Canadian Hypothec & Guarantee Company, Ltd., and in October, 1911, came to Vancouver as its managing director, a position which he has since capably filled. He is in addition managing director of the Vancouver Development Company, Ltd., of this city, and his energy, his well timed aggressiveness, his force, experience and capacity have been notable elements in the rapid growth of both of these concerns. Mr. Delavault has become well known in business circles in Vancouver, where his signal ability is widely recognized and respected. His interests are all carefully managed and capably conducted and have been attended with gratifying and well deserved success.

In February, 1907, Mr. Delavault was united in marriage to Miss Madeleine Fouchon, a daughter of C. and C. Gaucher (Besnard) Bouchon. Mr. and Mrs. Delavault have become the parents of a son, Robert, who was born at Edmonton,

Alberta, in December, 1907. Mr. Delavault is a member of the corps of reserves, One Hundred and First Edmonton Fusiliers, of which he has served as lieutenant. He made a creditable record in law and his prominence in that field has been equalled by his success in business—a fact indicative of versatility, wide interests and effective personality.

JOHN GARSON JOHNSTON.

John Garson Johnston, prominently connected with important commercial interests of Vancouver as assistant manager of R. Myers, Ltd., and half-owner of the large wholesale jewelry business it controls, was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, March 31, 1879, and is a son of William Clouston and Jeannie Renfrew (Young) Johnston, both representatives of Scotch families, the father being a descendant of Johnstoun, earl of Zetland.

The public and high schools of Glasgow afforded John Garson Johnston his early educational opportunities and he afterward entered the University of Glasgow, from which he was graduated M. A. in 1906 and LL. B. in the same year, taking honors in all of his classes at the university. Immediately after his graduation he began the practice of law, associating himself with the firm of Wright, Johnston & Orr in Glasgow, with which his father was also connected. This firm is still in existence and is one of the strongest and most reliable in the city. Mr. Johnston remained with it for three years but even at this time he was active in business, his ability carrying him forward into important relations with some of the leading corporations in Scotland, connections which developed in him the qualities which are the basis of his commercial success today. In 1909 he crossed the Atlantic to Canada and, locating in Vancouver, obtained a position in the Royal Bank, remaining for about one year. At the end of that time he associated himself with R. Myers, Ltd., wholesale dealers in jewelry, purchasing a half interest in the concern and being appointed by the board of directors assistant manager. As the incumbent of this position he now devotes practically his entire time and attention to the affairs of the corporation, his keen business insight, energy and sagacity having been effective factors in the later development of the business.

Mr. Johnston is a member of the Presbyterian church and is a conservative in his political beliefs, taking an intelligent interest in community affairs, although never active as an office seeker. He holds to high ideals in every relation of life and in their attainment is recognized as a man of action rather than of theory. His well developed capabilities and powers, his keen insight and sound discrimination have been salient elements in his success and have carried him forward into important business relations in the city where he makes his home.

WILLIAM MOORE MCKAY.

A man of broad views, liberal mind and high ideals, guided and controlled by sound and practical business judgment, William Moore McKay has won for himself a position of precedence at the bar of Vancouver, prominence in politics, distinction in military circles and a place among the men of weight and influence in the city. In a profession where untiring application, intuitive wisdom and the determination to utilize the means at hand are the elements of success, he has advanced continuously and rapidly and has, moreover, made his ability and public spirit the basis of an important work of public service, the conservative organization in this province finding in him a leader who is at once a capable business man and an able politician.



WILLIAM M. MCKAY

Mr. McKay was born in Ottawa, Ontario, August 16, 1868, and is a son of Thomas and Isabel (Masson) McKay, the former a native of Perth, Scotland, and the latter of Kingston, Ontario. Their marriage occurred in Ottawa, where Thomas McKay was at the head of the McKay Milling Company, one of the largest industrial enterprises in the city. He continued to conduct this for many years and eventually retired to private life, spending his later years on the beautiful McKay estate, known as Elmbank, which was considered one of the most attractive and valuable properties in Ottawa. In his home in that city Thomas McKay passed away in 1887 and he was survived by his wife for some years, her death occurring in 1897.

In the acquirement of an education William M. McKay attended Dr. Tassie's celebrated school at Galt, Ontario, the Montreal high school and Toronto University, from which he was graduated B. A. with high honors in 1888. Having determined to practice law, he was then articled to (now his honor) D. B. McTavish, then a member of the firm of Scott, McTavish & Scott, of which Sir Richard Scott was the senior partner. Owing to his excellent early training and his interest in his profession he attained an important and notable degree of success in his legal studies and in his first year at Osgoode Hall was entitled to write for honors. He completed the course in that institution six months before the required time but could not be admitted to the bar and accordingly went to Europe, where he spent one year in travel. Returning at the end of that time he was called to the bar of Ontario in 1893 and began his professional career in that city as a member of the firm of MacCraken, Henderson & McKay. After five years of successful legal work he went to the Klondike, arriving in the Yukon in 1898, at the time of the first rush to the gold fields. He was the third qualified barrister in Dawson City and he there formed a partnership with W. E. Burritt, now registrar of Prince Rupert, under the firm name of Burritt & McKay. Their association continued for four years and at the end of that time Mr. McKay engaged in practice with R. W. Shannon, now city solicitor of Saskatoon, Saskatchewan. The firm of McKay & Shannon had a prosperous existence for three years and was recognized as one of the strongest and most reliable in Dawson City. Mr. McKay was carried forward into important relations with public life in that community, being alderman from 1903 until his term expired the year before the commission plan of government was inaugurated. After seven years in Dawson Mr. McKay came to Vancouver and he has since remained an honored and respected resident of this city. Immediately after his arrival he formed a partnership with C. N. O'Brian under the firm name of McKay and O'Brian and three years ago Mr. McKay took over practically all the Crown work controlled by the firm and is acting as representative of the attorney general of British Columbia. His success in a professional way affords the best evidence of his capability along this line. Much of the success that has attended him at the bar is undoubtedly due to the fact that in no instance will he permit himself to go to court unless he has absolute confidence in the justice of his client's cause. The zeal with which he has devoted his energies to his profession, the careful regard he evinces for the interests of his clients and the assiduous attention which he gives to all the details of his cases have brought him a large business and have made him very successful in its conduct, so that he stands today among the representative and prominent barristers of the city where he makes his home.

To say that Mr. McKay has won prominence in the law, however, is to mention only one of his many claims to distinction, for his interests are broad and his ability great, so that his activities have extended to many fields, influencing especially the military and political life of the province. He is one of the strongest individual forces in the ranks of the conservative party in British Columbia and has always been high in the party's councils, believing firmly in the principles and policies for which it stands. One year after his arrival in Vancouver he was elected secretary of the Vancouver Conservative Club and rose through all the offices in that organization to that of president, to which he was

elected in 1910. In 1906 he was made secretary of the British Columbia Conservative Association and served until 1911, when, upon the retirement of Mr. M. W. Foster, who became deputy minister of public works, Mr. McKay was elected to the position of first vice president. At the convention of the conservative party held at New Westminster, November 23, 1911, he was elected president of the British Columbia Conservative Association and at the close of his term of able service was succeeded by the late J. A. Lee, ex-mayor of New Westminster. Although an active conservative, his public spirit goes beyond partisanship and he is interested in everything that pertains to the advancement and growth of his city and province, cooperating in all progressive public projects and lending the weight of his influence to measures of reform and expansion.

In military circles, too, Mr. McKay is well known and greatly respected. He acquired his preliminary military training in the C school at Stanley barracks, Toronto, where he took first class qualifications, and at the age of eighteen he entered the Queen's Own Rifles as private. He spent fourteen years in the militia, serving for two as private, after which he took a commission in the Forty-third Rifles of Ottawa, rising to the rank of senior captain of the regiment. This position he held until 1898 and two years afterward became attached to the Dawson Rifles as lieutenant. He is now on the Officers Reserve with the rank of captain.

In Victoria, British Columbia, November 28, 1911, Mr. McKay was united in marriage to Miss Mary M. Petersen, of Copenhagen, Denmark, and they have become the parents of a daughter, Ruth Isabel Mary. Fraternaly Mr. McKay is connected with Cascade Lodge, No. 12, A. F. & A. M., and with the Arctic Brotherhood. His religious views are in accord with the doctrines of the Presbyterian church and he is a regular attendant at St. Andrew's church in Vancouver. In the Rideau Club of Ottawa and the Vancouver and Western Clubs of Vancouver he is well known and his high standing in social circles is unassailable. He is indeed entitled to a place among the men of Vancouver who represents the highest type of citizenship—men who, seeking and attaining personal success in business or a profession, have nevertheless extended their efforts into fields of public service, making their powers and abilities effective as forces in community growth. He is liberal, broad-minded, versatile and able, and his career has indicated clearly his possession of these qualities, bringing him success, prominence and a place among the makers of legal, military and political history in British Columbia.

CECIL DE COURCY SINCLAIR HOSEASON.

With a nature that can never be content with mediocrity, Cecil de Courcy Sinclair Hoseason has steadily worked his way upward and is identified with several corporations which, operating directly or indirectly in the real-estate and colonization field, have done much for the upbuilding and improvement of Vancouver and the province. A native of India and of Scotch parentage, he was born August 12, 1868, his parents being General Henry and Adeline (MacKenzie) Hoseason, the former for many years a commander of British troops, in which connection he won his title. The son was sent to England to pursue his education and became a student in the public school at Fullneck, Yorkshire. He afterward attended Dover College at Dover, England, and in 1886 was a student in Edinburgh University.

Mr. Hoseason has been a resident of British Columbia since 1899, in which year he became the representative at Vancouver of the North American Life Assurance Company, so continuing for six years. In 1907 he started in his present business as a real-estate, insurance and financial agent under the name of Hoseason & Company, which style he still uses although the firm is now nominal. He is a financial agent and conducts an insurance and real-estate



CECIL DE C. S. HOSEASON

business, but principally handles local realty. He is conversant with property values and has succeeded in winning a large clientage through business methods which recognize the opportunities of a situation and utilize them honorably and fully. Mr. Hoseason is also chairman of the board of directors of A. M. Asanchev, Ltd., a colonist company, and is managing director of the London & British Columbia Investment Corporation, Ltd., of London, England, managing their interests in Vancouver.

On the 1st of September, 1909, in Vancouver, Mr. Hoseason was married to Miss Beatrice Amy Taylor, and they have one child, Cecil Henry Cochrane. In religious belief Mr. Hoseason is a Protestant. Politically he is an independent conservative, but has never been prominent as a seeker for office, although for several years he was a member of the Betchuanaland board of police. He is a life member of the Vancouver Exhibition Association and is interested in the various plans which seek to exploit the resources of Vancouver and the province and to make known the opportunities and advantages here to be enjoyed. Mr. Hoseason holds membership in the Canada Lodge, A. F. & A. M., of London, England, and the Loyal Orangemen Legion. He is likewise a member of the British Isles Public School Club of Vancouver, the Progress Club and the Caledonia Club. His influence is always on the side of improvement and, believing in the possibilities of the great northwest, he has so directed his efforts as to win gratifying success for himself and also to contribute to the upbuilding of the city and province.

GEORGE EDWARD McCROSSAN.

The bar of British Columbia numbers among its representatives many forceful, able and brilliant men whose work along professional lines is of a character which will make it necessarily a part of the legal history of the province. Among their number is George Edward McCrossan, a prominent barrister in Vancouver and one of the great individual forces in local liberal politics, his energy, his versatility and his keen and incisive qualities of mind having carried him forward to success and eminence in both fields. He was born in Winnipeg, Manitoba, September 16, 1879, and is a son of Thomas and Jennie (MacDonald) McCrossan, the former of whom came to Canada from Scotland in pioneer times, the parents celebrating their golden wedding anniversary on the 4th of January, 1913.

George E. McCrossan acquired his preliminary education in the public schools of Winnipeg and was afterward graduated from Manitoba University, receiving the degree of M. A. from that institution in 1900. He afterward studied law in the same university, graduating in 1902 and winning, besides his degree of LL. B., a scholarship and first medal in arts and law. He was called to the bar of Manitoba in 1902, and in 1903 came to Vancouver, British Columbia, winning admission to the bar of this province in the following year. He immediately began practice in Vancouver as a member of the firm of Bird, Brydon Jack & McCrossan and this association continued until 1906, when the firm of McCrossan, Schultz & Harper was formed. In 1910 Mr. Schultz retired and the business is now conducted under the name of McCrossan & Harper. This is one of the strongest and most reliable law firms in the city and its practice is extensive and representative, connecting its members with a great deal of notable litigation. Mr. McCrossan's rise has been rapid, his ability and proficiency soon making him well known throughout the province and carrying him forward into important public relations. In 1911 he was chosen by the Dominion government as counsel in the investigation into the alleged Chinese frauds and the opium-smuggling trade and by his able conduct of this work gained widespread approval and honor. He has won admiration by his pleadings before the court and has appeared on cases before the supreme court of Canada and the privy council. He has also

been concerned in the editorship of digests on British Columbia cases and on Canadian and criminal law. He is a director in the Burrard Publishing Company, Limited, publishers of *The Sun*, a daily newspaper, and *The Sunset*, a weekly publication.

As is often the case, Mr. McCrossan's success in law has carried with it prominence in politics and he is recognized today as a leading spirit in the local liberal organization, his loyalty to that party being attested by frank and open support of its principles. He is a member of the provincial executive of the Liberal Association and from 1907 to 1909 was president of the Young Men's Liberal Association of Vancouver. From 1909 he was first vice president of the Liberal Association of Vancouver but recently resigned in order to give more exclusive attention to his professional work.

On October 31, 1907, in Vancouver, Mr. McCrossan was united in marriage to Miss Grace Chrysler Lalande, of Cananoque, Ontario, a daughter of Abraham and Alice (Chrysler) Lalande, the latter a member of the old and well known Chrysler family. Mr. McCrossan holds membership in the Terminal City Club, the Vancouver Hunt Club and the Vancouver Golf Club and is well known in social circles of this city. He is a splendid type of the present-day professional man, modern in his views, progressive in his ideals and with a spirit active in the promotion of projects and measures for community advancement. His personal characteristics have gained for him the warm regard and friendship of many, while in professional lines he has attained that eminence which comes only in recognition of merit.

ROBERT FRANCIS GREEN, M. P.

Of the many outstanding facts in connection with the development of western Canada none is more interesting or significant to those whose duty it is to try and see beneath the surface of things and write accurate history than the great part played by a small group of individuals in this work of shaping the destiny of a country. To the unthinking it often appears that the solving of great problems has been due to "movements" or the policy of a government or popular agitation; but to him who will do a little quiet investigating it is invariably disclosed that big results are due to the initiative of one or two strong men, who, bolder than their fellows or endowed with greater gifts of insight and leadership, have grasped the fundamental necessities of a situation and applied that needful stimulus to community effort which has accomplished the desired result.

British Columbia is a great province—the greatest in the Dominion of Canada—and in area and variety of resources an empire. And when one is told that its present envious position among the countries of the world is due to a progressive development which was initiated less than twenty years ago, one is spurred to make inquiry as to the manner of men they were who have been instrumental in making this marvelous change in such a short space of time. And this brings us to the subject of this sketch—Robert Francis Green, M. P., for it is but the simple truth to say that no man has done more for his adopted country; and as is always the case with men of merit, he has not in the doing of it craved popular applause, the public honors which have been thrust upon him having in the main been spontaneous and unsolicited tributes to his worth and services.

One can best, perhaps, convey an idea of the position which Mr. Green occupies in British Columbia by saying that if anyone came to the province with any large enterprise to be launched or on any political mission, he would not be in the country twenty-four hours before he would hear of the member for Kootenay. No higher tribute can be paid to his worth and position than to add that he enjoys to a remarkable degree the close confidence of the large financial and commercial interests of the country. But his position is even more powerful than would be



ROBERT F. GREEN

disclosed by that statement, for it is known that the success which has attended the federal and provincial conservative parties in British Columbia is attributed mainly to his wise judgment on questions of policy on which their success so vitally depends.

Such then is the position which Mr. Green holds as a citizen of the richest and fairest province in the Dominion. Personally, he is of somewhat quiet and retiring disposition. A little below the average height, somewhat spare of build, a little grey tingeing a closely-cropped beard which lends to his countenance a striking resemblance to Sir William Mackenzie, Mr. Green can, when he is in Victoria, where he makes his home when the house of commons is not in session, be found at his office premises on the corner of Broughton and Langley streets.

Though somewhat abstemious in his habits, "Bob," as he is known to his intimates, is voted a prince of good fellows and the best of companions. Just how it came about that he came to occupy such a leading position amongst his fellows may be indicated in a few lines. First, he had and has unbounded confidence in the future greatness of his adopted province; second, he always backed up his faith by action; third, he always stood by his friends and "played the game."

It was in the fall of 1885 that Mr. Green first came to British Columbia, destined to prove the scene of his future activity. After a strenuous business career in the pioneer days in the mining camps of the Kootenay, which will be alluded to later, it was, in 1893, that he was first summoned to public life, being chosen first mayor of Kaslo, and, although he was defeated for the next term, was reelected in the elections of 1896 and 1897. In 1898, he was elected to the provincial legislature for the Kaslo-Slocan Riding in opposition to the Turner government. He was again elected in 1900 as a supporter of the Semlin government, and, in 1903, was elected as a supporter of the McBride administration, accepting under that government the office of minister of mines. He resigned this portfolio in November, 1903, and became chief commissioner of lands and works, from which important office he withdrew in December, 1906. His work in parliament has been of far-reaching effect, and he has ever well taken care of the interests of his constituents. He has done much towards promoting and initiating constructive legislation in committee rooms and on the floor of the house, and his service in this connection has ever given high satisfaction to those who called him to this responsible position. In 1912, Mr. Green was elected to the federal parliament by acclamation to represent the Kootenay constituency. This was made necessary by the appointment of his predecessor to the railway commission.

Mr. Green was born at Peterboro, Ontario, a son of Benjamin and Rebecca (Lipsett) Green, his father being a native of County West Meath, and his mother of County Donegal, Ireland. They emigrated to Canada about 1835, locating near Montreal, where the father engaged in agricultural pursuits. About 1840 they removed to Toronto, where Benjamin Green became connected with the grain and produce business. He later was active in business in Peterboro. In 1890, he came to British Columbia, where his death occurred in 1896 at Kaslo, his age being eighty-one years. His wife had preceded him to the Great Beyond, passing away in Ontario in 1889.

Robert Green, who was one of ten children, was educated in the public schools and the collegiate institute in Peterboro. In 1879 he crossed the border to the United States, being until 1881 engaged in business in a small way in Pennsylvania. He then returned to Peterboro, but, in 1882, heeding the call of the west, located in Winnipeg, and westward from there, engaging in construction work on the Canadian Pacific Railroad until 1884. In the spring of 1885, he went to Calgary and joined the commissary department of the forces under General Strange, remaining with that contingent throughout the rebellion. After the campaign he joined his brothers in Revelstoke. At that time, the Canadian Pacific tracks extended only six miles west of Beaver, British Columbia, which is.

eighty miles from Revelstoke, and he had to walk this distance. Shortly after his arrival at that place, he joined his two brothers in the general mercantile business in that town, continuing so until 1886, at which time he purchased the interest of one of his brothers in the business, the firm then being known as Green Brothers. They later also opened a branch store at Illicillewaet, British Columbia. Later on they closed up their Revelstoke store and opened a branch at Sproats Landing. In 1891, the store at Illicillewaet was abandoned and removed to Ainsworth, British Columbia, and the general merchandise business of E. S. Wilson & Company of that place was purchased. Upon the completion of the railway from Sproats Landing to Nelson, their business at the former place was transferred to Ainsworth.

In 1891 he located in Ainsworth, being Justice of the Peace for that large and important district. He served in a similar capacity as a law officer of the Crown during his residence in Kaslo from 1894 to 1897, inclusive, and during this period he won for himself a reputation for strict integrity as well as for great personal courage. Those were strenuous days in the pioneer settlements of the interior of the province—the days when many undesirable characters flocked thither from Idaho, where the advent of the famous “Bull Pen” had struck terror to their hearts—and many a tale could be told of how Mr. Green with a firm hand at the right moment had compelled due observance of law and order from those whose natural disposition and inclination was otherwise.

It is to be recorded also—and this in a measure reveals the type of man who proved so useful a citizen of the province in the early days of its development—that Green Brothers marketed the first ore ever shipped out of the Kootenay lake side of the famous Slocan camp. This they did under circumstances and conditions which would have tried the mettle of most men. The owners of the ore had men at work mining and sacking it at the Whitewater mines, controlled by J. C. Eaton, but neither the packers nor the steamboat people would touch it until all charges for freight and smelter treatment had been paid. So Green Brothers, realizing that, if the impasse could not be broken, the camp would be given a black eye, came to the rescue and guaranteed all charges, which amounted to sixty-five dollars per ton. And as a climax to this situation it is on record that within a year the production of ore was so great that some eight or ten ore buyers were in the district, representing the smelter people. Thus did Mr. Green give practical evidence of his faith in the future of British Columbia.

In 1892, the firm opened the first general store in Kaslo, British Columbia, and two years later disposed of their Ainsworth establishment, devoting all of their attention to their interests at Kaslo. In 1902, they amalgamated with the general merchandise store of H. Giegerich; the hardware store of H. Byers & Company, and the hardware store of A. E. Morris, and the firm then became known as The Byers, Giegerich, Green Company, Limited, which firm is still in existence.

Mr. Green first located in Victoria in 1903, and engaged in business in this city in 1907 by forming a partnership with Arthur C. Burdick, under the firm name of Green & Burdick, real-estate and financial agents, with offices in the Bank of Montreal building. They later moved to the Law Chambers, and eventually secured their present location at the corner of Broughton and Langley streets, where they do an extensive and representative business. In 1908, Newton T. Burdick—a brother of his partner—entered the firm, which then became known as Green & Burdick Brothers. All three members are well versed in local real-estate values, and their judgment in that regard is highly estimated. They handle much valuable property, and their business transactions have had a distinct influence upon the growth and expansion of the city. The firm also does an extensive insurance business, representing both fire and accident, and also bonding companies. They, moreover, act as financial agents, and their reliability in that respect is proverbial. They placed many of the larger subdivisions on the market, doing business principally in the northern section of Victoria. Mr. Green is the senior member of the firm and acts more or less in an advisory capacity only, as his various

business interests require much of his time and attention. He is identified with a number of prosperous mining enterprises throughout British Columbia, one of which is the well known Slocan Star Mine, located near Sandon, British Columbia. He is also interested to some extent in fruit raising, and, along that line, has been an important factor in encouraging the fruit-growing industry in those sections of the province which are favorable thereto. He is identified with a number of other enterprises and industries, too numerous to mention, and is a director of the Colonial Trust Company, Limited; the New British Columbia Lands, Limited; and The Slocan Star Mine, Limited.

In Erie, Pennsylvania, Mr. Green married, on January 31, 1889, Miss Celia E. McDannell, a daughter of O. H. P. and Mary A. McDannell, natives of Pennsylvania, where the father was engaged in farming. Both parents have passed away. Mr. and Mrs. Green have two children: Robert H., born November 10, 1889, a graduate of McGill University in 1912, and at present studying law at Osgoode Hall, Toronto; and Cecilia R., born November 29, 1890, also a graduate of McGill University, and now articulated to the firm of Mackay & Miller, of Victoria.

The family residence, one of the attractive homes of Victoria, is located at No. 502 Rupert street, but they spend their summers in their home on Beecher bay, where Mr. Green indulges in outdoor life, of which he is very fond, finding great pleasure in boating and fishing.

Mr. Green is prominent in the Masonic fraternity, in which he has attained high rank and held many offices. He is a member of St. Andrew's Lodge, No. 49, of Victoria; of the Kootenay Royal Arch Chapter; Vancouver Preceptory; and Gizeh Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He is a past master of the blue lodge, past district deputy grand master, past first principal of the chapter and past potentate of the shrine. He is well known in club life of the city, being a member of the Union and Pacific Clubs of Victoria. His recreations are indicated through his membership in the Royal Victoria Yacht Club and the Victoria Golf Club. Mr. Green is also a member of the Rideau and the Laurentian Clubs of Ottawa.

GEORGE McCUAIG.

George McCuaig, auctioneer and commission merchant of Vancouver, was born in Scotland, October 24, 1852, a son of Henry and Janet McCuaig. In the year 1857 the family left the land of hills and heather and started for Canada on a sailing ship which was nine weeks on the voyage. The son George was then a lad of but four years, so that practically his entire life has been passed on this side of the water. He was reared in Barrie, Ontario, where he attended the public schools and then entered the dry-goods business in Barrie, remaining there until 1881, when he made his way westward to Winnipeg. Ten years were spent in that city and in the territories and in 1891 he arrived in Vancouver. Through the succeeding three years he managed a dry-goods store for George I. Wilson, and in 1894 left for Africa, where he spent four years. In 1899 he returned to Vancouver, where he established business as an auctioneer and commission merchant, in which line he still continues. He has a well appointed establishment and so conducts his trade as to gain substantial and well merited returns. His judgment is sound in placing valuations upon any articles which he handles and he has become well known to the purchasing public as one whose stock is extensive and whose business integrity is unassailable.

During the early years of his residence in the west Mr. McCuaig became a member of the local military corps at Medicine Hat during the Riel rebellion of 1885. When its leader, Louis David Riel, was on the scaffold to be hung as a traitor to his country, Mr. McCuaig secured his autograph, which is now in the Carnegie library at Vancouver. On the 23d of August, 1900, in this

city, Mr. McCuaig was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Campbell, a daughter of Rod and Christina Campbell, representatives of a Scotch family originally from Glengarry, Ontario. Unto Mr. and Mrs. McCuaig has been born a son, Gordon Campbell. The parents are members of the Presbyterian church. Mr. McCuaig belongs to Mount Hermon Lodge, A. F. & A. M., and to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. His political support is given to the liberal party. His interest in public affairs is that of a citizen who seeks the welfare and upbuilding of the community in which he lives and is loyal to its best interests. His life has had its settings in various scenes, as he has lived at different times in Scotland, eastern and western Canada and Africa. Through all he has been actuated by a laudable desire to work his way upward, and his life history shows what may be accomplished when energy and determination point out the way.

THOMAS L. KENNEDY.

It is on all sides conceded that the real-estate business, more than any other, contributes to the growth and upbuilding of a community, and the advancement and expansion of a city is often due to an enterprising real-estate man who will stimulate interest in property, will keep alive transfers and transactions and will draw outside capital and new settlers to a community. Such a man is Thomas L. Kennedy of North Vancouver, who for some time has been one of the leading real-estate dealers of this community and also has made an enviable record in a public capacity as a member of the city board of aldermen.

Mr. Kennedy was born in New Brunswick on July 1, 1866, a son of Samuel and Louisa (McKenzie) Kennedy, the former a native of Ireland and the latter of New Brunswick, of Scotch ancestry. The father was brought to Canada by his parents when about ten years of age, the latter settling in New Brunswick. There he attained manhood and engaged in farming but in 1906 the opportunities of British Columbia decided him to locate in North Vancouver, where he and his wife are now living retired.

Thomas L. Kennedy was reared at home and he acquired his education in the public schools of New Brunswick, completing the same with a business course in the Ontario Business College, which he took in the winter of 1892-3. Mr. Kennedy spent his young manhood in New Brunswick engaged in farming and lumbering but in 1892 came to Ontario, spending the following winter in Toronto, and in the spring of 1893 removed to British Columbia, where he spent the following year in the lumber woods. In 1894 he located in North Vancouver, being among the pioneers of this little city. With the exception of about three and a half years spent in the Yukon gold fields he has made his home in North Vancouver since that time. In the spring of 1901 Mr. Kennedy with others proceeded to the Yukon country, where he remained for about three and a half years, but finding nothing that panned out successfully beyond a good salary, he returned to North Vancouver and there engaged in general contracting in company with P. A. Aikin. For the past three years, however, he has devoted his attention to the real-estate business and along this line success has attended his efforts and the development and expansion of North Vancouver has been stimulated through his labors.

On February 1, 1911, Mr. Kennedy was united in marriage to Miss Mary Muriel Bartrem, of Ottawa, and to them has been born one child, Everett Bartrem McKenzie. Politically Mr. Kennedy is independent. He is a member of the present board of city aldermen and has been instrumental in instituting or promoting a number of beneficial measures. In that capacity as well as in his private life he has done much to promote worthy enterprises and is recognized as a forceful element in the community. Fraternally he is a member of North Vancouver Lodge, No. 40, Knights of Pythias. He is liberal in his support of the churches



THOMAS L. KENNEDY

and charitable institutions and is ever ready to give a helping hand to those in need, although his aid is given unostentatiously and often his beneficiaries do not even know who was their friend in need. A man true in character, honest in his actions, able and vigorous, he is highly respected and esteemed and has many friends.

EDWARD CHARLES HART, M. D., C. M.

A keen interest in the profession of medicine in its scientific and humanitarian aspects, an appreciation of the value of life and its ultimate aims and purposes, comprehensive knowledge and a sense of personal responsibility, these are the qualities which make Dr. Edward Charles Hart an able and successful physician and place him among the foremost representatives of the medical fraternity in Victoria, where since 1897 he has been in active and successful practice. Since 1898 he has been coroner of this district and is connected with the regular military service of Canada, being senior medical officer for district 11, comprising British Columbia and the Yukon, and he has other important connections, evidencing his high standing in the profession and the gratifying recognition which his ability has received in medical circles.

Dr. Hart was born on the 16th of June, 1870, in Baddeck, Nova Scotia, and is a son of Charles and Ellen (Baxter) Hart, natives of Nova Scotia, the former for many years in the general shipping business in that province. During the time of the Civil war in the United States he supplied building material in large quantities to the United States government but he later abandoned this occupation and turned his attention to banking, becoming manager of a branch of the Merchants Bank of Halifax located in Baddeck. He retired from active life in 1893 and lived quietly until his death, which occurred in December, 1912. His parents were also natives of Nova Scotia and their ancestors were of Irish descent and Empire Loyalists who left the colonies and settled in that province at the time of the Revolutionary war. The mother of the subject of this review survives her husband and makes her home in Vancouver. Her parents were natives of Scotland who emigrated to Canada about the year 1825, the father afterward preaching Presbyterian doctrines in the Dominion for over fifty years.

Dr. Hart acquired his early education in the public schools of Nova Scotia and he later entered Pictou Academy, from which he was graduated in 1887. In the following year he entered the civil service in the house of commons but abandoned this in order to enroll in McGill University. He studied medicine and in 1894 was graduated with the degree of M. D. and C. M. Upon leaving the university he located in Baddeck, Nova Scotia, and began the practice of his profession, remaining there until 1897. At this time, believing that the west offered wider opportunities, he moved to Victoria and opened an office on Douglas street, near Fort. In the summer of the same year he was placed in charge of the Jubilee Hospital and upon leaving that institution formed a partnership with Dr. F. W. Hall, at that time a prominent physician of Victoria, now deceased. Their association continued until 1908, when Dr. Hart moved to his present location at No. 643 Courtney street, where he has since carried on the general practice of medicine and surgery. Dr. Hart has proven careful in the diagnosis of cases and successful in the application of remedies, for he keeps abreast with the most advanced professional thought and is interested in everything pertaining to the science of medicine. He has remained always a close and earnest student, never considering his medical education complete, and his powers have continually developed so that today he is without doubt one of the leading physicians and surgeons in Victoria. Since 1898 he has held the office of coroner of the Victoria district and has discharged the duties of this office

capably and conscientiously, making his superior ability the basis of a useful work of public service.

In Dr. Hart's career there is an interesting military chapter. He is connected with the permanent regular military service of Canada, having in 1898 joined the Fifth Regiment Canadian Garrison Artillery with the rank of surgeon major. He served thus until May 1, 1906, when he was made captain in the regular service, a position which he held until December 11, 1907, when he was promoted to his present rank of major. He is also senior medical officer for district No. 11, comprising British Columbia and the Yukon. He is a member of the Victoria Medical Society and was for two years president of that organization and for one year secretary. In addition to this he is past president and past vice president of the Provincial Medical Society and through his membership in these bodies keeps in touch with the trend of modern thought along medical lines.

In Vancouver, in August, 1898, Dr. Hart was united in marriage to Miss Margaret McPhee, a native of Nova Scotia and a daughter of Archibald and Anne (McLane) McPhee, the former of Scotch ancestry. He for many years engaged in farming in Nova Scotia, dying in that province in 1909. The mother is of Irish extraction and makes her home with the subject of this review in Victoria. Dr. and Mrs. Hart have three children: Ellen, who was born August 31, 1899; Edward, born July 22, 1902; and Josephine, born June 19, 1909.

Dr. Hart is a member of the Presbyterian church and fraternally is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Foresters and the Knights of Pythias. His club affiliations are extensive and important for he belongs to the Union and Pacific Clubs of Victoria, the Victoria Gun Club and the Capital Gun Club, of which he is past president. He is, moreover, prominent in the affairs of the Victoria Automobile Association, for he has the distinction of having been the first motorist in British Columbia, running the first car in the province in 1900. He is now vice president of the Automobile Association and has kept up his keen and enthusiastic interest in motoring, spending a great many of his leisure hours on the beautiful automobile roads in and around Victoria. He is an enthusiastic advocate of all kinds of outdoor sports, believing in physical efficiency as a factor in success and he is particularly interested in hunting as his membership in the most prominent gun clubs in the city indicates. His attention, however, is concentrated upon his profession, of which he always remains an earnest student, supplementing his already comprehensive knowledge and experience by individual research and investigation. During the fifteen years he has practiced in this city he has won a large and representative patronage and holds the confidence and esteem of his patients as well as a high place in the regard of the medical fraternity.

ISAAC HUDSON.

Isaac Hudson, a successful and representative business man and substantial citizen of New Westminster, has for more than two decades conducted a painting and decorating establishment and also deals in wall paper. His birth occurred in Grey county, Ontario, on the 6th of July, 1869, his parents being Henry and Mary (Brown) Hudson, the former a native of Ontario and the latter of Yorkshire, England. Their marriage was celebrated in Ontario, to which province the mother had come as a girl with her parents. In early manhood Henry Hudson was identified with the lumber business but subsequently located on a farm in Grey county and there devoted his attention to general agricultural pursuits throughout the remainder of his life, passing away at the venerable age of eighty-nine years. He served as reeve of the township of Osprey for several years and was one of the influential citizens of his section.



ISAAC HUDSON

Isaac Hudson was reared under the parental roof and attended the public schools in the acquirement of his education, but his advantages in that direction were somewhat limited, for he was ill during three years of the period usually devoted to school work. In his sixteenth year he was apprenticed to the painter's and decorator's trade, his term of indenture covering three years. For the first year he received thirty dollars and board, while his second year's remuneration was forty dollars and his third year's sixty dollars. When his apprenticeship at Collingwood was terminated he went to Sault Ste Marie and for about two years worked in cities on both the American and Canadian sides. In the fall of 1889 he came to British Columbia, locating in New Westminster, where he has made his home continuously since. On his arrival here he worked as a journeyman for C. F. Pretty and one year later purchased the business from his employer, having conducted the same independently to the present time. In the fire of 1898 his establishment was wiped out and, being without insurance, was a total loss. Within the following week, however, he had erected a shack on the old site and was again ready for business. This same spirit of enterprise and indomitable energy has characterized all of his efforts, and as the years have gone by he has built up an enviable and gratifying patronage.

In 1896 Mr. Hudson was united in marriage to Miss Helen Pentlane Wood, of New Westminster, who came to this city from Guelph, Ontario, with her mother, Keith (Sutherland) Wood. Her father, Charles Wood, passed away in Ontario. Unto our subject and his wife have been born seven children, five of whom are living, namely: Charles Reginald, Iva Kathleen, Bessie Myrtle, Ernest Melbourne and William Osborne. Mr. Hudson belongs to the Westminster Board of Trade and has fraternal relations with the following orders: Amity Lodge, No. 27, I. O. O. F.; Granite Lodge, No. 16, K. P.; and Court Westminster, No. 330, Canadian Order of Foresters. For five years he served as manager of the Presbyterian church, of which his wife is also a devoted member. The salient qualities of his life have ever commended him to the confidence, good-will and esteem of those with whom he has come in contact and he has always enjoyed the high regard of a host of warm friends.

FRANK LLEWELLYN BUCKLEY.

A man to whose executive ability, organizing power and progressive spirit, Vancouver owes the development and growth of some of her most representative business institutions, is Frank Llewellyn Buckley, managing director of the British Canadian Lumber Corporation and connected through investment or able official services with other equally important corporate interests. A spirit of enterprise actuates him in all that he does, leading him while he is still a young man into important business relations and proving a valuable factor in the growth and development of the institutions with which he is connected. He was born in Cass county, Iowa, on the 26th of July, 1874, and is a son of John R. and Ann Elizabeth (Gates) Buckley, the former a native of New York state and the latter of the city of New York. Their marriage occurred in Iowa and the father engaged in farming in Cass county for many years thereafter, following this occupation until his death. His wife survives him and makes her home with the subject of this review.

Frank Llewellyn Buckley acquired his education in the public schools of his native section and after laying aside his books turned his attention to teaching, in which profession he was engaged for three years thereafter. At the end of that time he went to Somers in the Flathead valley, Montana, and worked in the sawmill controlled by the John O'Brien Lumber Company for four years, after which he came to British Columbia, locating in the Okanagan valley. Here he acted as manager for the mill at Enderby, the property of the Rogers Lumber Company and after remaining three years, came in September, 1908.

to Vancouver where he became connected with the Vancouver Lumber Company as sales manager. By this time he had mastered the lumber business in principle and detail, his many years of experience combining with his natural business and executive ability to make him a valuable man in any connection. He retained his first business connection in this city until 1910, in March of which year he became managing director of the British Canadian Lumber Corporation, in which position he still continues. He is the only resident official of the concern and its remarkable growth in the past three years is due to him in large measure, for he has maintained a constant and careful supervision over the entire management of the concern. This is one of the largest timber holding and lumber manufacturing enterprises in Canada and Mr. Buckley's administrative ability aided greatly in its later reorganization and in its establishment upon the solid, conservative and reliable financial basis upon which it stands today. His responsible duties have made great demands upon his tact, efficiency and executive power—demands which have been met fully and completely, Mr. Buckley's success placing him in the front ranks of business men of the city. In addition to his connection with the British Canadian Lumber Corporation he is connected as a director with the Great Northern Railway Company, the Coquitlam Shipbuilding & Marine Railway Company and the Hudson Bay Mortgage Corporation; and he is president and general manager of the Iowa Lumber & Timber Company, president of the Vancouver Arena Company, vice president and director in the North American Securities, Ltd., and a director in the Hazelton Bridge Company, connections which indicate something of the scope of his interests and the extent of his ability.

On the 14th of January, 1900, in Cass county, Iowa, Mr. Buckley was united in marriage to Miss Rosa Lindeman and they have become the parents of three children, Geneva Anna, Helen Martha and Frank Norman. Mr. Buckley is a member of the United Evangelical church and has extensive and important fraternal affiliations, belonging to Melrose lodge, A. F. & A. M.; the Knights Templar, and the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is connected also with the Modern Woodmen of America and the Order of Hoo Hoos. He holds membership in the Terminal City Club, the Press Club and the Progress Club and is well known in social and club circles of Vancouver, where his geniality, courtesy and good fellowship have made him widely popular. His political allegiance is given to the conservative party and although he never seeks nor desires public office, anything relating to municipal development, advancement or growth receives his hearty cooperation and active support. He is still a young man but his ability has already carried him forward into important relations with the general business life of Vancouver and his individual contributions towards the city's industrial and commercial progress have been many and substantial.

REV. JOHN MacKAY, D. D., B. A.

As principal of Westminster Hall, Vancouver, one of the leading theological colleges of British Columbia, Rev. John MacKay occupies a distinguished position among the educators of the province. He was born at Kintore, Ontario, June 1, 1870, and is a son of Hector and Christina MacKay, pioneers of Oxford county, that province. John MacKay in the acquirement of his education attended both the county and high schools at Owen Sound, subsequently entering Toronto University, from which he was graduated in 1899 with the degree of B. A. After leaving high school, however, and prior to attending university, he taught school for two years at Holyrood, Ontario, and then went to Detroit, Michigan, where he entered the employ of Stanley, Smith & Company, wholesale coal dealers, remaining with that firm as a traveling salesman until 1895, in which year he matriculated in the University of Toronto. Upon his graduation in 1899 he was awarded



REV. JOHN MacKAY

the governor general's gold medal and as the first vice president of the literary society was the only man in the entire history of the university to win the highest scholastic honors and at the same time to receive the highest elective ones. Rev. MacKay subsequently went to Scotland, where he graduated from the Glasgow United Free Church College, in Glasgow, in 1902. In 1901 he was one of a party of scholars under Professor George Adam Smith to visit Egypt and Palestine and spend some time in studying there. In 1908 the honor of D. D. (*honoris causa*) was bestowed upon him by the Presbyterian College of Montreal. From 1902 until 1908 Mr. MacKay was pastor of Crescent Presbyterian church of Montreal, coming in the latter year to Vancouver, British Columbia, to enter upon his present position in connection with Westminster Hall. He has done much toward making this college one of the foremost in the Dominion and exerts his best powers and ability to prepare the young men under his charge for the ministerial profession. At Montreal Rev. MacKay was for four years chaplain of the Montreal Curling Club, a life governor of the General Hospital and of the MacKay Institution for the Blind and since coming to Vancouver has served as chaplain of the Seventy-second Highlanders. He is well known in fraternal circles, being a member of Mt. Hermon Lodge, A. F. & A. M., of Vancouver, and also holds membership with the Delta Upsilon Fraternity, Toronto chapter. Dr. MacKay is the organizer and president of Western Residential Schools, Ltd., capital five hundred thousand dollars, which conducts Braemar School for Girls and Langara School for Boys, both situated on Shaughnessy Heights. He is a member of the International Peace Centenary Association and of the Industrial Peace Association of Canada, and is president of the Canadian Club of Vancouver. He is also a member of the University Club of Vancouver and the Shaughnessy Heights Golf Club.

On April 3, 1907, Rev. MacKay was married at Toronto, Ontario, to Miss Leila Julie Sampson, a daughter of W. A. and Julie Sampson. For many years W. A. Sampson was manager of the Bank of Commerce at Woodstock, Ontario. Mrs. MacKay passed away in the spring of 1913, leaving one son. Armour MacKay, five years of age. A zealous Presbyterian, Rev. John MacKay finds in his position all the opportunity for exercising his strong faith and spreading the principles in which he believes, and in this connecton has become one of the most able and successful representatives of his church, and yet, while loyal to his faith he is catholic in his sympathies and enjoys the respect and confidence of all denominations and is active in every form of religious cooperation in the city and nation.

Dr. MacKay has published a volume of sermons, "Religion as Friendship with God," and a small volume on Palestine, "Summer Days in the Holy Land," both of which have been well received.

JAMES DILLON BYRNE.

Among the representative citizens of Vancouver is numbered James Dillon Byrne, who in 1889 established himself in the real-estate business in the city. He was born in County Wicklow, Ireland, on the 18th of August, 1858, and is a son of the late Garrett Michael and Sarah (Dillon) Byrne, both of the same section of the Emerald isle. His father was prominent in public affairs, serving as a member of the Imperial parliament for County Wexford from 1880 to 1883 and for the West Wicklow division of County Wicklow from 1885 to 1889.

James D. Byrne was educated at Ratcliffe College, Leicestershire, England, and spent his youth and early manhood in Europe, crossing the Atlantic in 1889. He settled in August of that year in Vancouver, British Columbia, and became associated with C. D. Rand in the real-estate business, their association continuing from 1889 to 1894. Mr. Byrne was also for many years connected with the real-estate department of the firm of Mahon, McFarland

& Proctor, Limited, and he became well known in real-estate circles. He has handled successfully many of the most important real-estate transactions ever completed in this section.

Mr. Byrne married Miss Florence K. Walker, a daughter of the late William and Kate (Boyde) Walker, the former a prominent woolen manufacturer in Yorkshire, England. Mr. Byrne gives his political allegiance to the conservative party and in early days was active in public affairs, serving as the first official administrator and as the first assessor for the county of Vancouver. He is connected fraternally with the Catholic Mutual Benevolent Association and is prominent in the affairs of the Knights of Columbus, being master of the fourth degree for British Columbia and Yukon Territory, having served as first territorial deputy and first state deputy of the Knights of Columbus for the province of British Columbia. He is well known in Catholic circles and is an active religious worker. Throughout a period of residence in Vancouver dating from 1889 he has made his influence felt in the official and business life of the city, holding the unqualified confidence and goodwill of all who are in any way associated with him. Mr. Byrne resides at Florence Court, Georgia street, Vancouver.

JAMES PLUMRIDGE.

The business interests of Mission City find a worthy representative in the person of James Plumridge, who is here conducting a successful bakery and general mercantile business in connection with which he is also discharging the duties of postmaster. He is a native of England, his birth having occurred on the 17th of July, 1861, and a son of James and Susan (Dafter) Plumridge. The father is deceased but the mother is still living and continues to make her home in England.

James Plumridge was reared in the home of his parents and pursued his education until he had attained the age of thirteen years. His text-books were then laid aside and he became a wage earner, his first employment being in a chair factory. He was connected with this industry for a year and then went to work in a bakery, following this occupation until he was twenty-two years of age. The colonies had strongly attracted him from early youth, and feeling assured he would here find better opportunities for advancement, he subsequently took passage for Canada, locating at Port Arthur, Ontario. He there found employment in the bakery of a Mr. Lavery, who is now one of the foremost representatives of this line of business in New Westminster. Following the western trend of migration after the completion of the Canadian Pacific Railroad, he later came to British Columbia, being one of the early pioneers of Mission City. When he first came here Mr. Plumridge erected a little shack on the site of his present location on the river front and there established a bakery. As his business developed he extended the scope of his activities by adding a stock of general merchandise, enlarging his establishment from time to time to meet the demands of his constantly increasing trade until he now has the largest enterprise of the kind in the town. His line is carefully chosen to meet the varied needs and circumstances of his patrons, while the quality of his wares is such as to commend them to the people, whose confidence he has won through his honorable and upright methods of conducting his business.

At Port Arthur, Ontario, on the 14th of December, 1886, Mr. Plumridge was married to Miss Florence Mackenrob, a daughter of A. Mackenrob of Vancouver, and to them have been born eight children, as follows: William George; Walter E.; Fred J.; Hori, who is deceased; Clarence A.; Arthur E.; Allen V.; and Norman A.

The family attend the Presbyterian church, and fraternally Mr. Plumridge is affiliated with the Masonic order and the Independent Order of Foresters, to



JAMES PLUMRIDGE

which latter organization he has belonged for eighteen years. He is actively interested in all public affairs, belonging to that enterprising class of citizens who while engaged in attaining personal success, contribute toward the general welfare of the community by cooperating in those movements which are designed to promote the general well-being of the residents at large. He has served as a member of the board of school trustees, while for ten years he has been the incumbent of the office of postmaster, and in both capacities has discharged his duties capably.

CHARLES WOODWARD.

Charles Woodward, as the founder of one of the largest department stores of Vancouver which since 1903 has been located at the corner of Abbott and Hastings streets, has in a large measure contributed to the metropolitan growth of the city and is accounted today one of its foremost merchants. The store which he has built up from a small beginning is one of the finest in the whole northwest and in it can be found all the requirements to clothe a family and to furnish a house from cellar to garret. In the fast developing west Mr. Woodward found the field of activity suited to his own ideas of expansion and he has grasped the opportunities as they have presented themselves and by perseverance, diligence and industry, guided by laudable ambition, he has built up an enterprise of which Vancouver is proud and which stands as a monument to his achievement.

Mr. Woodward was born in the county of Wentworth, Ontario, on the 19th of July, 1852, and is a descendant of old English and Welsh families. His father was John W. Woodward, a native of England, who was born on the old farm which had been the home of the Woodward family for three centuries and is still in the possession of a representative of the name. He married Miss May Culham, of Welsh extraction, who lived to the old age of eighty-two years. John W. Woodward died aged eighty-four years. They were members of the Church of England and people who were highly esteemed for their qualities of mind and character. In their family were five children, of whom Charles Woodward is the only son who came to British Columbia. He received his education in his native county and is a graduate of Mono College in Ontario, and remained under the parental roof until twenty-two years of age—on the farm upon which his father had settled after coming to this country. Under the able guidance of his father he acquainted himself with all of the details of modern farming, learned what methods to pursue and what pitfalls to avoid in planting his crops and gathering his harvests, which knowledge stood him in good stead in later life. When a young man of about twenty-two years, he came with his family, consisting of his wife and two children, to the wilds of Algoma and there took up land which he cleared and prepared for cultivation. He held to the standard that "where there is a will there is a way," and with never faltering patience and characteristic energy had in the next year over thirty acres under cultivation which yielded him a large crop. On the little back-woods farm he had also built a store and this enterprise represents the humble beginning of one who is now considered one of the foremost merchants of Vancouver. In his first location he continued in his agricultural pursuits and attended to his business for five years, when, selling out, he made a removal to Manitoba in 1882 and there engaged as a cattle dealer, a business to which he was particularly adapted by his experience along agricultural lines. Returns, however, did not come fast enough and he once more went to Algoma where he again began business, this time engaging in the lumber business as well as in merchandising. It did not take him long to recoup and enjoy a large and profitable trade. His growing success, however, was nipped in the bud by a disastrous fire, causing him heavy loss. He discontinued the business in the

interest of which he had assumed a heavy indebtedness, and although he found difficulty in at once meeting all of his obligations he succeeded in paying off his creditors dollar for dollar, so that no one ever could complain of losing one cent. Favorable reports concerning British Columbia having reached his ears and, perceiving with wise foresight the business opportunities that that virgin section offered to a young man of energy and ambition, he came to Vancouver at a time when the city was still in its formative state, in 1891. Although at that time there was a prosperous little provincial town people hardly dreamed of the wonderful development that would raise the city to metropolitan rank a few years later. Mr. Woodward, however, must have had a premonition of what the future had in store for the settlement and built a three-story block at the corner of Harris and Westminster streets. Completing the building, he was selling in his store in less than three months, groceries, boots and shoes, renting out such space in the block as he did not use for his own purposes. His trade increased and it was only a short time before he needed the whole building. In November, 1903, he deemed it advisable to remove to more commodious quarters and came to the corner of Abbott and Hastings streets where the large emporium which he now owns is located. The business includes about twenty departments and each one is so complete in itself that it may be said to represent an independent store. The immense undertaking is ably directed by Mr. Woodward who has made it one of the finest department stores of the Canadian northwest. At the time when he first began merchandising in Vancouver his store was located on the edge of the bush yet such was his faith in the town and its opportunities and what the future held in store, that he never faltered in carrying out his progressive policies, being one of the leading spirits in making of the town what it has become today, and he can now look back upon his dreams as having come true, for his highest expectations have been realized.

In 1873 Mr. Woodward was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Anderson, a native of Arthur township, Ontario, and a daughter of Donald Anderson, who was born in Ayrshire, Scotland. There were nine children in the family of Mr. and Mrs. Woodward of whom the following are living: Mary C.; Annie E.; Donald Anderson; William C., who of late has ably assisted his father in his manifold duties in connection with his large business; Cora L.; and Archie P. Mr. Woodward is fraternally connected with the Independent Order of Foresters and with the Masonic body as a member of Acacia Lodge, A. F. & A. M. Although most of his attention has been demanded by his extensive affairs in connection with the conduct of his business, he has interested himself in the welfare and advancement of all public questions, affecting the city. The history of this section of the province has always been attractive to him and has found in him a man who has taken interest in research and has given freely of his time and means to preserve valuable records to posterity. The life of Mr. Woodward and his business success have been so closely interwoven with the advancement of this city that all three seem to be one, especially as his spirit of achievement has not only been evident in his individual interests but in those of the city which he proudly claims as his home.

WALTER R. DOCKRILL.

By virtue of his position as president and general manager of the Empire Stevedoring & Contracting Company of Vancouver Walter R. Dockrill holds a prominent place in business circles of the city and his prestige has come as a direct result of his business ability, his executive power and the initiative spirit which has guided and controlled all the activities of his career. He was born at Florence, Ontario, on the 31st of May, 1878, and is a son of Joseph and Maria Dockrill.



WALTER R. DOCKRILL

the former for many years engaged in agricultural pursuits but now living retired at Port Moody, British Columbia.

The public schools of New Westminster afforded Walter R. Dockrill his early educational opportunities and he was afterward a student in the high school of that city. After his graduation he served an apprenticeship in the drug business under D. S. Curtis, of New Westminster, and upon obtaining his diploma he engaged in business for himself at Atlin and afterward at Dawson, Yukon, remaining in the north four years and building up a large and profitable enterprise. Eventually, however, he sold the drug stores and entered the employ of the North-western Smelting & Refining Company at Crofton, Vancouver island, as an expert analyst, doing efficient and capable work in their interests for four years. He resigned in order to again engage in business for himself, recognizing an advantageous field of which he was quick to make practical and profitable use. He engaged in stevedoring, loading lumber at Chemainus, and so rapidly and steadily did his enterprise expand that in 1910 he incorporated it under the name of the Empire Stevedoring & Contracting Company, with offices in all the principal ports of British Columbia, of which he is president and general manager. Thus it may be seen that one of the large and important business concerns of the city owes its foundation, its development and its continued progress to his initiative spirit, his practical business judgment, his energy and enterprise, for he has given almost all of his time and attention to the business since its organization and is now in control of extensive interests along this line. He is respected in business circles of the city as a man of experience, ability and personality—a man to be reckoned with in the development of any business transaction with which he is connected.

In 1902, Mr. Dockrill was united in marriage to Miss Mabel Palmer, a daughter of E. J. and Mary E. Palmer of Chemainus, British Columbia, the former vice president and general manager of the Victoria Lumber & Manufacturing Company of that city, and also a director in the Canadian Collieries, Ltd., and the Wallace Fisheries, Ltd. Mr. and Mrs. Dockrill have three children, Caroline, Elizabeth and Francis, all of whom are attending school. The family reside on the Crescent, Shaughnessy Heights. They are members of the Church of England and politically Mr. Dockrill gives his allegiance to the conservative party. He is a charter member of the Arctic Brotherhood and president of the Marine Association of British Columbia. He belongs to the Terminal City Club and the Vancouver Board of Trade and is always ready to cooperate in any movement to advance the city's material prosperity. Although he is devoted to his business affairs and able in their conduct, he nevertheless is an ardent advocate of all kinds of outdoor sports and is an enthusiastic fisherman and hunter. He is fond also of lacrosse and motoring and spends a great number of his leisure hours in these recreations. Although still a young man he has already proven himself forceful and powerful in the world of business and he possesses in his well developed faculties of mind a guarantee of continued progress and ultimate distinction.

G. EMERSON GILLEY.

The firm of Gilley Brothers, dealers in building materials and coal, is one of the foremost of its kind in New Westminster, G. Emerson Gilley, one of the partners, having been especially active in promoting and expanding its interest, thereby not only encompassing his own prosperity but becoming a factor in the general commercial expansion. A native of New Brunswick, he was born in Oak Bay, Charlotte county, on October 1, 1873, and is a son of Walter and Sarah (Rogers) Gilley, of whom extended mention is made on another page of this work.

G. Emerson Gilley was but twelve years of age when he came to New Westminster with his father. In this city he attended the public schools and here he reached manhood, being variously engaged for several years until he

took up boating, becoming connected with the river and coast trade. For seven years he was captain of the tugboat *Flyer* but in 1908 became a member of the firm of Gilley Brothers, which was formerly composed of Walter R. and James R. Gilley. Mr. Gilley has since been identified with this concern, exerting himself in extending the trade interests of his house.

In 1898 G. Emerson Gilley married Miss Fannie B. Preston, a daughter of William Preston, a well known retired lumberman of New Westminster. In their family are three children, Frank H., Harold L. and Hazel L. Fraternally Mr. Gilley is a member of Royal City Lodge, No. 3, I. O. O. F. Mrs. Gilley is well known in church work in New Westminster as a member of the Reformed Episcopal church. Both he and his wife are highly esteemed and regarded by their many friends, being popular in the younger social set. A man of strong character, he has become recognized as a forceful element in the community, being a helpful and cooperant factor in the general advancement.

NARCISSE BELLEAU GAUVREAU.

Narcisse Belleau Gauvreau, born March 7, 1855, in the parish of Isle Verte, county of Temiscouata, province of Quebec, is the third son of Louis Narcisse Gauvreau, seigneur of Villeray, and of his wife Gracieuse (nee) Gauvreau.

After attending the parish school for some years Mr. Gauvreau was sent to Rimouski College where he spent four years, following this up with several terms at Thoms School in Quebec. He was articled in 1872 under Charles A. Baillarge, city engineer of Quebec, under whom he served four years as provincial land surveyor and engineer at the same time following a private technical course at Laval University. In 1874 he was employed by the Canadian Pacific Railway surveying party under the Dominion government on the north shore of Lake Superior and in 1876 he had charge of part of the surveying and construction of the Quebec, Montreal & Ottawa Occidental Railway, then being built in Quebec, with which railway he remained until 1878. In 1879 Mr. Gauvreau joined the Canadian Pacific Railway survey under the Dominion government to explore that part of Lake Superior north of Lake Nipigon, and in the spring of 1880 he was ordered to British Columbia on construction work from Yale to Savonas Ferry. On the completion of this work in 1885 Mr. Gauvreau took up his residence in New Westminster, following his profession as British Columbia land surveyor and engineer but the lure of the wild lands has always made a strong appeal to him and in 1892 he was sent by the provincial government to explore and report on the country between Quesnel on the Fraser river and Hazelton on the Skeena river. In his report Mr. Gauvreau recommended that good farming land was to be found in comparatively large areas in the Nechaco and Watsonqua or Bulkley valleys. In the following year under orders from the same government he made exploration and reports on the country, hitherto unreported or mapped, between Telegraph creek, the Stikine river and the northern boundary of the province. During two years, following 1894, Mr. Gauvreau was employed by a San Francisco syndicate to explore and report on coffee lands and mahogany forests in Mexico and central America. He, with a companion, started on mules from Oaxaca city, eighty miles south of Mexico city and traveled during about fifteen months through the southern part of Mexico, Guatamala, Honduras, San Salvador, Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Panama, returning to San Francisco in 1896. On his return to New Westminster in the following year he was employed on the Crows Nest Pass Railway, then under construction by the Canadian Pacific Railway, and on its completion, he went to Winnipeg, Manitoba, joining the Canadian Northern Railway engineering staff and remaining with that company for six years. In 1906 he returned to settle and follow his profession in New Westminster, entering the employ of the Dominion government public works as assistant district engineer in 1908.



NARCISSE B. GAUVREAU

Mr. Gauvreau had over five hundred photographic views taken during his travels and ranging all the way from the Yukon to Panama, a quite invaluable collection, which was unfortunately destroyed in the New Westminster fire of September, 1898.

CHESTER BENJAMIN MACNEILL, K. C.

A comprehensive knowledge of underlying legal principles, a keen mind, a forceful personality and a well controlled ambition have brought Chester Benjamin Macneill prominence and success at the bar of British Columbia, where for twenty-one years he has been in active practice. He was born in Cavendish, Prince Edward Island, February 23, 1861, and is a son of Alexander M. and Lucy (Woolner) Macneill, the former a son of William Macneill, a native of Scotland and a pioneer of Prince Edward Island. William Macneill rose to a position of prominence in public life in that province and acted as speaker of the first legislature. His son, Alexander M. Macneill, was born, reared and educated on the island and there engaged in farming until his death, which occurred when he was seventy-six years of age. His wife lived to the age of eighty-seven. She was a representative of the Woolner family, members of which came from the vicinity of London, England, to Prince Edward Island.

Chester B. Macneill acquired his early education in the grammar schools of Cavendish and was afterward a student at the Prince of Wales College at Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island. He was then articled for the study of law to Sir Louis Davis, who is now a member of the supreme court of Canada, and was admitted as a solicitor on the 9th of January, 1883. On January 8th, of the following year, he was called to the bar of Prince Edward Island and began practice at Charlottetown in association with Hon. William W. Sullivan, now chief justice of Prince Edward Island and then attorney general. The firm of Sullivan & Macneill was formed and had a prosperous existence until 1890, when Mr. Sullivan was called to the bench, after which Mr. Macneill practiced alone for some time. Eventually, however, he formed a partnership with A. A. Macdonald under the firm name of Macneill & Macdonald. Their association continued until 1892, when Mr. Macneill came to Vancouver, where he was admitted as a solicitor and called to the bar of the province on November 14th of that year. He began practice in association with Edward Pease Davis, K. C., and David Gordon Marshall, under the firm name of Davis, Marshall & Macneill, continuing thus until John Silas Wynn Pugh was admitted to the firm, the name then becoming Davis, Marshall, Macneill & Pugh. This is one of the foremost legal firms in western Canada and it is connected through a large and important patronage with a great deal of notable litigation. Mr. Macneill was appointed a king's counsel in 1904. He has been for twenty-eight years, seven on Prince Edward Island and twenty-one in Vancouver, solicitor for the Credit Foncier Franco-Canadien, the largest mortgage loan company in Canada, with main offices in Montreal and branches throughout the Dominion, and he has other important professional connections which indicate clearly the place in legal circles which his ability has commanded for him.

On the 17th of December, 1884, Mr. Macneill was united in marriage to Miss Hattie Hayden, a daughter of Alexander Hayden, of Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island. Mr. and Mrs. Macneill have two children: Vivian H., the wife of James J. Hunter, of Vancouver; and Cyril A., who is engaged in the real-estate business in this city. The family is well known socially and Mr. Macneill belongs to the Vancouver Club and the Royal Vancouver Yacht Club, having been for two years commodore of the latter organization. He is a member of the Union Club of Victoria and fraternally is connected with the Masons and Odd Fellows, being past master of Cascade Lodge No. 12, A. F. & A. M., and past noble grand of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. His political

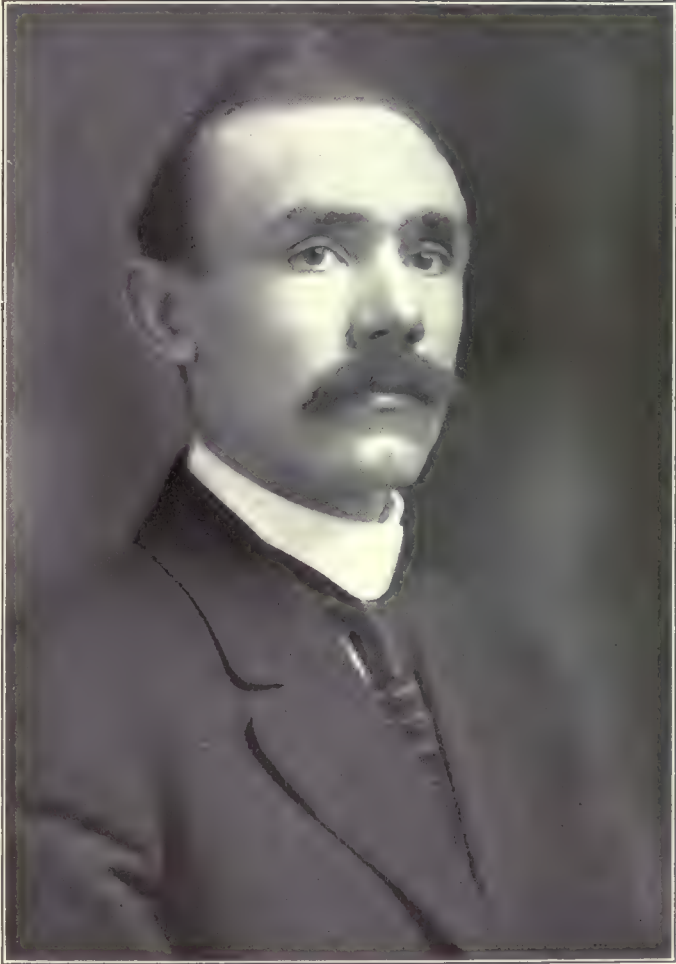
allegiance is given to the conservative party and his religious views are those held by the Anglican church. He is one of the foremost barristers in Vancouver and since entering upon professional life has made continued and rapid advancement, enjoying today a degree of success which has come only in recognition of superior merit and ability.

TRUMAN SMITH BAXTER,

In commercial and political circles of Vancouver the name of Truman Smith Baxter is well known. He is now mayor of the city, in which connection he is giving to Vancouver a public-spirited and progressive administration looking to the present welfare and future development of the city. He was born on a farm near Carlingford, in Fullerton township, Perth county, Ontario, November 24, 1867, a son of Richard and Elizabeth (Smith) Baxter, the former a native of Ontario and the latter of Cornwall, England. The paternal grandfather came from New York to Ontario at the time of the Revolutionary war, being numbered among the United Empire Loyalists, and settled near Carlingford. The son, Richard Baxter, was reared in Perth county and after arriving at years of maturity took up the occupation of farming, to which he had been reared. He followed that pursuit for many years but eventually sold his property near Carlingford and removed to Merritton, Ontario, settling near Niagara, where he carried on general agricultural pursuits until 1907. In that year he retired and removed to Toronto, where he now resides. His wife died when her son Truman was but fourteen years of age.

In the public schools of his native county Truman Smith Baxter began his education and afterward attended the high school at Stratford, Ontario. He afterward took up the profession of teaching, which he followed for three years in his native province, and in the spring of 1890 he came to Vancouver, where he has since made his home. His first position in Vancouver was in the old Leamy & Kyle mill on False creek, then often spoken of as the Red Mill. After a time he went to the Royal City mill and still later was employed in the Heaps mill on False creek, which was destroyed by fire soon afterward. During the first year of his residence here Mr. Baxter was employed on the grading of streets and was also a longshoreman. He then began studying for a first-class teachers' certificate in connection with J. A. Fraser, the present member of parliament for Cariboo. Upon obtaining his certificate he secured a school and for seven years was successfully engaged in teaching in the public schools of Vancouver. When he retired from the educational field he was the first assistant of the Mount Pleasant school. He next took up the study of law and after five years was called to the bar. He practiced for nearly three years in partnership with L. B. McLellan and William Savage. Turning his attention to commercial pursuits he, in partnership with Peter Wright, purchased the furniture store of G. W. Hutchins at Main and Hastings streets, where the business is still conducted under the name of Baxter & Wright. They carry one of the finest and most complete lines of furniture, carpets, etc., in the city, and their trade is large and growing. Their business has ever been conducted upon the policy that satisfied patrons are the best advertisement, and they have ever held to high standards in the personnel of the house, in the line of goods carried and in the character of the service rendered to the public. Mr. Baxter has thus gained an enviable place in business circles of Vancouver and has done not a little to further commercial activity here.

In politics Mr. Baxter has always been a liberal and his party, recognizing his capability and his fitness for office, has called him to several local positions. In 1900 he served in the city council as alderman for ward five and served the same ward again in 1905, 1906 and 1912. In January, 1913, he was elected mayor of Vancouver regardless of political allegiance. He holds to the high



TRUMAN S. BAXTER

standard that in municipal offices politics should not figure, and as long as he fills the position of mayor political connections will have no bearing upon the office or the exercise of his official prerogatives. He seeks ever the public good and his methods are practical and beneficial. He works toward high ideals and in large measure has achieved the purposes for which he strives. He worked most untiringly in his efforts to carry the Canadian Northern agreement re False creek and was successful in having it indorsed by a very large majority of his fellow citizens. Many of his acts will stand to his credit and for the good of the city.

At Lulu Island, in 1893, Mr. Baxter was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Whiteside, a daughter of John Whiteside and a sister of Thomas Whiteside, who for two years represented ward five in the city council. They have four children: Ernest, Fred, Harold and Marguerite. Mr. Baxter is an enthusiastic motorist and in his car finds much of his recreation. He belongs to the Loyal Orange lodge and to various civic and social clubs. He is a member of the Board of Trade and is connected with the Progress, Terminal City, Commercial and Automobile Clubs, in all of which he is popular with the membership. His energy and his industry, his capability and his public spirit have brought him to a prominent position in commercial and political circles, and Vancouver honors him as one of her representative men.

THOMAS LE MESSURIER.

Thomas Le Messurier engaged in the real-estate business and a large realty owner in Vancouver, was born at Hamilton, Ontario, November 23, 1864, a son of Daniel and Maria Elizabeth (Langlois) Le Messurier, the former a native of Indian Cove, Gaspé, Quebec, and the latter of Guernsey, in the English channel. They met and were married in Hamilton, Ontario, and celebrated their golden wedding anniversary in December, 1911. In May of 1912 the wife passed away but the husband now resides in Hamilton, in his eighty-first year. He retired from business in the spring of 1912, at which time he was the oldest established painter and paper hanger in Hamilton, having been in that business there for half a century.

Thomas Le Messurier was educated in the public schools of Hamilton and in early life learned the upholsterer's trade which he followed in his native city for eighteen years. Attracted by the opportunities of the west, he arrived in Vancouver on the 15th of March, 1900, and spent nearly five years in the employ of the British Columbia Permanent Loan Company, most of which time was spent in Victoria. In 1906 he engaged in the real-estate business on his own account and has since continued in this field at Vancouver. He handles subdivisions in South Vancouver and Point Grey, and also business and residential property and has thoroughly acquainted himself with the real-estate market and has so guided and directed his interests as to win substantial success. He is also a large holder of valuable property. His advancement is builded upon his wide knowledge of real-estate conditions and values and his enterprising, energetic methods.

In connection with the development of the outlying districts Mr. Le Messurier was for a time secretary of the Hastings Townsite Property Owners' Association, engaged in the development of Hastings. The company was concerned with the problem of taxation without representation or without city improvements or facilities. Because of this lack of advantages under which they suffered the property owners combined to meet the situation and bring about better results. He was also secretary of the Capilano Land Improvement Association, now known as the West Vancouver Rate Payers' Association, and he has been both directly and indirectly connected with various movements which have been of substantial benefit in the improvement of different

districts. He is a notary public for the province and is a member of the Board of Trade.

On the 11th of August, 1890, in Toronto, Ontario, Mr. Le Messurier was married to Miss Phoebe L. Baker, of Bakerspoint, Oakville, Ontario. They now have five children, Grace, Ernest, May, Thomas and Clara. The mother has for the past twelve years been deeply interested in the study of mental science and phrenology and has received diplomas in phrenology from Dr. Alexander, of Chicago, and Professor M. F. Knox, of Seattle, and has developed wonderful electro-magnetic healing powers.

In politics Mr. Le Messurier is independent, voting as his judgment dictates. Fraternally he is connected with the Independent Order of Foresters and from early boyhood he has been a member of the Royal Templars of Temperance, working untiringly and effectively for the cause of temperance. He has the record of never having taken strong alcoholic liquors in his life and his adherence to high principles and moral standards has undoubtedly been one of the factors in his advancement in public regard and in business as well. He has been very successful in the management of his business affairs, his advancement being due to his sound judgment, his keen sagacity and his indefatigable energy. He is a man worthy of the highest regard.

MICHAEL B. WILKINSON.

Since pioneer times Michael B. Wilkinson has been prominent and active in business circles of Vancouver and today as manager of the Royal Ice Company, which he founded, he controls important and profitable interests, his success having come as a natural result of his ability and industry. He was born in Yorkshire, England, in 1864 and acquired his education in the grammar schools of Manchester, in his native country. In 1888 he came to Vancouver with his uncle, Samuel Brighthouse, and here he has since remained a highly esteemed and respected resident. His first year was spent as a clerk in the office of Rand Brothers and at the end of that period he and another employe of that concern engaged in business for themselves, continuing for one year thereafter. Mr. Wilkinson then went to Mr. Brighthouse's farm on Lulu island and this place still continues to be his home. Samuel Brighthouse died in England, July 31, 1913. The years have brought him prominence and a substantial fortune, success steadily attending his well directed and unremitting labors. In 1895 he turned his attention to the salmon-canning business, opening in partnership with William McPherson the Dunsmuir Island Cannery, which they continued to operate until 1902, when they disposed of their business interests to the British Columbia Packers' Association. Mr. Wilkinson afterwards became connected with the Great Northern Cannery and he is still interested in this concern, in the progress of which his business enterprise and commanding ability have been helpful factors. In 1905 Mr. Wilkinson built the plant of the Royal Ice Company in Vancouver and became manager of the concern, a position which he still fills. Being a discriminating, far-sighted and aggressive business man he has proven well suited to his difficult and responsible duties and has managed the affairs under his charge in a capable manner, making the institution one of the largest and best of its kind in the city and province.

Near Manchester, England, in 1901, Mr. Wilkinson was united in marriage to Miss Jane A. G. Holt, of the town of Rhodes, and they have two children, John Holt and Jane Holt. Mr. Wilkinson is a member of the Terminal City Club and is a staunch conservative in his political beliefs, taking an active and intelligent interest in anything that pertains to municipal growth and advancement. For two years he represented the Richmond municipality as reeve and during that time accomplished a great deal of far-sighted and constructive work, giving the weight of his influence to measures of reform and advancement.

A man of sterling character and high integrity, he has during the course of his twenty-five years of residence here influenced the direction of business growth and the character of political development and has gained for himself that true success which lies in the esteem, respect and confidence of many friends.

ERNEST ALBERT EARLE.

Ernest Albert Earle, sole proprietor of the engineering business and the manufacturers' agency, conducted under the name of E. A. Earle & Company, and recognized as one of the foremost business men of Vancouver, was born in Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, January 19, 1870. He is a son of Samuel N. and Julia Earle, the latter a daughter of William Douse, a prominent shipbuilder and an active politician on the island.

Ernest Albert Earle acquired his education under private tutors in his parents' home and after laying aside his books entered the Royal Bank of Canada with which he was connected closely and prominently for eighteen years thereafter, serving as manager of the important branches at Victoria, British Columbia, and St. Johns, New Brunswick. He became recognized as an authority on finance and discharged his duties capably and with discrimination, winning the trust and confidence of his superiors and the esteem and good-will of his associates. Resigning from the Royal Bank of Canada in 1906, he came to Vancouver and here established himself in business as an engineer and manufacturers' agent. He founded the firm of E. A. Earle & Company, but is the sole proprietor of the concern, which under his able management has had a gratifyingly rapid growth.

On the 21st of October, 1904, in Vancouver, Mr. Earle was united in marriage to Miss Mary Ethel Salisbury, a daughter of William Ferriman Salisbury, a prominent official of the Canadian Pacific Railway and governor of the Vancouver General Hospital. Mr. and Mrs. Earle have three children, Ernest Salisbury, Audrey Marion and Lillian Noel.

Mr. Earle is a member of the Anglican church and for several years belonged to the Royal Engineers of Prince Edward Island. In addition to the business relations above enumerated he is also connected with important interests in the city as a director in several local companies and his sound judgment and keen discrimination have been important factors in directing their policies. His affairs are all carefully and systematically managed and conducted along modern and progressive lines and have brought him a degree of success which places him in a high position among Vancouver's representative business men.

HUGH ARCHIBALD YOUNDALL.

One of Vancouver's most able, energetic and progressive young professional men and one of her most public-spirited and active citizens is Hugh Archibald Youdall, British Columbia land surveyor. This province has been his abode since his childhood, but his birth occurred in Harbor Grace, Newfoundland, in 1877, his parents being Hugh and Bertha M. (Archibald) Youdall. His father was a native of Dumfriesshire, Scotland, born in 1845, and in his native country he spent the early years of his life, going to Newfoundland in 1859. In Harbor Grace he remained afterward for twenty years, acting for eight years as manager of the branch house of John Munn & Company and for twelve years engaging in business for himself and becoming during that time highly esteemed and respected as a man of strict integrity and honorable and upright life. He came to British Columbia in 1884 and entered the

employ of the Dominion government, taking charge of the fishing expedition to the west coast of Queen Charlotte Island, to test fishing grounds for black cod. He died in Vancouver in 1911, having survived his wife since 1905.

Hugh A. Youdall was still a child when his parents moved to British Columbia, where he secured his education. He is interested in all kinds of land, mineral and timber survey work and in the planning of subdivisions and his patronage is continually increasing as his knowledge and ability become more widely known.

Mr. Youdall married, in Vancouver, in April, 1913, Miss Schwengers, of Victoria, and both are well known and popular in social circles. Mr. Youdall is a devout member of the Presbyterian church and his political allegiance is given to the conservative party. Although he is eminently public-spirited and progressive in matters of citizenship and takes a deep interest in the advancement of the city in which he has so long resided, he is not an active politician, preferring to concentrate his attention upon survey work, in which he has been signally successful, standing today among the most able representatives of his profession in the city.

FREDERICK JAMES WILLIAMS.

A spirit of enterprise, progress and initiative, guided always by unbounded faith in the future growth and greatness of New Westminster, has actuated Frederick James Williams in the important work he has done for the city and in all the activities of his career as a real-estate dealer—activities which have resulted in placing him among the most capable and successful business men of the city. For the past five years he has been connected with the real-estate department of the Dominion Trust Company and his private land holdings are likewise extensive. He was born in Grafton, Carleton county, New Brunswick, in 1878, and is a son of Hayden and Teresa (Phillips) Ham, both of whom died when their son was still an infant. At the age of four he was adopted by Lambert and Sarah Williams, whose name he assumed, the former a prosperous farmer of Knoxford, Carleton county, New Brunswick.

Frederick J. Williams acquired the education usual among farmers' children, attending the country schools and at an early age dividing his time between his books and work upon his adopted father's farm. After reaching maturity, however, he felt the lure of the west and came to the Pacific coast, working as a common laborer in various parts of the country, drifting from northern Alaska to British Columbia and eventually settling in New Westminster, where he took up his home shortly before the great fire that wiped out a large section of the city. He remained only a short time, however, at this period, for he was obliged to return to New Brunswick on account of the illness of his adopted father, who shortly afterward passed away. Responsibility for the care and management of the homestead devolved upon Frederick J. Williams who assumed it manfully, developing the farm along modern and progressive lines. By the exercise of economy and industry he was able to add to his holdings from time to time until he finally became the largest landowner in the neighborhood and was the proprietor of the best equipped and most highly improved farm in the locality. He continued to make his home in Carleton county for eight years but at the end of that time sold his holdings and with the proceeds as a starting capital returned to New Westminster, where he had in the short period of his former residence recognized unusual business opportunities. He invested his money in prairie lands and in this way has become identified with the real-estate business, in which he has since continued. He is at present engaged in the real-estate department of the Dominion Trust Company and as a private dealer has engaged extensively in buying property upon which he builds improvements,



FREDERICK J. WILLIAMS

later selling at a substantial profit. At present he is interested with others in the development of a tract of land within the city limits upon which a great number of modern bungalows have been erected and other improvements made, the addition promising to be one of the most attractive in the Royal city. Mr. Williams has in addition a half interest in a one thousand acre ranch in the northern part of the province, owns one thousand acres of prairie lands and has other extensive holdings in all portions of British Columbia. He is a stockholder in the Bank of Vancouver. In New Westminster he is known as a careful, able and far-sighted business man whose interests are always capably conducted, whose sagacity is far-reaching and whose activities are ever directed first for the benefit of the community in which he resides and afterward for the advancement of his individual prosperity.

Mr. Williams married Miss Laura Margison, a daughter of Charles T. and Elizabeth Margison, the former a wealthy farmer of Knoxford, Carleton county, Ontario. Mr. and Mrs. Williams have one daughter, Gladys Winifred, aged three years. The family residence is at No. 533 Ash street. Mr. Williams is a director in the Young Men's Christian Association and takes great delight in the facilities which the organization offers for athletics and other indoor and outdoor sports. He is president of the Hockey Club of the Young Men's Christian Association and is an enthusiastic hunter and motorist, spending a great many of his leisure hours in these recreations. He gives his political allegiance to the liberal party, and fraternally is connected with the Masonic order, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias. A man of brains, personality and ambition, he has steadily directed his talents into channels of general advancement and his expanding powers have for many years past proven elements in growth. No project for the betterment of New Westminster lacks his hearty cooperation and intelligent support and his faith in the city, in its present opportunities and its future progress is one of its valuable municipal assets.

HUME BLAKE ROBINSON.

Hume Blake Robinson is a successful barrister in Vancouver with a large clientele, and in a profession where success depends entirely upon individual merit and ability has made continued and rapid advancement, standing today among the able and prominent representatives of the British Columbia bar. He is still a young man but has already left the impress of his ability and personality upon the legal history of the city, and his many friends do not hesitate to predict for him continued progress in his chosen field. He was born in Orillia, Ontario, December 27, 1874, and is a son of Samuel S. Robinson, a barrister in that city. The family is of Irish origin, Mr. Robinson's great-grandfather, Dr. Samuel Robinson, having left Dublin about the year 1839 and emigrated to Canada, founding the family in the Dominion. In order to make the journey they chartered the vessel Ann of Halifax, and the experiences which he encountered crossing the Atlantic and the details of his subsequent career are fully described in Irishmen of Canada.

After acquiring a preliminary education, Hume Blake Robinson entered Toronto University and from that institution was graduated B. A., in 1895, and LL. B., in the following year. He then attended Osgoode Hall, from which he was graduated in 1898, beginning almost immediately afterward the general practice of law in Minnedosa, Manitoba. He remained in that city for ten years, three of which were spent as a partner of the present Judge Meyers, of Winnipeg. During that time Mr. Robinson became recognized as a strong and able practitioner, well versed in underlying legal principles and possessed of the incisive and discriminating qualities of mind necessary for success in law. He left Manitoba in 1909 and came to Vancouver, British Columbia,

where he engaged in practice as a member of the firm of Russell, Russell & Hannington. This association continued until 1911, since which time Mr. Robinson has practiced alone.

Mr. Robinson is a member of the Church of England and is connected fraternally with the Masonic lodge. For three years he served in Company K, Queen's Own Rifles, in Toronto, and has always been recognized as a public-spirited citizen. He holds membership in the Western Club, the Shaughnessy Heights Golf Club and the Vancouver Tennis Club, and his political allegiance is given to the liberal party, of which he has been a life-long supporter.

SAMUEL ACHURCH.

Samuel Achurch, now living retired, his well placed investments having brought him to a most gratifying financial position, was born at Dry Drayton, Cambridgeshire, England, on the 30th of October, 1861, a son of Samuel and Emma Elizabeth Achurch, farming people of England but both now deceased. The son was educated at Lloyd's Cambridge Academy and after leaving that institution assisted his father on the farm. The family removed to Essex and in his twenty-fourth year the subject of this review left home in order to make his own way in the world in the virgin country of Canada. After crossing the Atlantic he ventured into the interior as far as Winnipeg and there obtained work for two years in connection with the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway. After being employed in various places for the company he returned to Winnipeg in the fall, remaining there through the winter. He led the life of the typical pioneer, roughing it as was the custom, or at least the necessity, often being obliged to go to bed in wet clothing and enduring other hardships incident to life on the frontier. In 1887 he arrived in Vancouver, reaching this city before the completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway so that he saw the first passenger train pull into Vancouver. He also saw the first tea boat arrive, the vessel being the *Abyssinia*. A great crowd—taking in consideration the then young city—preceded him to the wharf and there was the city band to meet the incoming ship which should have arrived in the evening but it was delayed and docked early the following morning, the crowd being greatly disappointed thereby. During all the period of his early residence here Mr. Achurch was in the employ of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. After a time he purchased a shack for ten dollars which was located near False creek, the present location of the Canadian Pacific yards, but what was his surprise on returning home one day to find that his shack and nearly all his worldly possessions had been destroyed by fire, a spark from some clearing near by having started the blaze. He spent seven years in Vancouver and then made his first trip back to England. When he returned he worked for a short time on a milk ranch, milking with the help of one other man about thirty cows night and morning. His employer becoming bankrupt, Mr. Achurch had to sue for his wages, and when the case was finally settled, the lawyer had taken half the amount for fees. In 1895 Mr. Achurch was again connected with the Canadian Pacific Railway as book agent, continuing with the company for fifteen years, during which period he traveled between Vancouver and Winnipeg for ten years and the remainder between Vancouver and Calgary. In the meantime he had made judicious investment in property which rose rapidly in value until the income secured therefrom made possible his retirement. He purchased property where his present beautiful home now stands, the dwelling having been erected in 1910. His hopes for future rise in the value of his land were realized as the city grew in the direction of his property, making all realty in that district more valuable. When the tract came into his possession it was part of a vast forest area, covered with the native growth of trees, and many would not have believed that Vancouver, for a long time to come, would take in the district as a part of its residential section. Mr. Achurch,



SAMUEL ACHURCH

however, had firm faith in the future and he is a most enthusiastic supporter of Vancouver, proud of what the city has accomplished since he came here as a pioneer in 1887, and after all his travels Vancouver still has chief attractions for him.

In 1906 Mr. Achurch married Miss Harriett Susanna Cock, eldest daughter of William Fuller and Harriett Cock, of Essex, England, the former having been one of the most highly respected and esteemed farmers in his neighborhood. Mr. and Mrs. Achurch reside at No. 2276 Eighth avenue, West. In politics he is a conservative and his membership relations are with the Church of England and with the Ancient Order of Foresters. In his life he has encountered trials and hardships and has met difficulties but these he has overcome as the years have gone by and through his earnest efforts and wise investments is today ranked among the substantial citizens of Vancouver.

JOHN COUGHLAN.

Among the commercial forces of British Columbia, John Coughlan, founder of the firm of J. Coughlan & Sons, stands in a class by himself, for it was he who founded in British Columbia the structural steel industry, retaining thereby for this province vast sums of money which otherwise would have had to be expended in the east. Since 1907 his firm has erected practically all the steel frames for the large buildings erected in Vancouver, New Westminster and Victoria. Great credit is due to Mr. Coughlan also for the valuable work which he did in rebuilding New Westminster after the memorable fire. His firm now operates two plants and their contracts are increasing so fast that a continued growth of the business may be predicted.

John Coughlan was born in Halifax, Nova Scotia, in 1854, and was educated in one of the leading colleges of that city, where he subsequently engaged in the contracting business from the time he was a very young man until 1878, when he made removal to Victoria. There he was closely identified with the growth of the city and for many years served as a member of the city council, doing eminent work in promoting valuable measures that have proven of lasting benefit. At Victoria he erected the first steam operated brick manufacturing plant in the province and continued in the contracting and brick making business until 1898, when the city of New Westminster was destroyed by fire. He removed to that city from Victoria, and there is perhaps no man who took a more active part in the actual rebuilding of that city than Mr. Coughlan. His brick plant was the first the town ever had and is still in operation, over one hundred men being employed in the manufacture of the product. In 1907 the newly organized firm of J. Coughlan & Sons or, as it was previously known, Coughlan & Company, opened a new industry in the province of British Columbia—that of structural steel manufacture. They were the first to attempt the making of structural steel in British Columbia or, more correctly, west of Winnipeg. Their No. 1 plant, the first to be operated here, is located at the south end of Cambie Street bridge; but in 1913 their business had progressed so favorably that it was necessary to erect a second plant, which is located at the foot of Columbia avenue, on False creek. In the two plants approximately two hundred men find employment, and this fact alone indicates the importance of the industry to the province and city, apart from the fact that much money would have gone to the east which is now retained and spent in this province.

Since entering this field in 1907, J. Coughlan & Sons have erected practically all of the new steel frame buildings in Vancouver, Victoria and New Westminster. Had it not been for the enterprise shown by J. Coughlan & Sons in the opening of this great industry, the money for many large contracts would have been lost to the west. In the course of their work they have erected the frames for the Metropolitan building, the Exchange building, the Provincial

Parliament building at Victoria, the Provincial courthouse in Vancouver, the World building, the Leigh-Spencer building, the Carter-Cotton building, the Holden building, the new Canadian Pacific passenger station, the new additions to the Vancouver Hotel, the prison farm buildings at Burnaby, and many others of importance. This list, more emphatically than words, signifies the importance of their work and its benefit upon the general growth of the province.

At Halifax Mr. Coughlan was married October 25, 1875, to Miss Margaret Colbert, of that city. She passed away in Victoria on March 18, 1892. Of this marriage were born nine children, of whom eight are living. The sons are Thomas J., John J., Stanley H., George E., and Charles E., all associated and taking an active part in the conduct of the business of J. Coughlan & Sons, John J. Coughlan being the active manager of the firm. The daughters are: Mrs. J. S. Smith and Mrs. F. R. Humber, both of Vancouver; and Grace Coughlan, at home.

Mr. Coughlan gives his adherence to the conservative party but since leaving Victoria has not been active in politics, his vast business enterprise demanding most of his time. He was a charter member of the first Knights of Pythias lodge in British Columbia, which was established in Victoria in 1883. A man of force and character, he occupies a unique position in the commercial life of Vancouver and is readily conceded to be one of the most important factors in its progress and growth. He has succeeded by the most straightforward methods only, and is admired as much for the qualities that have made possible his success as for his actual achievements along material lines.

COLONEL ARTHUR WILLIAM CURRIE.

The west is essentially the land of big things. It is great in area, in projects for development, in opportunities for achievement—and it produces big men out of the crucible of endeavor. But with all its natural advantages tending to make easy of accomplishment that measure of material success which is the aim of every ambitious man, it is not a land where the drone will thrive. No, while there is opportunity in abundance, effort, courage and stamina are essentials if anything worth while is to be achieved.

The career of the subject of this sketch—Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur William Currie—is a striking illustration of the truth of the foregoing. His life and achievements in this golden land of promise contain a lesson for the thousands of young men who have come—and are yet to come from the four corners of the earth—a lesson of what pluck and industry may accomplish if backed by an imperishable faith in the future greatness of their adopted country.

It was in 1894—that period of almost world-wide depression—that young Currie, then only eighteen years of age, a mere stripling, came to British Columbia, fresh from the refining influences which surrounded him in his simple home life on an Ontario farm and unskilled in the ways of the westerner. But while thus unsophisticated, and to that extent handicapped, he possessed a rich asset, a disposition to cheerfulness, due to his Irish ancestry and unbounded faith and hope in the future.

It was not surprising, therefore, that after a period of "hard grind," in teaching the young idea at public schools—first at Sidney and later at Victoria—the young Ontarian, even then a stanch British Columbian, should cast off the shackles which kept him "cribbed, cabined and confined" in a narrow environment, and embark in business. This he did in the year 1900, when he associated himself with J. S. H. Matson, of the Colonist, now one of the foremost men in British Columbia in commercial enterprises. They engaged in the life insurance business. This partnership continued until 1906, and so rapid was his success in that particular field of endeavor that Mr. Currie was made provincial manager of the National Life Assurance Company. This important



COLONEL ARTHUR W. CURRIE

post he held for two years with every credit to himself and profit and advantage to the company, but finding his range of opportunity too narrow for his ambition, he then joined R. A. Power and formed the partnership which continues to this day—Currie & Power, with commodious office premises on Douglas street, dealing in all branches of the insurance business besides having a very large connection in their real estate department—handling almost exclusively inside and residential property.

During this period of change and expansion Colonel Currie has of course seen Victoria grow out of the swaddling clothes of a mere village and don the more ambitious and better-fitting garments of one of the great commercial ports of the north Pacific, and it was but natural that in the interim the subject of this sketch should have himself reaped some of the reward which properly belongs to those who are so fortunate as "to be in on the ground floor." Happily this has proved the case and Colonel Currie possesses much property in Victoria and surrounding districts.

But Colonel Currie's career, aside from success in business, has one other phase which should serve as a light and example to the youth of this country. This is a sane Imperialism which early led him to take up military training for the defense of flag and empire should the occasion ever demand. Joining the Fifth Regiment, Canadian Garrison Artillery, as a gunner, in 1897, he displayed such proficiency and aptitude for the pursuit of military tactics that his promotion was rapid. He received his commission as lieutenant in 1900, and was then advanced successively to captain, major and lieutenant-colonel—this latter post, which he now holds, having been assumed in 1909. Colonel Currie has always taken the keenest interest in military affairs and to no small degree he has stimulated a similar interest not only among his associates in the various corps with which he has been identified, but among the youth of the city. During his command of the regiment it has been first in general proficiency for three years. He is now one of the vice presidents of the Canadian Artillery Association. He has always taken the liveliest interest in rifle shooting, and since 1906 has been president of the B. C. Rifle Association. He is a member of the council of the Dominion Rifle Association.

In politics Colonel Currie is a liberal. He was formerly president of the Young Liberal Club and is at present a member of the executive of the Liberal Association. He is a fluent speaker.

In 1901 Colonel Currie married Miss Lucy Chaworth Musters, a native of Comox, Vancouver island, of English parentage; and the union has been blessed with two children, Marjorie and Garner.

Colonel Currie is a member of the Pacific Club and an adherent of the Church of England. He is a prominent member of Vancouver and Quadra Lodge, A. F. & A. M., and is past district deputy grand master.

If one were writing a mere "Who's Who in Western Canada" it would be sufficient to say that the subject of this sketch was born in Napperton, Ontario, in 1875, son of William Garner Currie, a native of Ontario and of Irish-Scotch parentage, his grandfather having come from Ireland and settled in the eastern province in 1830. His father was a successful and prosperous farmer and held numerous public offices prior to his death in 1891. His mother was Jane Patterson, a native of Ontario, of Scotch parentage and still living at the old home. The Colonel was reared on the farm and educated in the common schools and at Strathroy Collegiate Institute. Later he matriculated in Toronto University but attended school only a comparatively short time. At an early age the lure of the west proved too much and he answered the call, to what purpose has been set out as above.

Personally Colonel Currie is a fine type of the stalwart young Canadian. Standing over six feet in height, of commanding presence, with clear steel-

blue eyes and fresh complexion, he is a fine specimen of clean, western manhood—and those who know him best feel that his best days are yet ahead of him and that British Columbia will hear more of Colonel Arthur William Currie.

JOSEPH FRANCIS WATSON.

Joseph Francis Watson, one of the most promising young architects of New Westminster, was born in Haltwhistle, England, June 17, 1885, and is a son of John and Ann Watson. The father was a prominent building contractor in Northumberland and built all the additions to Blenkinsopp Hall and the historic Blenkinsopp castle, home of the first Lord Byron, and the modern buildings on the Blenkinsopp estate in that part of England.

Joseph Francis Watson acquired his early education in the grade schools of Middlesborough and afterward attended Rutherford College in Newcastle, from which he was graduated. He received from the board of education of South Kensington, England, first honors in sculpture and modeling. Having determined to make architecture his life work, he took up the study of this profession under his brother and was for three years with the East Riding educational authority in England. He remained in his native country until 1910, when he came to Canada, settling immediately in British Columbia, where he entered the office of C. H. Clow, architect of New Westminster. He is now in business for himself in the New Westminster Trust Company's building and has already met with a gratifying degree of success, his detailed knowledge of his profession and his ability in it having secured for him a large and representative clientele.

Mr. Watson married, March 14, 1910, Miss Annie Lynam, a daughter of T. and S. A. Lynam, of Yorkshire, England. Mr. and Mrs. Watson have two children, Nancy and Joseph Francis. Mr. Watson is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias and is well known in fraternal circles. He is still a young man but he has already made an enviable place for himself in business and professional circles of the city and has the opportunity before him for still further advancement—an opportunity of which he is certain to make excellent and profitable use.

ALEXANDER DAVIE.

The title of self-made man can justly be given Alexander Davie, as his entire capital when he arrived in Ladner about nineteen years ago amounted to less than twenty dollars, and today he is the owner of four hundred and sixty acres of farming land in addition to some property in Vancouver, all won through his individual efforts. He was born in Durham county, Ontario, on the 12th of September, 1868, and is a son of Thomas G. and Mary (Stalker) Davie. The mother is deceased and the father is living in Alberta.

Until he had attained the age of sixteen years the energies of Alexander Davie were largely devoted to the acquirement of an education, for which purpose he attended the public schools of his native county. Subsequently he turned his attention to agricultural pursuits, assisting his father with the operation of the home farm until 1894. In the latter year he left the parental roof and came to British Columbia to pursue his career, his destination being Ladner. Upon his arrival here he had less than twenty dollars, but it sufficed his needs as he immediately found work with one of the farmers in this vicinity. He engaged as a farm hand for two years receiving for his services from twenty to twenty-five dollars per month. As he was thrifty and temperate in his habits he man-



ALEXANDER DAVIE

ged to save the greater portion of each month's wages, and gradually accumulated sufficient capital to enable him to begin farming for himself as a renter. About 1896, he leased the Skinner farm, which he operated for practically fifteen years, meeting with a good measure of success. In 1902, he also bought two hundred and sixty acres of land, which he cultivated in connection with what he was renting, and in 1910 he further increased his holdings by purchasing the farm where he now lives. He subsequently removed to this place, which is well improved and comprises a hundred and twenty acres of fertile land. As his circumstances have permitted Mr. Davie has continued to increase his acreage until he now holds the title to three hundred and eighty acres in Ladner, eighty acres on Lulu island and some property in Vancouver. His fields are largely devoted to diversified farming but in connection with this he engages in raising thoroughbred stock. For many years he made a specialty of Clyde and shire horses, Holstein cattle and Oxford-Down sheep, his efforts in this direction meeting with lucrative returns. He is a man of well organized ideas and systematic methods, and anything he undertakes is pursued with the persistence and indefatigable energy which invariably bring success.

The 31st of December, 1903, was the wedding day of Mr. Davie and Miss Margaret Paterson, of Kincardine, Ontario, and to them have been born two sons, Murray Alexander and Kenneth Paterson.

Fraternally Mr. Davie is a Master Mason, and also belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which he has held the office of treasurer for twelve years, and to the Foresters. He takes an active interest in local affairs, particularly those of a political nature, and for ten years was a member of the Delta municipal council, executing his duties in this connection in a capable manner, as is attested by the length of his incumbency. High qualities of citizenship have characterized Mr. Davie ever since he located here, and his influence is ever exerted in favor of every movement which will tend to forward the development of the community, or advance the welfare of its citizens.

WILLIAM ROBERT MARRIOTT.

Since the fall of 1906 William Robert Marriott has figured in connection with the real-estate, financial brokerage and investment business, and his understanding of land values and the condition of the stock market well qualifies him to successfully accomplish what he undertakes along these lines. He is a native of Birmingham, England, born August 16, 1880, and is a son of Thomas and Caroline (Key) Marriott. The father, a representative of an old Northamptonshire family, spent the last years of his life in Birmingham, where he passed away in 1900. William R. Marriott was a pupil in the public schools of his native city, but was yet comparatively young when he started out in the business world on his own account, being apprenticed to a draper. When his term of indenture was completed he was employed in that line of business at Birmingham until the spring of 1901, when, attracted by the opportunities of the new world, he crossed the Atlantic, making his way to Canada. He settled first in Saskatchewan and engaged in farming near Qu'Appelle until the following fall, when he went to Winnipeg, where he was employed by a wholesale dry-goods firm for a year. He next went to Prince Albert and Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, making the entire trip overland on horseback—a most arduous journey owing to the then unsettled condition of the country. From that point he came to Vancouver, where he entered into business associations, and then went into the Yukon and Mackenzie territory, where for four and a half years he was engaged in prospecting, mining, and fur trading. He went into all parts of the frozen north, and after leaving that section of the country traveled down the Pacific coast as far as the Panama canal. In fact, he has covered the entire distance from Fort McPherson, at the mouth of the Mackenzie river, reached

only by dog team, to the canal zone of Panama. In the fall of 1906 he returned to Vancouver and since that time has been actively engaged in business here, entering the real-estate, financial brokerage and investment field. In this connection his business knowledge is extensive and his enterprise unflinching. In March, 1908, he formed the firm of Marriott & Fellows, which conducted a very extensive business until 1913, when Mr. Marriott purchased the interest of his partner and the firm was dissolved. In the meantime, however, they conducted extensive real-estate deals and had built up a big business along financial brokerage and investment lines. In fact so extensive was their clientele that they established branch offices in various cities of the province. Mr. Marriott now has a large and varied personal business and financial interests which he superintends. The constructive methods he has followed, his watchfulness over details, and his careful direction of his business policy have been salient features in his growing success.

Mr. Marriott is a member of the Vancouver Exhibition Association and of the Vancouver Royal Yacht Club. He has firm faith in the future of this part of the country, believing that its opportunities and its resources have been scarcely touched, much less exhausted, and that in years to come history will chronicle the building of a great empire in this western section of Great Britain's interests on the American continent.

ALBERT DEANS.

Albert Deans, who owns and operates an eighty-acre ranch in the vicinity of Murrayville, has been identified with the agricultural development of British Columbia for twenty-four years. He was born in the province of Ontario, his natal day being the 19th of February, 1848, and is a son of John and Eliza (Hudson) Deans, both of whom are deceased. The father was a native of Scotland and the mother of England.

Reared at home, in the acquirement of an education Albert Deans first attended the public schools of Wellington county, Ontario. He subsequently supplemented the knowledge there acquired by a course in the British-American Commercial College of Toronto, following which he returned to Wellington county, where he began his business career. He was there employed for several years and then went to Pennsylvania and identified himself with the lumber interests. A few years later he returned to Ontario and turned to farming, following this vocation with a fair measure of success for five years. At the expiration of that time he again connected himself with the lumber trade, with which he was identified for six years thereafter. In 1889, he came to British Columbia and took up a homestead at Otter. After proving up on it he sold it and came to what is now known as Murrayville and rented a ranch. After operating this place for four years he purchased his present holding and here he has ever since continued his agricultural pursuits. He is engaging in diversified farming and stock-raising, and as his undertakings are capably directed is meeting with a good measure of success. The buildings on his ranch are substantially constructed and in a good state of repair, his fields are producing abundant harvests, and his equipment is fully adequate to his needs, all of which are suggestive of his thrift and prosperity.

In the province of Ontario in February, 1873, Mr. Deans was married to Miss Elizabeth McColm, and to them were born two children: Charles B., who married a Miss Shortreed and who died March 9, 1913; and Nellie, who became the wife of Fire Chief Watson, of New Westminster, deceased. The mother of these children passed away and in January, 1905, Mr. Deans was married to his present wife, whose maiden name was Barbara McCay.

Mr. and Mrs. Deans attend the Presbyterian church and his fraternal relations are confined to his membership in the Masonic order and the Ancient Order



ALBERT DEANS

of United Workmen. In politics he is a liberal. Ever since he located in the province Mr. Deans has taken an active interest in municipal affairs and is justice of the peace and acting police magistrate and license commissioner. He has also held the offices of councilman and assessor. He meets his official responsibilities in a capable manner, executing his duties with the same efficiency which characterizes him in the discharge of his business affairs.

ROBERT WILSON HARRIS, K. C.

Robert Wilson Harris, of Vancouver, a barrister since 1887 and a practitioner in this city since 1889, was born in Pakenham, Ontario, August 18, 1859, a son of James and Catherine (Wilson) Harris, the former a son of Robert Harris, a native of County Longford, Ireland, who came to Canada about 1830 and founded the family in the new world, settling in Fitzroy township, Carleton county, Ontario, and there engaging in farming until his death. He was one of the pioneers of that section, arriving there when the district was but sparsely settled and when the work of civilization and development seemed scarcely begun. As the years passed on his energy and enterprise were manifested in his carefully managed agricultural pursuits, and he was accounted one of the valued and representative citizens of the community. He ranked as a man of prominence aside from business affairs, serving for more than twenty years as justice of the peace. His son, James Harris, was born on the old home farm in Carleton county, was there reared, and after attaining his majority removed to Pakenham township, Lanark county, Ontario, where he engaged in general farming until his demise. He married Catherine Wilson, daughter of Thomas Wilson, who was a native of County Cavan, in the north of Ireland, and came to Canada and settled in Huntley township, Carleton county. He, too, was a pioneer of that district and becoming identified with agricultural pursuits continued in that occupation throughout the remainder of his days.

Robert Wilson Harris pursued his preliminary education in the high school of Pakenham, Ontario, and afterward attended Victoria College at Coburg, where he was graduated with the class of 1884. He then went to Winnipeg, Manitoba, and was articled for the study of law to J. A. M. Aikins, K. C., of the law firm of Aikins, Culver & Hamilton. He was called to the bar of Manitoba in 1887. He then went to St. Paul, Minnesota, where he entered upon practice in partnership with Mr. Hamilton, formerly of the firm of Aikins, Culver & Hamilton. There he continued until 1889, when he came to Vancouver and entered upon the active practice of law in this city. He was alone for a time and then formed a partnership with A. H. Macneill, K. C., under the firm name of Harris & Macneill, which relationship continued for a number of years. They were then joined by W. S. Deacon under the firm style of Harris, Macneill & Deacon, which partnership was maintained until 1897, during which time they established a branch office at Rossland, British Columbia. On the dissolution of the partnership Mr. Harris entered into professional connections with A. E. Bull, practicing as Harris & Bull until 1910, when P. G. Mason was taken into the firm under the style of Harris, Bull & Mason. This continued until January, 1912, when the admission of R. W. Hannington led to the adoption of the present firm name of Harris, Bull, Hannington & Mason. Under that style the law practice is now conducted. Mr. Harris is a king's counsel, having been appointed in 1905.

On the 20th of April, 1898, Mr. Harris was united in marriage to Miss Jessie A. Crosby, a daughter of the Rev. Thomas Crosby, D. D., who came to British Columbia as a young man and for fifty years was a missionary to the Indians of the province, but he is now living retired in Vancouver. For twenty-five years he was stationed at Port Simpson, where his daughter, Mrs. Harris, was born, being the first white child born in northwest British Columbia, her

mother having been the first white woman that lived at Port Simpson, then a Hudson's Bay fort. More extensive mention of Dr. Crosby will be found on another page of this work. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Harris has been born a daughter, Winnifred Marion, now four and a half years of age.

SAMUEL ALFRED MOORE.

Samuel Alfred Moore is engaged in general law practice as senior partner of the firm of Moore & Cameron. He has lived continuously in British Columbia since 1896 and was called to the bar in 1903. His birth occurred at New Glasgow, Nova Scotia, October 14, 1877, his parents being Lieutenant McLellan and Christina (Cameron) Moore. He attended public schools in Nova Scotia and also spent three years in the Mount Allison University at Sackville, New Brunswick. He was a youth of nineteen years when, in 1896, he came to British Columbia, since which time he has resided in this province. In 1898 he was articled to the law firm of Russell & Russell and under their direction continued his reading until 1903, when he was called to the bar of British Columbia. At that time he was admitted to a partnership by his former preceptors although the firm name still remained Russell & Russell. For two years he practiced as a member of that firm, benefiting by the broadening experiences which came to him in that connection. In 1905 he entered into partnership with C. N. Haney under the firm name of Haney & Moore, and in 1907 they dissolved, after which Mr. Moore remained alone in his law practice until 1912, when he was joined by George F. Cameron in a partnership relation under the present firm style of Moore & Cameron. Their practice is general and has connected them with much important litigation. Mr. Moore never fails to give a thorough preparation and in his presentation of a case it is seen that his reasoning is along the most logical line and his conclusions are unusually exact and convincing.

On the 12th of July, 1908, in Seattle, Washington, Mr. Moore was united in marriage to Miss Matilda Walters, a daughter of Howard C. and Jennie C. (Wright) Walters, the former the president of the Britannia Mines of British Columbia. The only child of this marriage is a daughter, Elizabeth. Mr. Moore's interests largely center in his home and he has connected himself with no club organizations. He belongs, however, to the Presbyterian church and to Mount Hermon Lodge, A. F. & A. M., of Vancouver, while his political allegiance is given to the liberal party. These interests and his law practice chiefly constitute his life's activities. His friends—and their number is increasing annually—find in him a worthy, reliable gentleman, dependable under all circumstances and one ready to meet any emergency of life with a conscientiousness that comes from a right conception of things and an habitual regard for what is best in the exercise of human activities.

JAMES ANDREW McINTYRE.

James Andrew McIntyre is proprietor of one of the largest and most popular cafés of Vancouver. He has been engaged in the restaurant business here since May, 1905, and has made continuous progress, his capable management, enterprise and progressive methods resulting in bringing him substantial success. He was born in Winnipeg, Manitoba, June 8, 1880, and is a son of James Andrew and Mary (Manson) McIntyre, the former a native of Scotland and the latter of Ireland. They were married in Goderich, Ontario, in 1878, and in the following year went to Manitoba where the father engaged in the real-estate and hotel business, there residing until his death, which occurred in 1893,



SAMUEL A. MOORE

when he was forty-four years of age. He served as a sergeant of the Ninetieth Regiment of Winnipeg Rifles throughout the Northwest rebellion and was an excellent rifle shot. He had attended shooting contests at Wemblington, now Beazley, England, was active in many sports and was a great huntsman. His widow is still a resident of Winnipeg.

James Andrew McIntyre pursued his education in public and high schools of his native city and upon leaving school at the age of sixteen years entered the employ of the Canadian Pacific Railroad Company in the dining car department, continuing in that employ for eleven years. For several years he was dining car conductor and for two years acted as inspector of the dining and sleeping car service, traveling between Halifax and Vancouver. This acquainted him with the west and its opportunities and he resigned from that position on the last of April, 1905, with the purpose of engaging in business on his own account in Vancouver. On the 1st of May he opened a restaurant and has since continued as its proprietor. He was first located at No. 439 Granville street where he remained until the fall of 1911, in which year he erected a handsome building designed for his special purpose at No. 556 Seymour street, where he is now conducting one of the popular restaurants of the city. It has the largest seating capacity and is one of the finest cafés in Vancouver and Mr. McIntyre does everything in his power to meet the demands of the public in attractive service and well prepared viands. The business is steadily growing and with the excellent facilities secured in the new building Mr. McIntyre has been enabled to do even more for his patrons, whose number is growing each year. He is also interested in business property in this city.

Mr. McIntyre is well known in athletics, interested in shooting and all kinds of sports. He belongs to the Vancouver Curling, Vancouver Gun and Vancouver Bowling Clubs and in 1913 went to Winnipeg with the first curling rink ever sent out by Vancouver. He is now treasurer of the Vancouver Bowling Association and is a member of the executive of the Gun Club. He also belongs to the Vancouver Commercial Club and is in hearty sympathy with its purpose of promoting the welfare and upbuilding of the city. He votes with the conservative party although never active as a worker in its ranks and he gives loyal allegiance to Mount Hermon Lodge, A. F. & A. M., exemplifying in his life the beneficent spirit of the craft. Although a young man he has attained in business circles a position which many an older citizen might well envy. This is due to his close study of the business in which he has engaged, his earnest desire to please his patrons, his straightforward dealing and his enterprising methods.

HOWARD KETCHUM DUTCHER.

Howard Ketchum Dutcher is a member of one of the foremost engineering firms of British Columbia, that of DuCane, Dutcher & Company, specializing in municipal and hydro-electric power work, with headquarters at Vancouver. He was born at Milltown, New Brunswick, October 5, 1878, and is a son of the Rev. Charles W. and Katherine E. (Howatt) Dutcher, the former a son of John Dutcher, who came to America from Rotterdam, Holland, settling first in the state of New York, whence he crossed the border into Canada, taking up his abode in New Brunswick. The Rev. Charles W. Dutcher was born and reared in New Brunswick and was educated for the Methodist ministry in Mount Allison University. He filled pastorates in various towns in New Brunswick to the time of his death in 1894. His wife was a member of the well known Howatt family of Prince Edward Island.

Howard Ketchum Dutcher was educated at Prince of Wales College, from which he was graduated in 1896, and in 1898 he entered McGill University, specializing in civil and electrical engineering. He continued his studies in that

connection for two years, after which he left the university and was employed as construction engineer on the Boston Elevated Railroad from 1900 to 1902. In the fall of the latter year he resumed his studies at McGill and was graduated in 1904 with the Bachelor of Science degree. He next entered the employ of the Allis-Chalmers-Bullock Company at Cincinnati, Ohio, remaining with them until the fall of 1905, when he once more entered McGill, pursuing a post-graduate course and at the same time lecturing there on hydraulic engineering. He was graduated in 1906 with the degree of Master of Science and in the fall of that year he came to Vancouver, British Columbia, to take charge of McGill University work in this city, as professor of civil engineering in the new McGill University College of British Columbia. He also organized the firm of Dutcher, Maxwell & Company, consulting engineers, reorganized as DuCane, Dutcher & Company in 1912, to admit into partnership Charles G. DuCane, of Sir John Wolfe-Barry and partners, and H. B. Fergusson. They are now recognized as one of the foremost engineering firms in Canada and undertake as consulting engineers, all branches of engineering work, including municipal work for Kamloops, Duncan, Salmon Arm, Merritt and other towns in the west, besides several large power and irrigation projects. Mr. Dutcher also continues his professorship in the McGill University College, and he is financially interested in various projects, being president of the Western Engineering Company, Ltd., and a director of several land companies of British Columbia. All this, with his educational work, indicates his high standing in professional circles.

On the 3d of September, 1907, Mr. Dutcher was married to Miss Naoma I. Snowdon, of Montreal, a daughter of J. J. Snowdon. She was educated at Trafalgar College, Montreal, and in the McGill University. The children of this marriage are Naoma K., born June 12, 1908, and Howard Norval, born May 23, 1910. Mr. Dutcher is not active in politics, but usually supports by his ballot the men and measures of the conservative party. He belongs to the Western and University Clubs. He is also a member of Western Gate Lodge, No. 48, A. F. & A. M., and attends the Presbyterian church, and these associations indicate much of the nature of the principles governing his conduct. Along more strictly professional lines he is a member of the Canada Society of Civil Engineers, and for two years he was secretary of the Vancouver branch of that society. His attention is chiefly given to his professional interests, which are now of an extensive and important character, and his ability is attested in the large number of contracts awarded the firm. He holds to high professional ideals and has continuously promoted his knowledge through reading, research and experience.

ARTHUR ELPHINSTONE HEPBURN.

Arthur Elphinstone Hepburn, a resident of British Columbia since 1898, has through the intervening period become recognized as a foremost mining engineer of the province and one whose wide knowledge and experience enable him to speak with authority upon many of the subjects upon which his profession has direct bearing. He was born in Surrey, England, January 21, 1873, and is a son of George Wright Hepburn Hepburn, recognized as one of the distinguished civil engineers of his time. He was an officer in the Army Works Corps and served during the Crimean war. He afterward engaged in important work throughout the world, being for seven years on the Punjab & Delhi Railway in India and surveying and preparing complete estimates for the building of canals along eight hundred miles of the Uruguay river in 1871. He assisted in the construction of the Scinde Railway and was afterward connected with important railroad work in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Great Britain. He built bridges in Spain and in different parts of the world and a distinguished professional career ended at his death in 1880.



ARTHUR E. HEPBURN

Arthur E. Hepburn acquired his early education under private masters in London and New Zealand and afterward qualified for his profession as a mining engineer. He received thorough training, both theoretical and practical, the latter through actual work in the field, and he thus entered upon his duties well equipped for the solution of the intricate and important problems which are frequently met in that field of labor. His work carried him into the mining districts of many parts of the world, where he engaged for several years in practical underground and surface work, thus further obtaining experience in mining and its methods. He early became recognized as an engineer of great ability and has attracted a large and important clientele.

In 1898 Mr. Hepburn came to British Columbia, establishing himself in practice at Vancouver, and he has continued to reside in this section of the country to the present time. He is now associated with Major William Hussey-Walsh of London, England, under the firm name of Arthur E. Hepburn & Hussey-Walsh, of Vancouver and London. The intention and reason for the London office with its powerful connections and advisory board is to arrange financially for British Columbia issues of merit such as industrials, bond issues, and hydro-electric plants, railways, docks, etc. Mr. Hepburn considers that Sir Richard McBride, K. C. M. G., is truly an empire builder with his broad and far-sighted railway policy, having revolutionized conditions in this province, for it has only been the lack of proper communication that has kept in check the development of British Columbia's vast resources. Capitalists who will trust men of integrity in this province to carry on legitimate investigations along certain lines cannot help but win rich results. Mr. Hepburn through his office connections in London has been promised for the Vancouver Harbor & Dock Extension Company, Ltd., all the financial support necessary to carry out the great work in which it is engaged and which is most desirable and necessary to enable greater Vancouver to hold its own when the Panama canal opens in 1915. This will undoubtedly create enormous trade, which will in turn require greater dock accommodations. The mouth of the Fraser river is ideal for immense industrial enterprises and the promotion and support of these concerns have been endorsed by very able British and New York engineers and financiers. Another large concern for which Mr. Hepburn has been offered financial assistance is the Pacific & Hudson Bay Railway Company, whose line from Bella Coola, running north to Fort George and then into the Peace River country, is of vast importance to the interior of the province. It is controlled by W. D. Verschoyle and E. C. Harris, of Vancouver, who have already spent two hundred and fifty thousand dollars in investigations and surveys and who through Mr. Hepburn's London office have been promised necessary support. Mr. Hepburn represents also large British financial interests and has important connections in London. He has represented professionally British capital and has made many exhaustive examinations in connection with the coal and iron fields of British Columbia, having been instrumental in placing the investment of this capital in the natural resources of the province. He has, moreover, given much thought, attention and research to the possibilities for the development of a great British Columbia steel industry and has made a very exhaustive report of the same to British financiers, this being now under serious consideration. Mr. Hepburn has personally become largely interested in coal lands, owning and controlling some twelve thousand acres in this province. These are very valuable, being bituminous and of coking quality, and coal of this character will undoubtedly be in great demand for smelting operations.

Mr. Hepburn believes that greater Vancouver has a magnificent future and that when the population increases, as it will upon the opening of the Panama canal, labor will become cheaper and this in turn will enable large industrial enterprises to compete with those of eastern Canada and America. Enormous trade and markets in grain and other commodities are only waiting proper arrangements with China, Japan, New Zealand, Australia and Mexico. He believes that

the motto of British Columbia should be "export, not import," as thereby more industries could be supported and the profits kept in the Dominion.

On the 14th of February, 1902, Mr. Hepburn was united in marriage to Barbara Gilmore Caldwell, a daughter of Captain Fisher Caldwell, of Troon, Ayrshire, Scotland. Mr. and Mrs. Hepburn have one daughter, Jean Fisher. The parents are members of the Anglican church and Mr. Hepburn gives his political allegiance to the conservative party, being a loyal supporter of Premier Borden's naval policy, considering that the proposal should have been accepted without party debate and the future and broader issues left for more careful consideration with the generous advice and cooperation of the imperial naval council of London. Mr. Hepburn's motto is "one king, one empire, one flag." In Vancouver he is known as a man of wide interests and progressive public spirit and his cooperation is always readily and heartily given to movements for the municipal advancement. He is a member of the Progress Club and the Board of Trade, serving on the mining committee in the latter organization, and is also affiliated with the Chamber of Mines and a life member of the American Academy of Political and Social Science. He holds membership in the Canadian Club, the Vancouver Golf and Country Club and the Terminal City Club and is well known in social circles. He is, moreover, a member of the Canadian Mining Institute, a life member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, the Royal Society of Arts of London, a Fellow of the North British Academy and affiliated with the Naval and Military Emigration League of London. He is a man of force, experience and capacity, far-sighted in business, loyal in citizenship, eminent in his profession, and the influence of his standards and accomplishments has been felt as a distinct force in the building up and development of British Columbia.

JOHN GILMOUR HAY.

John Gilmour Hay, city solicitor of Vancouver, who engaged in the private practice of law prior to his appointment to his present position, has ever proved himself an able and conscientious minister in the temple of justice and the consensus of public opinion ranks him with Vancouver's leading barristers. He was born in Chatham, Ontario, May 17, 1873, a son of John Gilmour and Margaret B. (Hawken) Hay, the former a native of Aberdeen, Scotland, and a son of Morice Hay, who came from Aberdeen to Canada in 1830. He settled first at Montreal but afterward removed to Port Hope, Ontario, where he was engaged in the book and stationery business to the time of his death, being recognized as one of the leading merchants of that city. He was also one of the founders of the first Baptist church established in Montreal, organized by the Rev. John Gilmour of Aberdeen, Scotland. John Gilmour Hay, father of Mr. Hay of this review, early learned the tinsmith's trade, which he followed in connection with the hardware business at Port Hope, Ontario, until he removed to Chatham. There he again conducted a hardware and tinsmith business until his death, which occurred in 1873, a few months prior to the birth of his son and namesake. He was a veteran of the Fenian war.

At the usual age John Gilmour Hay, whose name introduces this review, was sent to the public schools of Ridgetown, Ontario, and continued his education through consecutive grades until he left the high school and afterward entered Osgoode Hall of Toronto in preparation for the practice of law, which he had determined to make his life work. He mastered the branches constituting the legal course and was graduated in 1894. The same year he was called to the Ontario bar and began practice in Toronto as a member of the firm of Clute, Macdonald, Macintosh & Hay, so remaining until 1902. In the latter year he went to Dawson, Yukon Territory, where he successfully practiced until 1907, when he came to Vancouver and for a time was a member of the

firm of Martin, Craig, Bourne & Hay. In 1910 he was appointed city solicitor of Vancouver and remains in that position, the duties of which he is discharging with promptness, capability and fidelity. He has high rank as a barrister and is making a splendid record as city solicitor, successfully conducting many important cases which have arisen through the rapid growth of Vancouver. His preparation of a case is always thorough and exhaustive; he seems to grasp every detail and to give every point its due relative prominence, so that his case in all of its features is well assembled and his exposition thereof throws the strongest possible light upon the point which he intends to prove.

On the 5th of July, 1902, Mr. Hay was united in marriage to Miss Helen J. Bailey, of Toronto, Ontario, a daughter of the late John C. Bailey, C. E., M. I. C. E., M. Imp. Inst., one of the foremost civil and constructing engineers in Canada. He was the builder of the International bridge at the Soo and has been engaged on most of the important railway construction work in the Dominion. In fact he stood prominent among men of note in engineering circles, his scientific and practical attainments enabling him to pass beyond the great majority of those so engaged.

Mr. Hay is a liberal in politics, but though he keeps well informed on the questions and issues of the day, does not seek nor desire office outside the strict path of his profession, preferring to concentrate his energies upon the prompt and faithful performance of his duties. He is a member of the Baptist church and is popular in the Terminal City and British Columbia Golf Clubs, both of which have his name upon their membership rolls.

JOHN GORDON McLAREN.

Since 1909 John Gordon McLaren has been engaged in practice in Vancouver as a mining engineer and prior to settling here he was professionally employed in California, South America and Australia. In 1898 he went to the Yukon Territory on behalf of an English company, remaining there until 1909. He still retains a large interest in a dredging company operating about sixty miles west of Dawson, in the 40 Mile District. He is a member of the Vancouver Club.

NOEL HUMPHRYS.

Reared as a farm boy to the age of nineteen years, Noel Humphrys, now of Vancouver, then came to British Columbia, and in the wise utilization of the opportunities which have come to him for education and business advancement he has reached a position among the foremost civil engineers of the province. He was born at Barrow-In-Furness, England, December 26, 1879, a son of James and Jane Emma (Pearson) Humphrys. The father was a marine engineer and naval architect and as manager had charge of the shipyards at Barrow-In-Furness for fifteen years. He afterward removed to London, where he was manager for the Brush Electric Light Company until 1887, when he came to Canada, settling in Saskatchewan, where he engaged in farming until his death in 1902.

In the acquirement of his education Noel Humphrys attended the public schools of Saskatchewan and was instructed by his father in the science of engineering. His boyhood and youth were spent upon the home farm and when nineteen years of age, wishing to enjoy some of the advantages offered by the growing western country, he made his way to British Columbia, settling at Revelstoke. There for a year and a half he was in the employ of the engineering department of the Canadian Pacific Railway and in 1901 he went to

Vancouver under articles to W. A. Bauer, civil engineer and British Columbia land surveyor, with whom he remained for three years as required by the provincial government. In 1904 he qualified for the position of British Columbia land surveyor and began the private practice of his profession in the fall of that year, with offices in Vancouver. Before the completion of his articles he assisted in the government survey, in 1903-4, up the British Columbia coast on Swanson Bay and vicinity. He has enjoyed an excellent practice from the start and now has a very extensive business, which is indicative of the prominent position which he occupies in the profession and the excellence of the service rendered. He has done survey and location work in all parts of the province and in 1908-9 had charge of the exploration surveys for the British Columbia government at Graham island, Queen Charlotte group, while in 1911-12 he made extensive surveys in the Peace river country. He is now practicing in association with Frank Tupper as senior member of the firm of Humphrys & Tupper, British Columbia land surveyors and civil engineers, with offices in the Rogers block in Vancouver. He also has other business interests and his sound judgment and enterprising spirit have caused his cooperation to be sought along various lines. He is president and director of the Alberta Pacific Grain Growing Company, Ltd., is a director of the Grand Prairie Syndicate Company, Ltd., which owns a large tract of land on Grand Prairie, and is also managing director of the Pacific Coast Automobile & Transportation Company, Ltd.

In Vancouver, on the 11th of September, 1904, Mr. Humphrys was married to Miss Kathleen Higgins, a daughter of Connell J. Higgins, for many years in the government service at Ottawa. Their children are Norah Mary, Noel James, Hugh John and Kathleen Elizabeth. Mr. Humphrys belongs to the Anglican church and his wife is a Roman Catholic. Mr. Humphrys is a conservative in politics but not an active party worker. He has various club relations, being a member of the Corporation of Land Surveyors of British Columbia, the Vancouver, Terminal City, Vancouver Automobile and Shaughnessy Heights Golf Clubs of Vancouver, and the Union Club of Victoria. Motoring and golf form two important features of his recreation. His prominence in his profession has its root in the thoroughness with which he qualified, his close application and unfaltering energy with which he has managed his practice.

RODERICK FINLAYSON.

Roderick Finlayson, who for a half century was in the service of the Hudson's Bay Company, died January 20, 1892, when in the seventy-fourth year of his age. His birth occurred at Loch Alsh, Ross-shire, Scotland, on the 16th of March, 1818, his parents being Alexander and Mary (Morrison) Finlayson. He pursued his education at the place of his birth while spending his boyhood days in the home of his father, who was a sheep and stock-raiser. On leaving his native land he sailed from Glasgow for New York in July, 1837, as a passenger on one of the old time sailing vessels and arrived at his destination after a tedious voyage of forty days. Through the influence of a relative in New York city he received an appointment in the Hudson's Bay Company's service as apprentice clerk. He proceeded immediately to the head office of the company, then located at Lachine on the St. Lawrence, and spent some time at a desk, but a vacancy occurred whereby there came to him the chance of appointment to a station called Fort Coulonge, on the Ottawa river. There he spent the winter of 1837-8 and was initiated into the mode of trade carried on by the Hudson's Bay Company. In 1838 he was placed in charge of the station at Fort William and there remained until 1839, when he was directed to join the men sent to the Columbia district on the west



RODERICK FINLAYSON

slope of the Rocky mountains in order to take possession of part of the Russian territory on the North Pacific for trade purposes. This was leased from the Russian-American Fur Company by the Hudson's Bay Company. The party proceeded westward by water most of the way and after six months spent en route finally reached Fort Vancouver, now in the state of Washington on the Columbia river. It was then the head station of the Columbia district. In the spring of 1840 the Hudson's Bay Company employes boarded the historic Beaver on Puget Sound and proceeded along the coast, Mr. Finlayson thus passing Vancouver island, which was to be his future home. The party proceeded on up the coast to Fort Stickeen in Russian territory, which by agreement they took, and later, under command of Chief Factor Douglas, later Sir James Douglas, went to Sitka, the head station of the Russian-American Company. Subsequently they proceeded up the Taco river and established Fort Durham, erecting a fort and making other necessary arrangements for their stay there. Mr. Finlayson was placed second in command of the fort, Chief Factor Douglas returning in the Beaver.

In the autumn of 1841 Mr. Finlayson was relieved and transferred to Fort Stickeen, now Wrangel. In 1842 he was sent as relief clerk to Fort Simpson and when Forts Stickeen, Durham and McLaughlin were abandoned Mr. Finlayson was ordered south with the party to the southern end of Vancouver island, reaching Victoria harbor on the 1st of June, 1843. They commenced building a fort with the forces of the abandoned forts, having three officers and fifty men. C. Ross was placed in charge, with Mr. Finlayson as second in command. The two vessels, the Cadboro and Beaver, remained as guard vessels until the fort was built. There was nothing but dense forest on the water along the harbor. They cleared some land on which to grow vegetables and cereals and the work of making a habitable place thus continued. In 1844 Mr. Ross, who was in command, died and Mr. Finlayson succeeded him and was placed in charge of Victoria. During this period he had many brushes with the Indians but finally subdued them and taught them the power and danger of firearms. During this period Mr. Finlayson created what became the Indian Reserve, which existed until a recent date. The Indians were all taught to respect British justice. Three large dairy farms were established at this time and farming operations conducted on an extensive scale, so that men-of-war and other vessels could purchase supplies. A gristmill was opened at Esquimalt and also a lumber mill. The head depot for the Hudson's Bay Company was established here. About this time the forty-ninth parallel was declared the boundary between United States and Canada. The fur returns for England cleared from Victoria direct to England from that time on. In 1849, when Chief Factor Douglas, later Sir James, was sent to Victoria from Fort Vancouver, Washington, Mr. Finlayson was relieved of his onerous duties to a certain extent. He became head accountant and continued to act in that capacity until 1862. In 1851 Mr. Douglas became governor of the island of Vancouver and Mr. Finlayson was appointed by him as a member of the legislative council, his commission being signed by Queen Victoria in that year. In 1850 he had received his commission as chief trader and in 1859 received his commission as chief factor of the Hudson's Bay Company.

From 1852 Mr. Finlayson had added extensively to his purchases of land, which he cleared, fenced and drained so that he was able to lease his property on good terms. In 1861 he returned to his native country for a visit and found his parents alive and well, but both passed away the following year.

Mr. Finlayson at his own request was appointed to superintend the Hudson's Bay Company's affairs in the interior of the island. This was in 1862 and he continued in that position until he retired from the service and spent the remainder of his days looking after his private interests. In 1878 he was elected mayor of Victoria, which office he filled for one term, and in that position, as in the other places of public trust which he had filled, he made an excellent record.

In 1849 Mr. Finlayson was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Work, a daughter of John Work, a Hudson Bay factor and a native of Ireland. Mrs. Finlayson died January 25, 1906, having for fourteen years survived her husband. Their family consisted of seven daughters and four sons. No history of the northwest and its development would be complete without reference to Roderick Finlayson, who as a representative of the Hudson's Bay Company played a most active and important part in the development of this section of the country. As the years passed on he embraced his opportunities for judicious investment and became one of Victoria's wealthiest and most prominent citizens, having accumulated much valuable real estate in and near the city. No man saw more of the process by which Victoria and the province grew and developed than Mr. Finlayson, whose attachment to the Hudson's Bay Company made him a witness of all that pertained to the welfare and upbuilding of the northwest. He was beloved and respected by all, so that his death was a blow to the community. The news of his demise brought a sense of personal bereavement to many of the homes of the city and a flag on the city hall hung at half-mast, showing that one of the leading and honored residents of Victoria had passed away.

GEORGE MEAD.

George Mead, living in retirement after an honorable and successful business career devoted almost entirely to the barber's trade, is numbered among the pioneers in New Westminster, having located in this city when it was a mere village. He was born in Devizes, Wiltshire, England, on the 23d of September, 1848, and is a son of James and Sarah Mead, both of whom have passed away, the father dying when the subject of this review was still an infant.

George Mead acquired his education in the public schools of his native community and after laying aside his books was apprenticed to a barber and hair dresser, for whom he worked in England for some time. In 1868, however, he crossed the Atlantic and settled in Toronto, whence after one year he went to Orillia, where he was engaged for four and one-half years in the barber business. In 1875 he came to British Columbia and took up his residence in Victoria, where for fifteen months he worked in the old San Francisco baths. From Victoria he went to Nanaimo and in 1878 came to New Westminster, being accounted one of the earliest residents of the city. For twenty-two years he worked at his trade here, his ability and close application to business being eventually rewarded by a comfortable competence which enabled him to retire from active life. In the early days he purchased twelve acres of land from the White estate and upon this engaged for some time in raising fruit. When he first made his home upon it the tract was entirely covered with a heavy growth of timber which he was obliged to clear before beginning the work of cultivation. However, he afterward made it a very valuable property and a few years ago sold a portion of it for a large sum and removed to his present beautiful home at Mead's Station.

On July 28, 1872, Mr. Mead married Miss Edwina Louise Mortimer, a daughter of Dr. Charles and Jane Mortimer, of Aurora, Ontario. The father was a surgeon on one of Nelson's vessels and practiced his profession until his death. His wife has also passed away. Mr. and Mrs. Mead became the parents of eight children: George Mortimer, who lives in Valdez, Alaska; Fanny Alberta Mortimer, now Mrs. F. S. De Gray, of New Westminster; Edwina Louise, who married N. H. McQuarrie; Edith Emily, now Mrs. Arnold; Alice Edna, Charles Frederick and Arthur Gordon, all of whom have passed away; and Irene May, who married L. R. Alcock, of New Westminster. Mr. and Mrs. Mead are members of the Church of England.

Mr. Mead is a member of the Masonic order and keenly interested in the affairs of that organization. Premier Theodore Davie appointed Mr. Mead



GEORGE MEAD

justice of the peace for Richmond and Dewdney Riding, and after Sir Richard became premier he was made justice of the peace for the entire province. During the long period of his residence here he has gained the respect and esteem of all who have been associated with him and he is today regarded as one of the representative and deservedly successful citizens of New Westminster, on whose list of pioneers his name occupies a prominent and worthy place.

JOHN BUCKLE JARDINE.

New Westminster numbers among its foremost and valued citizens John Buckle Jardine, controlling important property and business interests in the city and actively identified with its public life. During the twenty-three years of his residence here his interests have extended to many lines and he has put forth effective efforts for the benefit and upbuilding of the city, cooperating heartily in movements to advance the general welfare. He was born in Campbellton, New Brunswick, April 8, 1871, and is a son of John and Catherine (McNair) Jardine, the former a native of Campbellton and the latter of Jacquet River, New Brunswick. They spent their entire lives in that province, the father dying in 1883 at the age of forty-five and the mother in 1895, when she was fifty-two years of age. The former was for a number of years employed in the customs service.

John Buckle Jardine was reared at home and acquired his education in the public schools of his native city. In 1890, when he was nineteen years of age, he left home and journeyed to the west coast of British Columbia by way of the United States. On the way he spent five months touring through the western and middle western states, traveling in the latter section when the prairies were still unfenced and the cattle industry was in its prime. On the 26th of November, 1890, he arrived in New Westminster and obtained employment in the Royal City Mills, with which he was connected for seventeen years. He began in a humble capacity, tallying in the yards, herding the Chinese laborers and driving a team, but his ability gained for him rapid advancement and he was promoted through the various departments of the concern, severing his connection with the company as cashier in the main office.

In 1900 Mr. Jardine married Miss Adelaide Ewen, a daughter of Alexander Ewen, proprietor of the first salmon cannery on the Fraser river, operating a plant of this character on the present site of the Windsor Hotel. His wife was also a representative of a pioneer family in this city and was born where the Russell Hotel now stands. On the death of Mr. Ewen, in 1907, Mr. Jardine and John Hendry were appointed executors of his will, Mr. Jardine acting as manager of the estate, which was closed in 1910. Since that time Mr. Jardine has devoted his time largely to the supervision of his own and his wife's extensive property interests, which he has managed in an able and practical way so that they have constantly increased in value.

New Westminster has profited greatly by Mr. Jardine's well directed efforts through the years, not only in the field of business but along political lines as well. He is eminently progressive and public-spirited in matters of citizenship and an active factor in the promotion of the permanent interests of the community. He supports the liberal party and was elected to the city council in 1904, serving in that capacity for six years thereafter. In 1913 he was again made a member of the board and has since served, having accomplished a great deal of effective work in the line of reform, progress and upbuilding. He is a member of the board of the Royal Agricultural and Industrial Society, and belongs also to the Westminster Club. His fraternal connections are with the Knights of Pythias, in which he belongs to Royal Lodge No. 6, and with the Masons. In this latter order he holds membership in Union Lodge, No. 9, A. F. & A. M.; New Westminster Chapter, No. 124, R. A. M.: Westminster

Preceptory, No. 56, K. T.; and Gizeh Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., of Victoria. He is also a stockholder in the Westminster Trust Company, in the Crystal Dairy Company and British Columbia Life Insurance Company, these and many other connections indicating something of the scope and variety of his interests. He is liberal in his contributions to charity, a leader in all progressive public movements, a business man of unusual ability and foresight—a worthy representative of the type of citizen upon whom the present stability and the future greatness of the city rest.

inhabitants.

GEORGE GORDON BUSHBY.

Vancouver numbers George Gordon Bushby among its most prominent and progressive citizens, as he has been the promoter of several of the leading business institutions of the city. He is today Vancouver manager of the British Columbia Marine Railways Company and of the British Columbia Salvage Company, as well as president of the Compressed Gas Company. His association with any enterprise insures a prosperous outcome of the same, for it is in his nature to carry forward to successful completion the projects with which he is associated. He has earned for himself an enviable reputation as a careful man of business and in his dealings is known for his prompt and honorable methods, which have won for him the deserved and unbounded confidence of his fellowmen.

Mr. Bushby is a representative of one of the most prominent and noted families in British Columbia and is himself a native son of the province, born in New Westminster, January 24, 1867. His parents were Hon. Arthur Thomas and Agnes (Douglas) Bushby, the former born in England and the latter at Fort Vancouver, Washington, the old Hudson's Bay fort. The father came to British Columbia in 1858, making the journey to Victoria by way of the isthmus of Panama. In the early days he served as postmaster general of British Columbia, as registrar and as county court judge and at his death in 1874 left behind him a record of public service which was varied in its activities and faultless in honor. His wife, who is a daughter of the late Sir James Douglas, now makes her home at Cheltenham.

At the age of four years George G. Bushby went to England with his parents and the family remained abroad for six months. At the age of eight he again made the journey to Great Britain, going around the Horn on the Hudson's Bay Company's ship, *Lady Lampson*, under command of Captain James Gaudin. He entered Christ's College, Finchley, England, and there acquired his education, remaining until 1883, when he returned to America, settling in California. He was for one year a student in the State University and at the end of that time entered the Union Iron Works in San Francisco, where he served a five years' apprenticeship at the engineering trade. At the end of that time he returned to British Columbia and here entered the service of the Dominion government in the submarine rock-drilling department, doing a great deal of valuable work in the improvement of Victoria harbor. At that time he was in charge of the construction of the waterworks plant for the Williams Head quarantine station and gained a reputation for reliable and capable work in his profession. It was during this time that he with others founded the British Columbia Marine Railways Company, which was then called the Esquimalt Marine Railway Company. In 1892 he went to Esquimalt and there remained until 1900, when the company constructed a marine railway in Vancouver. Mr. Bushby then came to this city as local manager of the concern, which conducts a general dry-dock, engineering and repairing business. Mr. Bushby's most notable business connection at the present time is with the British Columbia Marine Railways, of which he is local manager. To his enterprising and energetic manage-



GEORGE G. BUSHBY

ment is due much of the success of the company. The British Columbia Marine Railways are engaged in shipbuilding and have constructed in their Esquimalt shipyard the steamers Princess Beatrice, Princess Royal and Lillooet. They also built the quarantine station vessel, the Madge and the Casca, the celebrated Yukon stern wheeler, Transfer No. 3 for the Canadian Pacific Railroad, and are now building Transfer No. 4. They have recently constructed the Princess Maquinna, a two hundred and fifty foot steel vessel, for the Canadian Pacific, the largest steel vessel built on the Canadian Pacific coast. The British Columbia Marine Railways is one of Victoria's most important industries, and since being in existence they have done practically all of the large repair jobs on steel vessels on the coast. The business enjoys a most healthy and steady growth and its gigantic undertakings result in gratifying financial returns. Mr. Bushby is also salvage manager of the British Columbia Salvage Company, which was organized in 1896. This company has salvaged many vessels from Alaska to Panama, among them the Northwestern, wrecked near Valdez; the Marechien, near Juneau, and the Newport, at Balboa, Panama. Its business has expanded rapidly until the concern is today the largest ship salvage company on the Pacific coast and the fourth largest in the world. It owns the steamers Salvor, William Joliffe and Maude, stationed at Esquimalt, always kept under steam, being prepared to proceed to the assistance of shipping in distress on a moment's notice. The company is in close connection with the ports of the world and controls an immense business requiring constant supervision and systematic management. Mr. Bushby's position as a director of its destinies calls for rare tact, administrative ability and organizing power, for versatility, keen insight and quickness of decision—qualities which are elements in his character and upon which his present success is founded. He possesses untiring energy, is quick of perception, forms his plans readily and is determined in their execution, and his close application to business and his excellent management have brought him the high degree of prosperity which is his today. In the control and management of a business such as that with which he is connected many a man of resolution, courage and industry would have failed, and he has demonstrated the truth of the saying that success is not the result of chance but the outcome of clear judgment and discrimination. Mr. Bushby is also connected with the Compressed Gas Company of Vancouver as its president. This concern was founded in the spring of 1911 and he has since that date held executive office. They deal in dissolved acetylene for oxy-acetylene welding, automobiles, boats, railway cars, locomotive headlights and buoys. They also manufacture oxygen for oxy-acetylene welding, mine rescue and medicinal purposes, supplying all the mines in Alberta and British Columbia and the doctors and drug stores. Their acetylene is also used for cooking and heating purposes. They operate the Welding Shop and manufacture autogenous welding and cutting appliances. Moreover, they deal in Prest-o-lite tanks, Prest-o-tire tanks, Prest-o-tire tubes, Prest-o-starters and automatic lighters. The officers of this company are: George G. Bushby, president; William B. Barwis, vice president; James Howard, treasurer; Harry G. Allen, manager. They control an important and growing trade, being located at 571 Howe street, Vancouver, with works at 1530 Hastings street, E.

In Victoria, British Columbia, January 14, 1908, Mr. Bushby was united in marriage to Miss Violet Brae, a native of England, but for several years a resident of Calgary, Alberta. They are the parents of two children, Audrey Violet Annie and John Sinclair.

Mr. Bushby is a charter and life member of the Royal Vancouver Yacht Club and served for two years as official measurer and for a similar period of time as captain. He has always taken a great interest in yachting and a great many of his leisure hours are spent in this recreation. The possessor of a fine tenor voice, he took part in many operatic performances and in concerts given at social functions in Vancouver and Victoria in the early days and is an accomplished musician. A man of force, experience and capacity, his energies have been almost entirely directed to the field of business and in this line he has won

notable and unusual success. He has gained wealth to some extent, yet it is not alone this goal for which he has striven, for he belongs to that class of representative citizens who promote the general prosperity while advancing their individual interests.

DAVID ALEXANDER MCKEE.

With important reclamation projects David Alexander McKee has been identified, and his labors in this direction have been of far-reaching benefit and value. He was for a number of years engaged in farming but discontinued the active work of the fields in 1899 to give his attention to development projects. He was born at Cregagh, Belfast, Ireland, April 3, 1859, and came to British Columbia by way of New York and the overland route to San Francisco with his parents in 1874, when about sixteen years of age. His education had been acquired at the Rosetta school in County Down, Ireland, and after becoming identified with the northwest he took up the occupation of farming, which he followed for a number of years. As time passed on he brought his fields under a high state of cultivation, employing such modern methods as resulted in making his land productive and valuable. While not carrying on farm work at the present time, he has many interests pertaining thereto and in addition he purchased in 1911 about eight hundred and forty acres of land on Barnston island in the Fraser river.

The whole island, consisting of about fifteen hundred acres, has been dyked at a cost of over forty thousand dollars, thus bringing into cultivable condition some of the finest agricultural lands in British Columbia. Mr. McKee recognizes the possibilities along those lines and in his business has looked beyond the exigencies of the moment to the opportunities of the future. He has made a close study of the best methods of reclaiming the lands, and from 1908 until 1910, inclusive, he was the president of the Delta Agricultural Society. He was also president of the Farmers' Telephone Company, Limited, for the year 1909-10 and he is a director of the Mutual Fire Insurance Company of British Columbia. In 1913 he was elected president of the Board of Trade, in which connection he is instituting various new measures and movements for public benefit along the lines of progressive development, exploitation and the adaptation of natural resources for the uses of mankind.

On the 5th of September, 1900, at Hamilton, Ontario, Mr. McKee was united in marriage to Miss Margaret Vallance, a daughter of James and Janet Vallance, of Hamilton. In politics Mr. McKee is a conservative, but not an active party worker or office-seeker. He belongs to the Presbyterian church, in which he has long been helpfully interested, serving on its managing board for about eighteen years. He is alert, energetic and resourceful, and as time has passed on has so wisely and intelligently directed his efforts that his position among successful and leading business men of his district is assured.

THOMAS CONNOR.

Thomas Connor was called to the position of secretary of the Retail Merchants Association of British Columbia in 1910, in which connection important and responsible duties devolved upon him. His long experience in commercial fields has given him knowledge that splendidly qualifies him for the work which he has undertaken in promoting trade relations of the country and promulgating methods and measures which shall add to the commercial greatness of the northwest. His residence in Vancouver dates from 1905, previous to which time he had spent five years in Manitoba. He was born March 9, 1875, in Madoc, Hastings county, Ontario, a son of Thomas and Climenia Connor, both of whom were descendants of United Empire Loyalist families.



DAVID A. McKEE

In the public and high schools of his native city Thomas Connor pursued his education. His family owned and conducted a general store in the northern part of Hastings county, Ontario, and for four years after leaving school he assisted in the conduct of the business. In 1893 the family removed to Picton, Prince Edward county, and there Thomas Connor began learning the contracting and building business. For twelve years the family home was maintained at Picton, during which period Thomas Connor was for some time associated with an uncle, Andrew Irving, an architect of Picton. His identification with the west dates from 1897, in which year he arrived in Winnipeg, there becoming associated with the Winnipeg branch of the Canada Cycle Motor Company of Toronto, Ontario, as their credit man. He occupied that position for six years, when he went to southern California and two years later, in 1905, came to Vancouver. For about three and a half years he was credit man in this city for the British America Livestock Association—which has since merged into the British Empire Insurance Company—following one year as credit clerk with Walter F. Evans & Company, music dealers. In the fall of 1911 he was appointed credit man for the joint Retail Association of Vancouver and the province, and six months later was appointed to his present position as secretary of the Retail Merchants Association of British Columbia. He is also secretary of the Vancouver Retail Grocers Association. He has studied every phase and question concerning trade relations in the Pacific coast country, and in his present connection is doing much to further mercantile interests in his adopted city and the northwest.

Fraternally Mr. Connor is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He belongs also to the Vancouver Commercial Club and is a director of the Progress Club. Enterprising, wide-awake, alert and energetic, he is a typical representative of the northwest and one whose labors are constituting an effective force in shaping the history of this section of the country.

ANDREW MCCREIGHT CREERY.

Andrew McCreight Creery, manager of the insurance department of H. Bell-Irving & Company, Ltd., and by virtue of this position and the force of the ability by which he achieved it a power in business circles of Vancouver, was born in County Down, Ireland, in 1863. He is a son of Andrew and Alice (Tate) Creery, both of whom have passed away, the former being for many years rector of the parish of Kilmore, in County Down.

In the acquirement of an education Andrew McCreight Creery attended Foyle College, Londonderry, and Trinity College, Dublin, graduating from the latter institution in 1886. Two years later he came to Canada, locating near Calgary, Alberta, where he lived until 1890, in which year he came to British Columbia. He settled in Vancouver and shortly after turned his attention to the private banking business, conducting a safe and reliable concern of this character under the name of Casement & Creery from 1890 until 1894. At the end of that time he engaged in the insurance business, becoming rapidly well known and prominent in that field, and in 1900 entered the employ of H. Bell-Irving & Company, Ltd., as manager of the insurance department, a position which he now holds. It calls for a power of control, an executive force and an initiative spirit and upon his possession of these qualities Mr. Creery has based his success, the affairs of his department being in excellent condition and proving steadily more profitable and important. He is a far-sighted, discriminating and able business man and is giving the best that is in him to the company which he serves, the growth of his special department being in a large measure due to him.

In England, in 1891, Mr. Creery was united in marriage to Miss Anna Hulbert and they have become the parents of six children, Irene Anna, Kenneth

Andrew, Cuthbert John, Ronald Hulbert, Leslie Charles and Wallace Burchier. Mr. Creery was for a number of years a member of the Vancouver Rowing Club and formerly was active and skilful in tennis, football and cricket, sports to which he gave a great deal of time and attention. He is connected fraternally with Western Gate Lodge, No. 48, G. R. B. C., of which he is serving as master, and he is a past first principal of Royal Arch Chapter, No. 98, G. R. C. He belongs to the Vancouver and the Jericho Country Clubs and his religious views are in accord with the doctrines of the Church of England. He is public-spirited and progressive in matters of citizenship and gives his hearty cooperation to every movement which tends to promote the moral, intellectual or material welfare of the community.

WILLIAM GEORGE GILLETT.

Since 1910 William George Gillett has made Vancouver the head of his operations as general contractor, coming here from Nelson, in which town he was one of the greatest forces for development and one of its real builders. Enjoying the highest reputation professionally, it is but natural that larger and larger contracts should have come to him, among which may be mentioned the building of the largest bridge across the Columbia river at Revelstoke, the building of the Vancouver arena and some of the greatest government wharfs. Mr. Gillett is at present largely engaged along the last mentioned line in the northern part of British Columbia. As high as his reputation stands as a contractor, he is renowned for a fact which he values still more highly, and that is that he cares for his men and their lives as for his own and he never allows them to take any unnecessary risks. It is most notable that in building the Columbia River bridge and the great Vancouver Arena not one life was lost from the beginning of the operations until the works were completed. This remarkable record of Mr. Gillett throws much light upon his humane nature and makes his character one which makes him beloved by all men.

William George Gillett was born at Twillingate, Newfoundland, December 6, 1870, a son of George and Ann (Whitehorn) Gillett, both natives of that colony. The grandfathers on both sides came, as many of the other settlers there, from the western part of England. George Gillett, the father of our subject, still resides at Twillingate, where for many years he has been engaged in general merchandising and is highly respected.

In the acquirement of his education Mr. Gillett attended public school in his native town, beginning his independent career at the age of fifteen while gaining some knowledge of the carpenter's trade. He worked along this line of occupation in Twillingate until nearly twenty-one years of age, when he removed to Boston, engaging in carpentering there for two months before coming to Victoria, where he arrived in January, 1891. In addition to his trade he here engaged also in fur sealing on the coast, being so occupied during the sealing season for three years. In 1895 he made removal to Rossland, British Columbia, being there during the boom days, when much building was undertaken. He continued following his trade but also began to take on contracts, which he carried to successful completion. It was here that he made his first step into the contracting business. In April, 1897, Mr. Gillett went to Nelson, engaging in contracting only. He has ever since confined his efforts to that line. While there, however, he also operated a sash and door factory. It was in Nelson that he first took an active part in politics. He was and is still today a liberal, but a liberal with somewhat original and independent ideas who does not blindly indorse every party recommendation. In 1901 Mr. Gillett was elected alderman for the east ward and in 1905 again served the same constituents. In the latter part of 1905 John Huston, the mayor, suddenly left Nelson and upon his departure the council appointed



WILLIAM G. GILLETT

Mr. Gillett acting mayor for the remainder of the term. At the election of 1906 he new mayor and entire council were elected and again in 1907. Under the guidance of Mayor Gillett and this council many works of vital importance to Nelson were executed. The large hydro-electric power plant was built at a cost of three hundred thousand dollars under his regime and it is still the pride of the city. It was in 1906 that Nelson took over the defunct street railway, which had permitted its charter to expire, and conducted it as a public utility. This street railway is of particular interest and unusual efforts have been made to maintain it because it is the only street railway in the interior of British Columbia. When the San Francisco disaster occurred, Mayor Gillett's energies were again tested when he and the council, acting on behalf of the city, started a fund for the sufferers. They worked through all that night, securing large contributions from the citizens and packing a car load of supplies to be shipped at the earliest possible moment. The expense of the shipment was paid out of the large fund made up and a comfortable sum was left which was forwarded in the form of cash. This aid from Nelson was the first contribution from Canada to reach the San Francisco sufferers. Mr. Gillett also was chairman of the managing committee of the interior liberal district council and in that capacity had charge of the appointment of the organizer for the district. He was on the executive of the Board of Trade and while mayor of the city entertained for five days His Excellency, Earl Grey, governor general of Canada, and his party.

During his stay in Nelson Mr. Gillett built the beautiful marble courthouse and the handsome marble and granite edifice of the Trinity Methodist church. He was a trustee and most active member of that church for several years and was also a director of the Kootenay Lake General Hospital for ten years. During one year of his building operations in Nelson, Mr. Gillett erected twenty-seven buildings, which statement gives an idea of the magnitude of his undertakings.

In August, 1910, seeking a broader field of operation, Mr. Gillett came to Vancouver. He built in that same year the Columbia River bridge at Revelstoke for the provincial government. This is one of the largest bridges across the Columbia. In the same year he also built a railroad approach, six thousand and ten feet long, over the mud flats at the head of the Portland canal, for the Northeastern Short Line Railroad. At the same place he built a wharf of fifty-three hundred feet for the Dominion government. These two works, each more than a mile in length and built entirely of wood, are masterpieces of their kind of construction and recognized as such by the profession. Mr. Gillett was the contractor for the mammoth Vancouver Arena skating, curling and hockey rink, which is the largest and most costly arena built for these uses on the American continent, having a seating capacity of ten thousand, five hundred people. The size of the building is two hundred by three hundred and thirty feet. It was the first artificial ice rink ever built in Canada and is of semi-fireproof construction. Its cost of erection was two hundred and eighty-five thousand dollars. Actual work was begun August 1, 1911, and the rink was opened to the public on December 20th of the same year. There were two hundred and thirty-two men employed on the work and the building was completed without injury to a man. Although the number employed was not so large in building the Columbia River bridge, this work was finished with the same remarkable record. Mr. Gillett values the lives of his workmen as he does his own and never permits them to take risks that can be avoided. He has always steadfastly adhered to this rule with the result that it is seldom that an accident occurs in his building operations. Since leaving Nelson in 1910 he has made Vancouver his home, and upon completing the arena his work has been largely confined to northern British Columbia, where he principally engages in the building of wharfs for the Dominion government. Since April, 1913, he has been principally engaged with building numerous government wharfs on the Queen Charlotte islands.

On December 7, 1892, at Twillingate, Newfoundland, Mr. Gillett was married to Miss Susan Elizabeth Young, who died in Nelson, February 8, 1908. On April 16, 1909, Mr. Gillett married, at Rossland, British Columbia, Miss A. Beatrice

Hobbs, of Brandon, Manitoba, and to them two daughters have been born, Margery Beatrice and Georgia Vivian.

Mr. Gillett is well known in fraternal circles, being a member of Nelson Lodge, No. 23, A. F. & A. M., and a charter member and recording secretary of the Loyal Orange Lodge at Nelson. The importance of his work in opening the resources of the province to the world can hardly be estimated today, and in that relation he must be considered one of the most useful men in British Columbia. He is patriotic to the core, ever interested in worthy public enterprises, and considers the general welfare as of greater importance than individual prosperity. It is, however, but natural that financial independence has come to Mr. Gillett as the result of his extensive operations, which were ever guided by extraordinary executive ability and good judgment, and it is therefore not surprising that he is to be counted today among the most substantial men of the city and province. He enjoys to a great extent the good-will and confidence of the public, the government, those who employ him and especially those whom he employs and for whose safety he feels as responsible as a father. It is this trait of his character which stands out above all else and begets general admiration.

JOSEPH HENLEY.

Prominent among the older business men of New Westminster is Joseph Henley, who for over twenty-five years has been engaged in the manufacture of soda water in this city. Moreover, he has held government positions of trust and for many years has served as alderman of his city, being connected with important committees. Born in the county of Woburn, Bedfordshire, England, on March 27, 1855, he is a son of George and Mary Ann (Cook) Henley, both natives of that county, where they passed their entire lives. The father was head gamekeeper for the duke of Bedford.

Joseph Henley was reared and educated in London, attending private schools until sixteen years of age, when he came to Canada, locating in British Columbia. He took the water route, going via the West Indies to Aspinwall, proceeding from Aspinwall to the isthmus of Panama and thence to the Pacific coast, reaching San Francisco on the day following the earthquake of 1871. However, he did not stop in that city but proceeded northward, finally reaching Victoria, which city was destined to be his home for sixteen years. For several years of that period he was variously employed but subsequently engaged in the bakery business independently, his efforts being attended with success. In 1887 he came to New Westminster and established himself in the soda water business on Front street, subsequently building a factory on Cunningham street, which was, however, destroyed by the great conflagration of 1898. He then moved to his present location, building his factory at No. 717 Princess street, near his residence, which is located at No. 615 Eighth street. Mr. Henley has built up a gratifying business, enjoying a steady and profitable demand for his goods. During the summer seasons he employs four men and even during the winter months keeps three hands at work. The years have brought prosperity to him and there is no one in New Westminster who is more entitled to the success that has come to him than Joseph Henley.

In May, 1880, in Victoria, Mr. Henley was united in marriage to Miss Mary Field, a native of Oregon, and to this union were born three children: Mary Louise, the wife of Thackerous Oddy, of New Westminster; Joseph Leonard Jr., who is engaged in the manufacture of shingles in the state of Washington; and Mabel, deceased. Mrs. Henley passed away in 1899 and in 1903 Mr. Henley was again married, his second union being with Miss Jennie Stewart McCole, of New Westminster, but a native of Fergus, Ontario.

When a young man of but eighteen years Mr. Henley joined the Boys' Volunteer Fire Department of Victoria and when these youths reached their



JOSEPH HENLEY

twentieth year they were taken into the Men's Volunteer Fire Department. Our subject continued in the service for fourteen years, or until he left the city, having become second lieutenant of the department in later years. In 1888, after the Hyacks (which was the name of the volunteer fire department of New Westminster) disbanded, a new company was organized and Mr. Henley was chosen as its captain. While in Victoria Mr. Henley also served three years in the militia under Captains Vintor and Roscoe. He is also prominent in the Masonic order, being a member of King Solomon Lodge, No. 17, A. F. & A. M., and of the Grand Chapter, R. A. M. For twenty-five years he has been connected with the Ancient Order of Foresters and the Westminster Club also carries his name on its roster. Among other organizations he belongs to the Fraternal Order of Eagles, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and is a member of Royal Lodge, No. 6, K. P., having served as secretary of this lodge for the past six years. Both he and his wife are devout members of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Henley gives his political support to the conservative party and in 1902 was appointed by the provincial government license commissioner of New Westminster, serving for two years. Being elected alderman at that time, he was then forced to resign the former position, as he could not hold two offices, and with the exception of one year has since continuously served on the city council for a period of nine years. He has been chairman of the board of public works and for the past two years chairman of the board of fire and market and has done valuable work in committee rooms and on the open floor in promoting measures which have proven of much benefit to the city. A man who fully realizes the obligations of citizenship, Joseph Henley can always be found among those who are not chary in their support of worthy public enterprises. A record of twenty-five years of continuous business enterprise stands to his credit and assures him of a foremost place among the business men of New Westminster.

WILLIAM STEARNE DEACON.

Public opinion passes favorable judgment upon William Stearne Deacon both as barrister and as citizen. Moreover, in Vancouver, the city of his residence, he has gained many friends as well as a liberal clientage. He was born in Bothwell, Ontario, January 1, 1871, a son of the Rev. Daniel and Maria Helen (Ball) Deacon, both of whom were natives of Ontario. The father, on whom had been conferred the Master of Arts degree, was rector of the Anglican church at Bothwell, whence he removed to Stratford, Ontario, where he was rector of St. Paul's church for many years. He now resides in Stratford, but the mother is deceased.

After attending the Stratford Collegiate Institute at Stratford, Ontario, William S. Deacon prepared for the practice of law as a student in Osgoode Hall, from which he was graduated with the class of 1894. The same year he was called to the bar of Ontario and engaged in practice in Stratford for a short time. In 1895 he came to Vancouver and was admitted to practice in the courts of this province in that year. He joined the firm of Harris, Macneill & Deacon and within a brief period had given ample demonstration of his ability in law practice. In 1896 he opened offices at Rossland, British Columbia, in partnership with A. H. Macneill, K. C., continuing in practice there until 1904. In the spring of that year he returned to Vancouver and became a partner in the firm of McCaul, Deacon & Deacon. Subsequent changes in the partnership led to the adoption of the firm style of Wade, Deacon & Deacon and since the retirement of F. C. Wade, K. C., the firm has been known as Deacon, Deacon & Wilson, with William S. Deacon as senior partner. His success has been continuous, owing to his developing powers and broadening experience.

Mr. Deacon was married at Stratford, Ontario, in 1900, to Miss Caroline M. Fraser, eldest daughter of the late Dr. D. M. Fraser, one of the best known pioneer physicians of western Ontario. Mr. and Mrs. Deacon have five children, George Stearne, Donald Fraser, William Stearne, Jr., Martin Ledwith and Caroline M. The family attend St. Paul's church, in which Mr. Deacon holds membership, and he belongs also to the Vancouver Club. In politics he is a conservative and has been active for the advancement of the party but has never desired office. His ambition has been in the strict path of his profession and his close conformity to a high standard of professional ethics has won for him the highest regard of his professional brethren.

HAROLD WORSLEY EBBS CANAVAN.

Harold Worsley Ebbs Canavan, of the firm of Canavan & Mitchell, consulting engineers, and one of the best known and most able representatives of his profession in British Columbia and the Yukon, was born in Toronto, Ontario, November 25, 1867, and is a son of William Birch and Elizabeth Blanche (Eas-taff) Canavan, of Winnipeg. The father was for many years a prominent bar-rister in that city, but is deceased.

Harold Canavan acquired his education in the public schools of Toronto and in collegiate institute in that city. During the entire course of his active career he has been engaged in civil engineering, each year bringing him increased prom-inance in his chosen field. He has done a great deal of important work in Alaska and from 1893 to 1896 served as a member of the first Alaska Boundary Com-mission. Since 1897 he has been in private professional practice in the Yukon territory and in British Columbia, making his home in Victoria, where his ability is recognized and honored in business and professional circles. In 1911 he entered into partnership with A. K. Mitchell under the firm name of Canavan & Mitchell, and they control today an important patronage as consulting engi-neers, making a specialty of examinations and reports and all matters pertain-ing to irrigation, drainage, hydro-electric development, waterworks, sewerage and sewage disposal, besides being also well known as supervisors of construction.

In Victoria, on the 7th of November, 1904, Mr. Canavan was united in mar-riage to Miss Frances Alice Clarke, a daughter of Captain Frank I. and Frances A. Clarke, the former of whom took an active part in the Red River expedition under General Wolseley and was for a number of years connected with the provincial bureau of information. Mr. and Mrs. Canavan have three children: Worsley F., Mary F., and Blanche E.

Mr. Canavan gives his political allegiance to the conservative party and is connected fraternally with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. He is a member of the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers and belongs to the Pacific, the Union and the Canadian Clubs, being well known in social and professional circles.

PETER PEEBLES.

Peter Peebles, well known as a representative of real-estate activity in New Westminster, was born in Dalry, Kirkcudbrightshire, Scotland, October 5, 1860, a son of Thomas and Jane McKenzie (Murie) Peebles, both of whom were natives of Perthshire. The father was a dealer in wood and an able, capable business man who died at the comparatively early age of thirty-six years.

Peter Peebles was educated in the public schools of Scotland and pursued a course in the Dundee Technical School of Dundee, Scotland, where he learned the builder's trade. In 1882 he came to Canada and after spending a year in



HAROLD W. E. CANAVAN

Winnipeg made his way westward to British Columbia to work on the Onderdonk contract as a sub-contractor of the Canadian Pacific Railway, being connected with the contracts of that part of the road extending from Kamloops to Port Moody. There are today but few men living that worked on that contract. Following the completion of the road Mr. Peebles continued as a building contractor until 1907 and built up a good business in that connection, his efforts being an element in general improvement and progress in the districts in which he labored. Since that time he has been engaged in the real-estate business and is acknowledged an expert as a real-estate valuator and that branch of his business is most important and has made him well known. He has also negotiated many real-estate transfers and his opinions have largely become accepted as authority upon matters pertaining to the real-estate market in New Westminster.

In 1886 Mr. Peebles was united in marriage to Miss Augusta Grant, of New Westminster, a daughter of Captain Angus Grant, who was the first captain of the government snag boat Sampson. Mr. and Mrs. Peebles have become the parents of six children: Jane Murie, who is a teacher in the city schools; Catherine Grant, the wife of Guy D. Cookson, yard foreman of the Fraser Mills at Mill Site; Peter Grant, residing in Salem, Oregon; and Mary Evangeline, Augusta Brownie and Allan, all at home.

Mr. Peebles is one of the leaders of the conservative party in this section of the province, doing all in his power to promote its growth and insure its success. He is a member of King Solomon Lodge, A. F. & A. M.; Royal Lodge, No. 6, K. of P.; and the Loyal Order of Moose. The cause of education also finds in him a staunch champion. For six years he has been one of the trustees of the Westminster schools and is one of the founders of the School Trustees Association of British Columbia. He is a past president and life member of the association and, recognizing education to be one of the bulwarks of the nation, he has done everything in his power to promote the cause of public instruction.

ANDREW THOMPSON BROWN.

Andrew Thompson Brown, founder and half-owner of the Vulcan Iron Works in Vancouver, is numbered among the well known and prominent business men of this city, his wise management and the capable control of his interests winning him a most gratifying measure of success. He was born in Glasgow, Scotland, September 23, 1875, and is a son of John and Mary Brown, representatives of old Scotch families.

The public schools of his native city afforded Andrew T. Brown his educational opportunities and he was afterward a student at a normal school at Glasgow for two years, spending at the same time one-half of each day engaged in teaching. In 1891 he started in the engineering business in a locomotive shop in Glasgow, remaining there until his apprenticeship expired in 1896, when he began his independent career as a journeyman engineer. Eventually he sailed out of Glasgow as a marine engineer on Patsy Henderson's boats, going to Rangoon, Burma, India, and in this connection remained for about two years. At the end of that time he obtained employment in the marine engineering shops on the Clyde, Scotland. In 1900 he crossed the Atlantic to Canada, settling in the same year in Calgary, Alberta. There he was employed by the Canadian Pacific Railway as a machinist for about two years, coming in 1902 to Vancouver, British Columbia. Immediately afterward he went to sea as a marine engineer on the Empress of India and he held this position for two years, after which he returned to British Columbia, settling in Surrey, where from 1904 to 1911 he did capable and efficient work as foreman in a shingle mill. In the latter year he took up his residence in Vancouver and formed a partnership with J. M. McLaren, with whom he does business under the name of the Vulcan Iron Works. Their equip-

ment is complete and the enterprise has grown rapidly, a great deal of the credit for its remarkable prosperity being due to Mr. Brown's ability, initiative spirit and excellent management.

On the 1st of December, 1902, in Vancouver, Mr. Brown was united in marriage to Miss Isa Henderson, a daughter of T. B. and Mary Henderson, the former for many years a resident of Chilliwack, British Columbia, who lives now retired. Mr. and Mrs. Brown are the parents of one son, Stanley.

Mr. Brown is a member of the Presbyterian church and is connected fraternally with St. Andrew Lodge, No. 465, F. & A. M., of Glasgow, and with the order of Hoo Hoos. In Scotland he was for three years a member of the Medical Corps of the Volunteers of Glasgow. He gives his political allegiance to the conservative party and is a public-spirited and progressive citizen, although he has never sought public office. Early coming to a realization of the fact that success in any business must come as the legitimate and logical result of well directed effort and intelligently applied labor, he has made perseverance, diligence and integrity the guiding-posts of his life, which have brought him to the creditable place which he now occupies in business circles.

COLONEL RICHARD WOLFENDEN, I. S. O., V. D.

Colonel Richard Wolfenden, whose demise occurred in Victoria in 1911, was long a prominent and influential citizen of the province, holding the honorable position of Queen's and King's printer for British Columbia during nearly a half century. He likewise acted as controller of stationery for the province and was one of Victoria's honored pioneers, having been identified with the city from the time of its incorporation. His birth occurred in Rathmel, Yorkshire, England, on the 20th of March, 1836, and he was the third son of Robert and Mary (Frankland) Wolfenden, likewise natives of that country. They were farming people and their lives were in consistent harmony with their professions as members of the Church of England.

Richard Wolfenden obtained his education in the schools of Lancashire and Westmoreland and in 1855 became a member of the Royal Engineers. Three years later he was one of the party of one hundred and fifty of the Royal Engineers who made the voyage around the Horn to British Columbia. There was still no settlement on the mainland, and Victoria bore small resemblance to the present thriving city, the fort of the Hudson's Bay Company being the principal center of activity in the place. They established a post at Sapperton, just outside of the present site of the city of New Westminster and engaged in roadmaking, surveying, etc. Colonel Wolfenden was stationed at headquarters under Colonel Moody, who was in charge of the party.

In 1863, upon his retirement from the Royal Engineers, Colonel Wolfenden was appointed Queen's printer for the province of British Columbia and for nearly fifty years, or until the time of his demise, ably discharged the important duties devolving upon him in this capacity. He was likewise prominent in public affairs of a varied nature and for two years served as a member of the city board of school trustees. He was among the first to join the volunteer movement in British Columbia and acted as ensign in the New Westminster and Victoria Rifle Volunteers from 1864 until 1874. In the latter year, when the organization merged with the Canada Militia, he continued his connection with the latter, and in 1878 retired with the rank of lieutenant colonel (V. D.) and was created I. S. O. in 1903.

Colonel Wolfenden was twice married. In 1865 he wedded Miss Kate Cooley, of Ashford, England. The seven children born of this union are all natives of British Columbia and are all still living. The record is as follows: Nellie, who is the wife of George F. Mathews; Francis Cooley; Roberta Elizabeth, who gave her hand in marriage to Charles P. Innes; Arthur Richard; Mabel Mary, the

wife of Kenneth R. Streatfield; Walter William, a sketch of whom appears on another page of this work; and Kate Cooley, who is Mrs. Percy B. Fowler. The wife and mother passed away in 1878 and the following year Colonel Wolfenden was again married, his second union being with Miss Felicite C. Bayley, who was born in Philadelphia but came of old English ancestry. The children of this marriage are Frederick Leslie, Victor Arnold and Madge, all at home with their mother.

When Colonel Wolfenden was called to his final rest in 1911, Victoria lost one of its leading and most esteemed citizens as well as early pioneers. His influence was ever given on the side of right, truth and progress and his labors proved a serviceable factor in the growth and upbuilding of this region. He was a devoted member of the Church of England and served in the capacity of warden. At one time he held the office of president of the Yorkshire Society, and he was also a valued member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. His memory is cherished by all who knew him, and his name and record are perpetuated on the pages of British Columbia's history.

JAMES GORDON MCKAY, M. D., C. M.

Dr. James Gordon McKay, since November, 1907, assistant medical superintendent of the Provincial Hospital for the Insane at New Westminster and numbered among the leading and representative physicians and surgeons of the city, was born in Morewood, Ontario, March 25, 1876, a son of William and Mary McKay. He acquired his early education in the public schools of his native town and afterward attended Ottawa Collegiate Institute and high school at Kemptville, Ontario. In 1895 he entered McGill University in Montreal and in June, 1899, was graduated in medicine, receiving the degrees of M. D., C. M. In the same year he entered upon the active practice of his profession in the state of Montana where he remained until 1907, when he came to New Westminster, where he has since gained prominence and distinction along professional lines, basing his success upon a comprehensive and exact knowledge of underlying medical principles and a keen sense of the responsibilities which devolve upon the physician. He secured a large and representative patronage and was very successful in its conduct until November, 1907, when he entered the Provincial Hospital for the Insane as assistant medical superintendent. This position he still holds and he discharges its duties in a capable and able way, for he is especially interested in insanity and its attendant ills and has devoted a great deal of time to study along this line.

On the 4th of June, 1902, at Russell, Ontario, Dr. McKay was united in marriage to Miss Florence Eleanor Craig, a daughter of William and Eleanor Craig. She was born in Russell, Ontario, and there received her early education, later attending the collegiate institute at Ottawa and the State University at Madison, Wisconsin. Dr. and Mrs. McKay have two children, Dorothy Craig and Jean Isabel. Dr. McKay has been a member of the Masonic lodge since 1899 and in 1912 he joined the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is recognized in New Westminster as a conscientious, able and reliable physician and stands high in the regard of the medical fraternity and the local public.

ARTHUR BUCHANAN POTTENGER.

One of the most successful and prominent of the younger representatives of the British Columbia bar is Arthur Buchanan Pottenger, of Vancouver, who is now serving in an efficient and capable manner as district registrar of the supreme court. He was born in Owen Sound, Ontario, November 8, 1872, and is a son of

John and Jane Pottenger, the former for many years employed in the Merchants Bank of Canada.

In the public and high schools of Hamilton, Ontario, Arthur B. Pottenger acquired his early education and he afterward attended Trinity University in Toronto, from which he was graduated B. A. in 1893 and M. A. in 1895. He afterward took the law course at Osgoode Hall in Toronto and was called to the Ontario bar in 1896. One year later he came to British Columbia and in 1898 was called to the bar of this province, spending several years afterward in successful practice alone. In 1906 he became a member of the firm of Russell, Russell & Pottenger of Vancouver and continued with it until November, 1907, gaining during that period recognition as a strong and able practitioner, whose knowledge of underlying legal principles is comprehensive and exact and whose judgment is at all times acute and logical. Mr. Pottenger severed his connection with Russell, Russell & Pottenger in November, 1907, when he was appointed district registrar of the supreme court, and this position he now holds, discharging his duties in a way which reflects credit upon his ability and his public spirit.

In Vancouver Mr. Pottenger was united in marriage to Miss Annie Mildred Fulton, a daughter of G. N. and Mary L. Fulton, and both are well known in social circles of the city. Mr. Pottenger was a charter director of the Vancouver Athletic Club and his religious views are in accord with the doctrines of the Anglican church. His political allegiance is given to the conservative party and he has been for some years one of the greatest individual forces in the local organization, having been one of the founders of the present Conservative Association. He is well known in political, official and professional circles and is justly regarded as one of the most representative and valued citizens of Vancouver.

WILLIAM TEAGUE.

William Teague, formerly a well known and successful miner, now living retired in Yale, was born at St. Day in Cornwall, England, on the 27th of July, 1835, a son of Josiah and Michel (Cundy-Pentreath) Teague. He acquired his education in the public schools and studied until he was twelve years of age, after which he left England in 1855 and came to America, traveling to California around the isthmus of Panama. He was three months in making the journey and was nineteen years and three months of age when he reached the gold fields of the western United States. He mined and prospected for three years at Chip's Flat; and Monte Christo near Downieville, Sierra county, and then, at the time of the general excitement over the gold discoveries on the Fraser river, came to British Columbia on the steamer Oregon, which sailed from San Francisco July 5, 1858. En route with three other steamers for Victoria—the Cortez, Orizba and Golden Age—the Oregon made the trip in four and a half days and was the first steamer landed direct at Victoria from San Francisco. She had fifteen hundred passengers on board. He paid for his passage two weeks before the steamer sailed and while waiting was obliged to sleep on the floor of the hotel—the What Cheer House, one of the leading hotels of the city at that time. He was a passenger on the first boat to sail from California to Victoria and from there he pushed on to Hope and then to Cornish Bar and mined and prospected there and in the vicinity of Yale until April, 1864. In that year he staked claims in the Cariboo country, walking a distance of six hundred miles to locate them, and these he developed until 1873, when he was appointed provincial government agent of revenue at Yale. He held that office for twelve years, discharging his duties ably, carefully and conscientiously, and upon leaving the position resumed mining and continued in that occupation until he retired. He is today enjoying in ease and comfort the rewards of his long life of activity and toil and he well deserves his rest and freedom from business cares.



WILLIAM TEAGUE

In 1871 Mr. Teague was united in marriage to Miss Alice Michell, of St. Day, Cornwall, England, and they became the parents of five children: Mrs. Alice Michell Bailey, of Vancouver; Mrs. Nannie-Prout Mackenrot, of Golden, British Columbia; Mrs. Minnie Pentreath Nunan, of Seattle, Washington; Mrs. Elizabeth Cundy Johnson, of Portland, Oregon; and Gladys, at home.

Mr. Teague is an honored member of the Pioneer Society of Victoria and in his religious faith affiliates with the Church of England. He is a member of Tregullow Lodge, No. 1106, of Cornwall, and in his politics supports the liberal party. He has ever been actuated by the principles which govern honorable and upright manhood in his private life, and the same high ideals have been manifest in his dealings with those with whom he has been connected in a business way.

HARRY BETTZ.

Four years' connection with the real-estate business in Vancouver has made Harry Bettz well known among those who are handling property interests in this city. Like hundreds of other ambitious, energetic young men he turned to the northwest as the land of opportunity. He was born in Bay City, Michigan, September 17, 1880, his parents being William and Mary Bettz. In the paternal line he is directly descended from old Puritan stock that came over on the Mayflower, making the first settlement on the upper Atlantic coast. With the removal of the family to Canada he became a public-school pupil at Owen Sound, Ontario, and afterward pursued a course in the collegiate institute there. When his school days were over he entered the employ of the Canadian Pacific Railroad and continued with that corporation in various capacities for thirteen years, or from 1896 until 1909. On the 23d of May of the latter year he opened a real-estate office in Vancouver and has since been engaged in this business, enjoying a growing clientage and handling each year property interests of great magnitude. He has invested to some extent in property in Vancouver and is quite heavily interested in the development of Port Coquitlam, British Columbia.

On the 6th of November, 1906, at Oswego, New York, Mr. Bettz was married to Miss Mabel Dumbolton, a daughter of L. B. Dumbolton. The father, of German descent and a representative of an old New York family, is now retired. In politics Mr. Bettz is a liberal. He holds membership in the American Club and his religious faith is that of the Presbyterian church. He started out in life on his own account at the age of sixteen years and has since been dependent upon his own resources, therefore deserving much credit for what he has achieved. Steadily and persistently he has worked his way upward, knowing that difficulties and obstacles can usually be overcome by continuous and earnest effort and finding in his laudable ambition the incentive for unflinching business activity.

PERCY REGINALD BURR.

Percy Reginald Burr, a real-estate broker, actively and successfully handling property interests in New Westminster, his native city, was born on the 22d of February, 1889, his parents being William H. and Minnie E. (Pilow) Burr, both of whom were natives of Dublin, Ireland, where they were married. The father was one of the pioneer settlers of British Columbia. On crossing the Atlantic to the new world he first took up his abode in Ontario where he reared a family of children born to his first union. He came with the family to British Columbia by way of the Panama route and was engaged in teaching school in Victoria, being one of the first, if not the first teacher there. His wife died in that city and later he returned to Ireland, where he wedded Minnie Pilow, who accompanied him as he again made the trip to British Columbia. Settling in New Westminster, he

became a heavy speculator, owning property the value of which extended into the millions. He made heavy investments during the boom here but when it burst he lost heavily. He died in 1895 and is still survived by his widow, who now resides in Ladner.

Percy R. Burr was reared under the parental roof and acquired his education in the rural public schools and at Columbia College in New Westminster. He finished his studies in 1906, but even prior to this time had entered upon his business career, having during vacation periods, while he was still pursuing his college course, worked as a clerk in a general store. After finishing his studies he again took a clerkship but soon afterward secured a position at Fraser Mills at tallying lumber, it being his intention to thoroughly acquaint himself with the lumber business. He found it unsuitable to his taste, however, and again he entered upon clerkship in the store of J. H. Harvey, with whom he continued for two years. He then turned his attention to the real-estate business in 1908, and has since been a prominent factor in that field of labor in New Westminster, operating exclusively in property which he has purchased both on his own account and for others. He is thoroughly conversant with realty values, and capable management and enterprise have brought him to a prominent position among real-estate dealers in his city.

Mr. Burr holds membership with the Native Sons of British Columbia and also with King Solomon Lodge, No. 17, A. F. & A. M. He is a member of the Board of Trade and the Progressive Association and likewise of the Westminster Club. He is popular in these different organizations, possessing many substantial and attractive qualities which have gained for him the warm regard of all with whom he has been brought in contact.

CHARLES HENRY JONES.

Charles Henry Jones, late of the firm of C. H. Jones & Son and a pioneer of Vancouver who came here in 1886 and for a quarter of a century was connected with its business interests, was born August 26, 1839, in Carmarthen, Wales. He was one of thirteen children, of whom the following are still living: Julia, born June 8, 1836; Alfred Poole, January 21, 1838; Edward, April 4, 1846; Mary Jane, August 10, 1849; Tom Hamberlin, May 6, 1851; Esther Annie, May 17, 1853; and William Rodman, March 9, 1855.

Mr. Jones' earliest personal recollections are of Gloucester, England, in which city he was brought up and where his father was a ship owner and chandler and sailmaker, carrying on business along those lines for a number of years. His education was obtained in a private school in his native land. Being associated with captains and seafaring people in his younger days, Charles H. Jones became fond of the water and interested in ships and at the age of twenty-one resolved to take a trip on the sea and, giving his parents but four hours' notice, had his hammock lashed and his chest packed and was on his way to Cardiff to join his ship, a square rigged brig, The North Star, bound for Hong Kong with a load of coal for the Imperial government. Going down the Bristol channel and across the bay of Biscay the brig encountered such rough weather that she was as much under water as above. They made the long passage through light and contrary winds and to add to their discomfort the brig sprang a leak in her rudder trunk. They also ran short of water on the trip as at that time most ships, particularly small ones, carried all their water in barrels and casks instead of tanks and most of these were stowed away on deck. These were some of the earliest recollections of Mr. Jones at the outset of his career.

Some time after coming to North America Mr. Jones settled in St. John, New Brunswick, where in partnership with his brother, Alfred Poole Jones, he was engaged in the sailmaking business for a number of years until they burned out in 1878. Previous to this period the family had farmed for a



CHARLES H. JONES

short time in Nova Scotia, leaving that province in order to remove to New Brunswick. Before taking his brother into partnership in St. John our subject carried on his business alone for several years. Alfred Poole Jones is still engaged in the same line of business at Windsor, Nova Scotia.

In 1882 Mr. Jones went to Manitoba, farming in that province for four years before coming to Vancouver, where he arrived in 1886, beginning business under the firm name of C. H. Jones. Success attended his efforts from the beginning and the passing years ever increased his annual income. Industrious and honest in his dealings and popular in shipping circles, he enjoyed an extensive trade and became one of the foremost men in his line in the city. In 1901, upon the admission of his son, Frederick S., the firm name became C. H. Jones & Son and upon the death of our subject, on July 8, 1912, the firm was incorporated as C. H. Jones & Son, Limited.

Mr. Jones was twice married and by his union with Anna Steele Calbraith had the following children: Charles Albert Workman; Julia Maude, who is now Mrs. Ira Ransom; and Frederick Steele, of whom more extended mention is made in another part of this work. There also is a half-sister, Laurada May Jones. In his religious associations Mr. Jones was a Methodist, always interested in the cause of his church and Christianity. Politically he gave his support to the conservative party and while residing in Manitoba was from 1882 to 1886 clerk of the county council at Fort Ellis. However, after coming to Vancouver he did not participate in public life, giving all of his attention to his business interests and promoting in a private way the welfare of his city. He was highly respected and esteemed by all who knew him as a pioneer of Vancouver who had been a forceful element in the upbuilding of the city. He traveled the path of usefulness and honor and although his start in life was humble, attained a substantial success. His is the story of an honest man whose gifts were not only used for the attainment of individual prosperity but as much for the betterment of the whole community and his record is one which may serve to encourage and inspire others, indicating the possibilities that lie before the individual and demonstrating what may be accomplished through personal effort and ambition. His memory is dear to the hearts of many who admired his rugged qualities of character, who appreciated the humane side of his nature and who saw in him a man who was imbued with love and kindness for his fellows.

SAMUEL BOWELL.

Samuel Bowell is numbered among the early settlers in British Columbia, his residence in the province dating from 1886. This has covered the period of its greatest development, for the Okanagan country was at that time comparatively unsettled and conditions in other parts of the province were equally primitive. Throughout the years Mr. Bowell has been an interested witness of the change which has revolutionized business conditions and made the section prosperous, and, by his steadily increasing success and his business enterprise, has borne an important part in the advancement. He now makes his home in New Westminster where he owns a well equipped undertaking establishment.

Mr. Bowell was born at St. Johns, Newfoundland, January 23, 1865, and is a son of Robert and Catherine Bowell, the former a successful foundryman and miller and for twenty-five years a soldier in the British army. Both have passed away. Their son, Samuel, acquired his education in the parochial schools of his native city and at the age of fifteen laid aside his books to begin an apprenticeship as a carpenter and undertaker. He became proficient in both lines of work and after four years' study began as a journeyman, remaining for two years thereafter in St. Johns. At the end of that time he left Newfoundland and came to British Columbia, settling first at Nicola where he worked as a journeyman car-

penter for a similar period. From Nicola he went to the Okanagan country, a region then almost unknown and almost entirely unsettled. Business activity, however, had begun and many opportunities offered for the man of enterprise and initiative. Mr. Bowell remained there until the fall of 1899, engaging in contracting in Enderby and making full use of the advantages which the developing country offered. In the days of the great boom of the Boundary country he made his way thither and, settling at Grand Forks, there remained until 1905. In that year he came to New Westminster and established himself here as a general contractor, an occupation in which he continued for eight years. In 1912 he again turned his attention to the undertaking business, purchasing the establishment owned by Center & Hanna at No. 405 Columbia street, where he now has well equipped undertaking parlors. He is known as an honorable and upright business man whose sagacity is acknowledged and whose integrity is beyond all question.

In 1899 Mr. Bowell married Miss Sarah Morgan, a daughter of Charles and Keziah Morgan, residents of Newfoundland. Mr. and Mrs. Bowell have four children: Mabel Boyd, who married Arthur Young of Claybourne, British Columbia; Bertram M.; Vera W. M., and Charles Raymond, who are attending school. The family occupy a pleasant home at 224 Third avenue. Mr. Bowell is a member of the Methodist church and fraternally is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Order of Foresters, the Royal Templars and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. Although not active as a politician, no man in New Westminster is more keenly interested in the growth and progress of the city along lines of business, political and social development and no one has done more lasting and effective work in promoting advancement. His cooperation can always be counted upon to further progressive public measures and his name stands high on the list of the city's successful and public-spirited men.

JOHN W. THORNTON.

There was a period when a prospective purchaser of real estate sought out its owner and the trade was consummated between them; today the real-estate business is as well defined, as carefully organized and as thoroughly systematized as any industrial, manufacturing or commercial enterprise, and a real-estate dealer is as well acquainted with property values as a merchant with the price of goods. As a member of the firm of Morden & Thornton, the subject of this review is actively and successfully engaged in real-estate dealing in Vancouver. He was born in Oxford county, Ontario, June 4, 1863, his parents being William B. and Elizabeth Walker (Wilson) Thornton, pioneer settlers of Oxford county. In the public schools of Ontario the son began his education and afterward attended Woodstock College, a school conducted under the auspices of the Baptist church at Woodstock, Ontario. His identification with the western country dates from 1888, or for a quarter of a century. In that year he made his way to Saskatchewan, where he continued for eight years in the general merchandise business and as postmaster. He then removed to Rossland, British Columbia, afterward spending a year in the Yukon. He subsequently returned to Rossland, where he remained until removing to Vancouver in 1899. In these different places he was employed in various capacities, and carefully directing his labors, made steady advancement, so that when he came to Vancouver he was able to engage in business on his own account, joining William Morden in organizing the present real-estate firm of Morden & Thornton. They have had charge of important property transfers, and handling much real estate have become well known as representatives in their special field. Mr. Thornton's principal investments are in real estate, for as he has found favorable opportunity he has purchased property.



JOHN W. THORNTON



On the 10th of September, 1884, in Woodstock, Ontario, occurred the marriage of Mr. Thornton and Miss Margaret Anderson, a daughter of John and Annie (Reid) Anderson. The father was for many years engaged in the merchant tailoring business at Woodstock, but subsequently removed to Winnipeg. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Thornton are Constance May, Edna Blanche and Margaret Beatrice. The family attend the Presbyterian church.

Mr. Thornton is a liberal in politics but has not sought nor desired public office, as his attention has been fully occupied with business duties that are making heavy demands upon his time. There has been nothing unusual or spectacular in his career and it has only been by determined purpose and persistent effort that Mr. Thornton has reached the plane of success on which he now stands. Beside interests already mentioned he is also president of several local companies.

WILLIAM CLARENCE BROWN.

As a representative of professional interests William Clarence Brown is well known by reason of his ability in the practice of law. He is also identified with various corporate interests and is thus closely associated with the business life of Vancouver. Personal interests and activities, however, do not claim his entire time and attention, for he is a coöperant factor in many movements which have for their primary object the public welfare, his efforts in that direction being resultant factors for good. He was born at Stanley Bridge, Prince Edward Island, September 22, 1873, and is a son of Samuel Henry and Mary Jane Brown. In the public schools of his native isle he pursued his education until he entered the Prince of Wales College at Charlottetown. In 1891 he came to British Columbia and through the succeeding year attended Vancouver College. Subsequent to his graduation from that institution he took up the profession of school teaching, which he followed at Chilliwack, British Columbia, until 1893. He returned to Vancouver in that year and attended Vancouver College. In 1895 he began the study of law and was called to the bar of British Columbia in 1900. He then entered upon the active practice of his profession in Vancouver and so continues to the present time, being now a member of the firm of Ellis & Brown. He has been very successful from the outset of his career as a barrister. No dreary novitiate awaited him. He entered almost immediately upon a large practice which has grown in volume and importance. The zeal with which he has devoted his energies to his profession, the careful regard evinced for the interests of his clients and the assiduous and unrelaxing attention to all the details of his cases have brought him a large business and made him very successful in its conduct. His arguments have elicited warm attention not only from his associates at the bar but also from the bench.

Mr. Brown has always been greatly interested in the growth and development of British Columbia and with faith in her future has acquired large financial interests here, something of the nature thereof being indicated by the fact that he is now a director of the North American Building, Loan & Trust Company, Ltd., and a director of the Canadian Northern Land & Investment Company, Ltd. He also has other financial interests and owns considerable realty.

Aside from those projects which are a source of personal gain he has taken active and helpful part in many movements and measures resulting to the benefit of the city. Any project which is a matter of civic virtue and civic pride may count upon his earnest and zealous support and he is equally loyal to the province. He is a director of the Vancouver Exhibition and many other tangible evidences of his interest in the general welfare may be cited. In politics he has always been a strong liberal and active worker in the party although not an office seeker. He belongs to the Vancouver Liberal Association and for two years previous to the amalgamation of the Young Liberal Association with the aforementioned organization he was its president. He is fond of outdoor sports and is an advocate

of lacrosse, acting for four years as president of the West End Lacrosse Club. He belongs to the Terminal City and Commercial Clubs and is appreciative of the social amenities which these offer, as well as their more serious interests in behalf of public welfare. Mr. Brown ranks with Vancouver's popular, prominent and valued citizens and the place which he occupies has been won as the result of personal merit and ability.

ARTHUR AND FRANCES ELIZABETH HERRING.

Arthur and Frances Elizabeth Herring are well known residents of New Westminster. The former was born in Corfu, Greece, in 1848, and the latter was born at Kings Lynn, Norfolk, England. Mrs. Herring is descended in the maternal line from the Salmons, of Norfolk, of whom Rear Admiral Sir Geoffrey Salmon was at one time the head.

Mr. Herring pursued his education in Heald's College, San Francisco, and in the San Francisco pharmacy. Mrs. Herring was educated at Reading, Berkshire, England, and won a first class A certificate in British Columbia in 1876, and also the Bishop of Canterbury's prize for bible knowledge and church history. Mr. Herring came to the northwest, engaged in business as a chemist and druggist, and Mrs. Herring, arriving in New Westminster in 1874, became a teacher in the school at Fort Langley.

The school that Mrs. Herring taught, from 1875 to 1878, at the old Hudson's Bay post, Fort Langley, was a large one-room frame building with a cottage attached and with few exceptions the pupils were Indians and half-breeds. They were very apt pupils and quick to grasp all knowledge and especially the white-man's way of doing things. Besides the regular routine of school work she taught the girls knitting, crochet and various kinds of needle work. Mrs. Herring had a piano in the spacious living room of the cottage and it was a treat which she often gave them to have them all in her cottage, play for them and teach them to sing. Many of them had good voices and all were fond of music. Many of the boys of her school have learned trades and others farming and are very successful residents of the Langley district and Fraser valley. The present Chief Joe and his sister, children of old Chief Casimir of the Langley tribe, were among her students.

Mr. and Mrs. Herring have watched with interest the progress of events which have shaped the annals of this province and have been active in connection with many movements which have had to do with the upbuilding and advancement of it. In 1877 Mr. Herring established at New Westminster the only wholesale and retail drug house on the mainland of British Columbia and took high rank among the business men of the northwest. The trade supplied reached from Plumper Pass to Cariboo and all the goods were of course, in that early day, transported by water or pack train. Their stock of goods often exceeded thirty thousand dollars in value. All the heavy goods were purchased and shipped from England by way of Cape Horn. They therefore had to be ordered one year in advance and all these items meant much work and in the conduct of this extensive business Mrs. Herring took a most active part. In this modern age it is of especial interest to note that the cost of transportation of goods all the way from England to Victoria was only equal to the charge for carrying from Victoria to New Westminster.

Mr. Herring was a member of the city council of New Westminster for fifteen years and thus aided in shaping the public policy in connection with municipal affairs. Mrs. Herring has been very active in the support of equal rights for women and is well known as the associate editor of Commonwealth and was correspondent to the Toronto Globe when Mr. Willison was manager. She has written many stories which have appeared in magazines of England, Canada and the United States and is the author of six books. All of her



MRS. FRANCES E. HERRING

first books were written from data collected and preserved by her for many years. The settings and people (nearly all of whom actually lived) in some of these stories date as far back as fifty years ago, while, of course, some of the happenings took place in quite recent years.

The first of all her books which is entitled *Canadian Camp Life* was published in London in 1900. It is a well written story of the simple camp life of a Canadian family and their interesting experiences at the sea shore with just enough romance interwoven to make it captivating. It was well received and many readers and critics, not knowing what the author had in store for them, urged that she should follow it with another.

Among the People of British Columbia, (with the red, white, yellow and brown) is the appropriate title of the second book which Mrs. Herring issued. It is not only a picturesque description of the peoples of this great coast country but imparts more good clean knowledge of pioneer life as it actually existed in our province for many years than is usually found in a work combining real life and fiction. It is in this book that she so beautifully pictures the awe-inspiring Passion Play which was given at Chilliwack by the Indians of the coast tribes as a thanksgiving. His Lordship, Bishop Duntout, O. M. I., a sincere friend of Mrs. Herring and to whom she is grateful for many of the authentic facts used in her books, was one of the founders of the Passion Play and it was owing to the accuracy and beauty of expression with which this book was written that his Lordship took one hundred copies which he presented as special prizes to the boys of St. Louis College and the girls of the convent.

In 1904 T. Fisher Unwin of London, who published her first two books, offered to the public a third book by Mrs. Herring. In *The Pathless West* with soldiers, pioneers, miners and savages, is the title of this truly thrilling tale of pioneer and Indian life. It vividly describes some of the many cruel practices of the Indians, their escapades with the soldiers, miners and pioneers, as the title implies, and also brings out the forms of recreation, entertainment and pleasure they indulged in and enjoyed in those earliest of early days.

Nan, and Other Pioneer Women of the West which is just off the press (1913) is the fourth and last edition of her growing list of successes. *Nan*, is the engrossing story of a family crossing the plains to take their stand with the soldiers of fortune in the California gold rush in '49. This volume also includes ten interesting short stories of the life of as many other pioneer girls and women of that age. One may say there was nothing extraordinary in the life of those women but they need only to read this book to be convinced that there were many wholesome thrills and happenings and that the way in which the writer has framed the sittings and pictured the quaint characters makes the most delightful reading.

Ena, in England, a story of English life will be published in 1913, and its sequel, *Ena in Hawaii*, recording her travels in the Hawaiian islands will be respectfully submitted to the public in 1914. Remembering the pen-pictures of *Nan* and many others of the characters that Mrs. Herring has so skilfully portrayed we are sure that *Ena* will be equally entrancing. Her last book, *The Gold Miners*, now in the hands of the publisher, is a story of the gold miners in the Cariboo country of British Columbia and the gold fields of California and is a sequel to her second book, which was accepted with so much favor, *In the Pathless West*. We feel no hesitancy in saying that we believe this will be the crowning work of Mrs. Herring's life. She takes extreme pleasure in announcing that this greatest of all her good stories will contain a charming preface written by one of her warmest friends from the pioneer days to the present, His Honor, Judge F. W. Howay.

Mr. and Mrs. Herring have become the parents of eight children, four of whom are living: Dr. A. F. C. Herring, who married Miss Emily Margaret McGuire and has two children, a son and a daughter; Sidney, who wedded Sarah Ann Tidy; Mabel Harriett Frances, the wife of Dr. G. T. Wilson, a son of James Wilson, who was for many years superintendent of telegraph for the Canadian

Pacific Railway, and a grandson of the late Lieutenant Governor McInnes of British Columbia; and Victor, a civil engineer with the Great Northern Railway, in their New Westminster offices.

Mrs. Herring is not only a prominent figure in literary circles but has also taken an active part in musical development in the northwest. She was a member of the Cathedral choir in New Westminster for many years and played the organ there on the first Sunday she spent in the northwest. She was much beloved by the Indians and half-breed children at Langley among whom her influence worked much good. In the early period of their residence in this province Mr. and Mrs. Herring found delightful recreation in horseback riding and camping trips, continuing the latter to the present time. For twenty-two consecutive years they have camped on the shores of Boundary bay. She was also an active factor in private theatricals and choral unions. She has ever been noted for her tact, displayed in hospitality, and her remarkable devotion to children and young people. For some years she taught a bible class of young women and enjoyed the fullest extent of their love and confidence. Both Mr. and Mrs. Herring have had much to do with the development of the northwest along the lines leading to educational and moral progress and æsthetic culture, and the importance of their individuality has been a potent force for good in the province.

GEORGE TELFORD, D. D. S.

The advanced and enlightened methods which in the past twenty-five years have practically revolutionized dental surgery find a progressive and able exponent in Dr. George Telford, who since 1901 has practiced in Vancouver, winning since that time a large and representative patronage in recognition of his superior merit and ability. He was born in Valens, Wentworth county, Ontario, November 19, 1876, and is a son of Robert and Mary (Tennant) Telford, the former a native of Carlisle, England, and the latter of Ontario, being of Scotch parentage. Throughout all his years of activity Mr. Telford has been engaged in farming.

In the public schools of his native county Dr. Telford acquired his early education. Leaving Ontario he came to British Columbia in 1892, locating first in Chemainus, where he attended the public school. Later, he moved to Chilliwack, where continuing his studies he took a teacher's certificate. For a time he worked on the farm of G. R. Ashwell, after which he turned his attention to bookkeeping, being employed by the Knight Brothers in their lumber mill at Popcum. From there he went into the interior as an employe of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and from there to Nelson where he was engaged in transfer business, being employed by West and Emerson of that place. Following this he entered the employ of the Bank of British Columbia as a clerk and worked in their institutions at Kaslo and Sandon. Having determined, however, to practice dentistry, he entered the dental department of the University of Pennsylvania in the fall of 1898 and was graduated in 1901, with the degree of D. D. S. Immediately after, he came to Vancouver and opened an office there, where he has been in active practice since that time. That he has been successful is evidenced by the large and representative patronage of which he is now in control, a patronage which increases yearly as his reputation grows and his skill and ability became more widely known. In addition to being a dentist of great ability and prominence Dr. Telford is also a student of his profession from a scientific viewpoint, keeping in touch with its most advanced thought and contributing to its development by his own study and research. His office is equipped with all the latest improved appliances and he has accomplished some notable work in dentistry, making his profession a source of benefit to others, as it is an object of continuous interest to himself. He is a director of the Burrard Sanitarium and a member of the College of Dental Surgeons of British Columbia and the Vancouver Dental Society, and his ability is widely recognized in professional circles.



DR. GEORGE TELFORD

On the first of July, 1902, Dr. Telford was united in marriage to Miss Ada M. Templer of Chilliwack. They have two children, Marion Verona and Harold Stuart. Dr. Telford is a member of the First Baptist church and belongs to the Commercial Club, taking a deep interest in everything which tends toward the further development of the city. Although a staunch liberal he is not an active politician, his professional duties occupying a great deal of his time, but his cooperation can always be relied upon to further measures of reform and progress. His work has marked a distinct advance in methods of dental practice in Vancouver and in his ability, comprehensive knowledge of his profession and interest in it he possesses the guarantees of continued progress and ultimate distinction in his chosen field.

WILLIAM FRANCIS HANSFORD.

William Francis Hansford, a successful barrister of New Westminster, has here practiced continuously for the past seven years and has gained recognition as an able representative of his profession. He was born in Prescott, Ontario, a son of Rev. William Hansford, D. D., and Marianne (Reynar) Hansford. The former was a native of Dorset county, England, while the latter's birth occurred in the city of Quebec, Canada. William Hansford, who was educated for the ministry in his native country, came to Canada about 1853 and for a period of about thirty-five years took a prominent part in church work in Ontario and Quebec. For several years he acted as president of the Methodist Conference in Ontario and also served as governor of Stanstead College in Stanstead, Quebec, for several years. His demise occurred in 1891, while his wife was called to her final rest in 1890. They became the parents of seven children, four of whom survive, as follows: Jeffrey E., who is a barrister of Winnipeg; Marion E., a practicing physician of Montreal; Fannie P., who is a resident of New York city; and William Francis, of this review.

The last named pursued a high-school course in Ontario and continued his studies in Albert College of Belleville, Ontario, subsequently entering the University of Toronto, which institution conferred upon him the degree of B. A. In 1902, immediately following his graduation, he came to British Columbia and began the study of law, being admitted to the bar of this province in 1906. He located in New Westminster for the practice of his chosen profession and in the intervening period of seven years has built up a remunerative clientage and gained a reputation at the British Columbia bar. The zeal with which he has devoted his energies to his profession, the careful regard evinced for the interests of his clients and an assiduous and unrelaxing attention to all the details of his cases, have brought him a large business and made him very successful in its conduct.

Mr. Hansford is a conservative in his political affiliations and a prominent worker in the local ranks of the party. He has served as president of the Young Conservative Association and is now acting as secretary of the Conservative Association of New Westminster. Fraternally he is identified with Lodge No. 5093 of the Loyal Orangemen's Association at New Westminster and New Westminster Lodge, No. 3, Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. His religious faith is that of the Anglican church.

JOHN A. MILLS, M. D.

Dr. John A. Mills, physician and surgeon of Vancouver, was born in Woodstock, Ontario, August 22, 1860, a son of William and Eliza (Lafferty) Mills, the former a native of Belfast, Ireland, and the latter of Hamilton, Ontario. They were married in the province of Ontario and for a few years lived at Burford.

They next went to Toronto and for many years the father, who was a capitalist, continued to reside in that city. He died in 1891, his wife having preceded him in 1889. They were the parents of six children: William Lennox, bishop of the Church of England of the province of Ontario; Eliza; Mrs. Mary Cornwall, the wife of Dr. Cornwall, of Omemee, Ontario; John A., of Vancouver; James A., deceased, who practiced as barrister at Mills, Traverse, Keyes and other places, being engaged in the profession for about twenty years; and one who died in infancy.

After pursuing his early education in the graded and high schools of Toronto, Dr. Mills attended Toronto University, matriculating in arts in 1885. He graduated in medicine in 1890. After carefully and thoroughly preparing for his profession he began practice in Toronto where he remained for a short time. In the same year, however, he came to Vancouver and immediately engaged in practice. Here he has since continued and in the intervening period, covering almost a quarter of a century, he has steadily advanced, being now one of the capable physicians of the city. He has been a member of the medical staff of Vancouver General Hospital for the past fifteen years and in addition to his hospital work his private practice is important. He belongs to the British Columbia Medical Association and the Vancouver Medical Association and thus keeps in touch with the advanced thought and work of the profession. He was medical examiner for the New York Life Insurance Company for a number of years and for the Odd Fellows Society for seventeen years.

Dr. Mills was married in New Westminster, British Columbia, June 26, 1894, to Miss Marguerite Murchie, a daughter of David Murchie, a retired resident of New Westminster. They have two children, Lennox A. and Reginald C. The former was enrolled as pupil in the King Edward high school at the age of ten years and matriculated in McGill University at the age of fourteen, being admitted to the college at that time by a special act of the board. It is a rule that no one under sixteen years can enter this school and Lennox Mills, being admitted at the age of fourteen, thereby holds the record for all of Canada as being the youngest student to be admitted to this institution of learning. Dr. Mills holds membership in Western Star Lodge, No. 10, I. O. O. F. He is a member of the Church of England. He holds to high professional standards and is most careful to conform his practice to the most rigid professional ethics.

PERCY SEWELL HOWARD.

Percy Sewell Howard, one of the best known expert accountants in Vancouver, with offices in the Dominion Trust building, is a native of Manitoba, born in Winnipeg on the 20th of April, 1886. He is a son of George R. and Jane Frances (Sewell) Howard, the former a native of Norfolk, England, and the latter, of Woodstock, Ontario. In his early days the father took up the study of law and after he was admitted to the bar was for many years prominently identified with a general legal practice, first in Toronto, Ontario, and subsequently in Winnipeg, Manitoba, where he was a member of the well known firm of Patterson & Howard. He became connected with a great deal of important litigation and left the impress of his work and personality upon the legal history of that city, but he eventually laid aside the cares of active professional life and in 1911 moved to Vancouver, where he is now living in retirement.

Percy Sewell Howard was reared at home, acquiring his education in St. John's Boys' School at Winnipeg. At the age of seventeen he became a member of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police, serving as a member of that body for three years, after which he accepted service with Webb, Read & Hegan, the leading firm of accountants in Winnipeg, and with them he remained for two years, gaining during that time a thorough and exhaustive training in the



PERCY S. HOWARD

occupation which has since become his life work. When he left Winnipeg he came west and located at Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, where he opened an accounting office for himself, displaying such ability in his work that he was subsequently made official auditor for the province of Saskatchewan. This position he filled with credit and distinction until 1910, when he pushed farther west, locating in Vancouver, where he has since been prominent among the leading expert accountants of the city. His patronage is large and representative and is in itself an acknowledgment of his superior ability, his expert skill in his special line, and of his unquestioned business integrity. He is still a young man but his career lies far before him and will undoubtedly lead to wealth, prominence and well earned distinction in his chosen field.

On the 16th of December, 1908, Mr. Howard was united in marriage to Miss Margaret Elinor Collier, a native of Cornwall, England, and a daughter of Captain Eben R. Collier, who was for many years a captain in the Indian marine service and who died in India after his retirement. His wife, who was in her maidenhood Margaret J. Roberts, survives him and makes her home in London. Mr. and Mrs. Howard have two children, Bernard Collier and Richard Robert. The family are members of the Church of England. Mr. Howard is a member of the Association of Northwest Mounted Police, just organized, with Vancouver as headquarters and branch societies in all parts of the Dominion. This association is composed of ex-members of the Mounted Police. Although one of the later arrivals in Vancouver, he has already established himself as a factor in its business life and he holds the confidence, respect and high regard of all who are in any way associated with him.

ALBERT EDWARD BOLTON, M. D.

Dr. Albert Edward Bolton, physician and surgeon of Vancouver, with an extensive general practice, while his hospital service, too, has been of a most important and valuable character, was born September 9, 1862, in Newboro, Ontario, a son of John and Mary Bolton. He supplemented his early education by a high school course in Athens, Ontario, and his university course was pursued in Queen's College of Kingston, Ontario, in which he spent three years. He then entered the University of New York, from which he was graduated in 1888 with the M. D. degree, and, thus well qualified for professional duties, he came to British Columbia in 1889, remaining in active practice in Port Simpson from that year until 1902. After residing there for three years he was appointed in 1892 to the position of superintendent of the Port Simpson General Hospital and so continued during the following decade. He was thereafter an active practitioner of Victoria until 1905, in which year he came to Vancouver, where he has since remained in general practice. His knowledge of all departments of medical and surgical science is broad and his skill has constantly increased by reason of his growing experience and his wide reading and research. He is greatly interested in anything which tends to bring to man the key to the complex mystery which we call life and at all times he conforms his practice to the highest standard of professional ethics. In 1885 he was a member of the Ambulance Corps of the Princess of Wales Own Rifles and remained in connection with that organization for several years. Aside from his practice he has business interests, being a director in the Terminal Press Company, Ltd.

On the 2d of October, 1889, in Athens, Ontario, Dr. Bolton was married to Miss Nellie Bailey Blanchard, a daughter of Amos W. and Isabel Blanchard. The children of this marriage are Isabel, Grace, Dorothea and Marion. The second daughter has graduated from McGill University at Montreal, winning her Bachelor of Arts degree in May, 1913.

Dr. Bolton is a conservative but has never been active in politics. He was a member of the school board in Victoria in 1905 and since 1890 has been

a justice of the peace for British Columbia. He and his family attend the Methodist church, in which he holds membership and acts as local preacher. He also serves as vice president of the Vancouver Rescue Mission. His interests and activities have always been along lines looking to the betterment of the individual and the community and his influence is ever on the side of right, justice, truth and improvement.

CAPTAIN MALCOLM McLEOD.

The life of Captain Malcolm McLeod furnishes many splendid examples of the value of industry, determination and courage in the accomplishment of success, for it has been long and eventful and filled with many hardships and discouragements, all of which have been faced bravely and finally overcome. For thirty-five years he followed the sea in various capacities, although he was generally master of a vessel, and during that time he gained a reputation for expert seamanship and a thorough and practical knowledge of the science of navigation.

Captain McLeod was born on Prince Edward Island, in October, 1836, a son of Roderick and Catherine McLeod, who came from the north of Scotland in the early part of the year 1800, settling on Prince Edward Island, where the father engaged in farming until his death. Captain McLeod acquired his education in the public schools of his native province but at a very early age was obliged to lay aside his books in order to assist with the operation of the homestead. He also employed part of his time learning the shipbuilding business and he continued thus until he was twenty-two years of age. He then joined the government survey party that was making a survey of the Newfoundland and Nova Scotia coast in order to finish Bayfield's chart. He remained with this party, which was under the command of Captain Orlebar, until its work was completed—a period of two years. Determining then to become more proficient in seamanship, he went to England, where he engaged in the merchant marine service, making several voyages across the Atlantic, principally as chief officer. He afterward followed the sea before the mast for four years in order to get the benefit of a wide experience and eventually he returned to his old home on Prince Edward Island. However, he remained only a short time, embarking soon afterward as master of a vessel, which he sailed for one year. While in New York a merchant of his acquaintance, recognizing Captain McLeod's sterling qualities and his ability as a seaman, formed a partnership with him, buying the vessel, of which he made Captain McLeod half owner and master. The latter sailed this ship for four years, making a great deal of money during that time both for himself and his partner. Eventually, however, he sold the ship in Glasgow and bought the *Solario*, of which he became sole owner. Captain McLeod sailed this himself for two years but finally the great increase in the volume of his business made it necessary for him to remain on land. He put the vessel in charge of a new master, who proved very incompetent, and it was wrecked on the rocks of Jamaica, Captain McLeod sustaining a heavy loss. After this misfortune he retired from the seafaring life and made his residence in Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, placing the greater portion of his fortune in the Prince Edward Island Bank. This institution soon afterward failed and Captain McLeod's savings were lost with the rest. With characteristic courage and determination he made up his mind to start anew in the west and accordingly, in 1887, came with his family to British Columbia, where he first engaged in the real-estate business



CAPTAIN MALCOLM McLEOD



and later contracted to build the dykes on Lulu island, Maple Ridge and Coquitlam. He carried this work forward to successful completion and in 1892 was appointed harbor master at Vancouver. He proved very capable in this office and filled it creditably and ably for fourteen years thereafter, being especially well fitted for its duties because of his long training in seamanship and his thorough acquaintance with the laws and regulations governing shipping. It was not because of any lack of ability or official integrity but rather through the schemes of political enemies whose disfavor Captain McLeod had incurred in the faithful discharge of his duties that he was finally compelled to leave this position. His enemies made serious charges against him in the Ottawa office and in order to disprove them Captain McLeod made a personal visit to the minister, taking with him letters which were given him by the men controlling large shipping interests in Vancouver, with whom he had had dealings for so many years. After reading these and studying the charges made the minister thoroughly exonerated Captain McLeod, saying that he was convinced that he had done only his duty. Since that time Captain McLeod has lived a comparatively retired life in his home in Vancouver, having through successful real-estate investments in property in and about the city accumulated a substantial fortune, which enables him to spend his declining years in ease and comfort.

Captain McLeod married Miss Abigail Cogswell, of Prince Edward Island, and they have become the parents of three children, one son and two daughters. The Captain is independent in his political beliefs and is connected fraternally with the Masonic lodge and the Loyal Orange lodge, of which he is the oldest member in British Columbia. In this connection it is of interest to state that Captain McLeod, when but ten years of age, was a witness to the famous political riot at Belfast, Prince Edward Island, in which the Catholic and Protestant voters participated. They battled at the voting place for precedence with clubs and sticks, and a number were killed. His father and brothers took part in that memorable fight for right and justice, and the former was injured and as a result made ill for three months. The Protestants had been induced to lay aside their sticks, but their good faith was misplaced and the first voter was beaten to death. To see that justice maintained at subsequent elections, the military was always called out, but the independence and tolerance of the ballot was gained by this riot. Our subject viewed the desperate struggle from a distant hill. The home of Captain McLeod is situated at 1155 Burnaby street and bears the name of Schelma, the same as the hall used in the early times by the Highlanders as a place of refuge during their struggles with the Scandinavians. Captain McLeod belongs to the Presbyterian church and is known as a man of exemplary character and unblemished integrity—upright, straightforward and honorable in all the relations of life.

THOMAS JOSEPH JONES, L. D. S.

Dr. Thomas Joseph Jones, actively engaged in dental practice in Victoria, is regarded as one of the eminent representatives of the profession in the province. Moreover, his efforts have been of direct value to the profession inasmuch as he was instrumental in having the first dental law passed in British Columbia, while at all times he has upheld the highest professional standards. Dr. Jones was born November 4, 1844, in Toronto, Ontario, and comes of Irish ancestry, his parents, Thomas and Sarah (Conway) Jones, having been natives of County Cork, Ireland. The father was a plasterer and building contractor, learning and following his trades on the Emerald isle until the early '40s, when he emigrated with his wife to Canada, settling in Toronto, then Upper Canada, now Ontario. There he continued in his line of business for a few years or until the time of his death, which resulted from an accident while he was engaged in the building contracting business in that city. His widow continued to make Toronto her place of residence until

she was called to her final rest in 1887. Both the paternal and maternal grandparents of Dr. Jones were also natives of Ireland and in that land spent their entire lives.

Dr. Jones' early education consisted of a course in the normal school in Toronto, Upper Canada, followed by preparation for the practice of dentistry as a student in the office and under the direction of Dr. G. L. Elliott, of Toronto, who at that time was the most eminent representative of the profession in Canada. There were no colleges or schools of dentistry in the Dominion until some years later. Having qualified to practice his profession, Dr. Jones left the office of his preceptor and in 1863 located in Bowmanville, Upper Canada, where he remained in the active practice of dentistry until 1872. Just prior to that date he secured his L. D. S. degree in the Royal College of Dental Surgeons. It was conferred upon him on the 2d of June, 1868. The lure of the west was upon him and in 1872 he removed to St. Catharines, Ontario, where he formed a partnership with Dr. Klotz. This connection was maintained continuously until 1883, at which time Dr. Jones sold out to his partner. He had won substantial success during his residence at that place but disposed of his interests in order to carry out his desire of moving farther west—a desire prompted considerably by ill health. He was advised to investigate opportunities in Oregon and made his way to that state but remained only a short time, for his health did not improve there. He heard that Victoria offered excellent climatic conditions and also exceptional opportunities for the practice of his profession and in the latter part of 1883 he arrived in this city. He opened offices at the corner of Yates and Broad streets and in a comparatively short time regained his health and met with substantial success. In 1885 his practice had increased to such an extent that it became necessary to secure larger quarters and upon the completion of the new bank building at the corner of Government and Fort streets he removed to that location, where he has remained to the present time. His laboratory and office appointments are all that are essential to the successful practice of his profession and added thereto are the skill and ingenuity which he displays in the actual work of his calling. He is now the senior practicing dentist of British Columbia, having remained in Victoria for thirty years. He owes his unusual success to his unflinching ambition, to his progressive spirit and his devotion to his chosen calling and although now well advanced in years, his ability has never diminished and his long and valuable experience has qualified him for expert work in his chosen profession. He has at all times stood for advancement and for the upholding of high ideals. He believes that an advanced standard should be maintained, and with that end in view he labored untiringly to secure the passage of the first dental law of the province. As he has prospered he has invested in real estate and is the owner of considerable property, both business and residential, in the city of Victoria. On the organization of the first street railway company of Victoria, two of its principal promoters being D. W. Higgins and Captain Warren, Dr. Jones was elected to the vice presidency of the company.

While a resident of St. Catharines, Dr. Jones was elected alderman and served for eight years, being the choice of the people for eight consecutive terms. He has always been a strong liberalist and has taken an active interest in the political welfare of the Dominion as well as in matters of local significance and importance. He is a member of the Canadian Club and served as its president in 1910. His religious faith is that of the Church of England and for nine years he served as church warden under the late Bishop Hill.

In December, 1864, Dr. Jones was united in marriage in Bowmanville, Upper Canada, to Miss Susana George, who died in 1908, survived by their only son, Thomas Harry Jones. Mrs. Jones was the daughter of Thomas and Ann (Harvey) George and came of English lineage, her ancestors emigrating from Cornwall, England, to Canada in the early '40s, at which time a location was made in Bowmanville, Upper Canada. Mr. George was a landowner, farmer and stock-raiser. He passed away in 1872, while his wife survived until 1881. On the 25th of August, 1912, Dr. Jones was married in Vancouver to Miss Annie

Webster, of English parentage, a daughter of Thomas Webster, a mining inspector of Cornwall, England, who emigrated from that country and settled in Port Hope, Upper Canada. Thomas Harry Jones, only son and child of the Doctor, was born in 1865, in Bowmanville, Upper Canada, and is now associated with his father in the practice of dentistry. He began study for his professional career in his father's office and won the D. D. S. degree in the Philadelphia Dental College of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

In early life Dr. Thomas J. Jones was an enthusiastic cricketer, but having met with an accident in the pursuit of his favorite sport, he was obliged to give up what has been his only hobby. The Jones residence, known as Dundalk, stands in the midst of beautiful grounds at the southwest corner of Linden and Rockland avenues in Victoria. Here Dr. Jones still makes his home and, although now well advanced in years, he is yet in robust health, is distinguished in appearance and seems in spirit and in interests a man of much younger age. He is ever courteous and considerate of the welfare of others and his many admirable qualities have won him the warm friendship and high regard of those with whom he has come in contact. It is a matter of great pleasure to him to continue actively in the practice of his profession assisted by his son, and the dental fraternity of British Columbia honors him as its dean and as one who throughout all the passing years has kept in the foremost rank, thoroughly conversant with the latest discoveries and improvements known to dental science.

FREDERICK JAMES FIELDS.

Frederick James Fields has made for himself a creditable position among those who are acting as financial, real-estate and insurance agents in Vancouver. He established a business in 1910 and in the intervening period it has steadily grown so that he now has a gratifying patronage. He was born in Hamilton, Ontario, August 8, 1862, and is a son of Philip and Mary Fields, both of whom are deceased. He pursued his education in the public schools of Hamilton to the age of seventeen years, when he put aside his text-books and accepted a position as commercial traveler, in which connection he traveled through Canada and the United States for various houses through the succeeding nineteen years. His ability in that direction was widely acknowledged and he secured large business for different houses with which he was connected. In 1897, however, he left the road and went to the Maritime provinces, landing at St. John, New Brunswick, on the date of the Queen's Jubilee. He remained there for five years and engaged in the brokerage business, but the opportunities of the northwest attracted him and in 1904 he went to Edmonton, Alberta, where he was engaged in the real-estate business until 1910. He then came to Vancouver, British Columbia, and has since been engaged in the real-estate, financial agent and insurance business, in which connection he has made continuous progress. He is thoroughly versed in property values and has not only negotiated various important real-estate transfers but as financial agent has also made many investments for others. He likewise writes a considerable amount of insurance annually, representing a number of the old-line companies. He is a director of the Alberta Financial Corporation, Limited.

On the 8th of October, 1903, in Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario, Mr. Fields was united in marriage to Miss Minnie Morrison, a daughter of John and Mary Jane (Ivey) Morrison, the latter a sister of John Ivey, a wholesale milliner of Toronto. Mr. Fields has been identified with the Masonic fraternity since his residence in New Brunswick, having there joined Hibernia Lodge No. 3, A. F. & A. M., at St. John. He was one of the originators and charter members of Melrose Lodge of Vancouver and is an exemplary representative of the craft, to the teachings and purposes of which he is always loyal. In club circles he is well known as a member of the Progress Club and a director of the Amateur Driv-

ing Club and the Vancouver Exhibition Association. His identification with the first and last named organizations indicates his interest in all that pertains to Vancouver's welfare and upbuilding, for he cooperates in the various movements put forth for public good.

ROBERT TELFORD, M. D., C. M.; F. R. C. S. (E.).

A thorough and comprehensive knowledge of the underlying principles of medicine, a realization and an appreciation of the true meaning of life and its ultimate purposes, the interest of the scientist and the conscientiousness of the true physician, form the basis of the success of Dr. Robert Telford and have made him one of the most able and prominent members of the medical profession in Vancouver. Specializing in surgery, he controls an important practice in the city and the high regard in which he is held by the local public and his professional associates testifies to his skill and ability which are further evidenced in the excellent results which have attended his labors. He was born in Beverly township, Wentworth county, Ontario, on the 13th of June, 1869, a son of Robert and Mary (Tennant) Telford, the former a native of Carlisle, England, and the latter of Ontario, of Scotch parentage. Throughout his entire active career the father followed farming in Wentworth county and he and his wife still make their home in that section.

The public schools of his native region afforded Dr. Telford his early educational opportunities and he afterward attended collegiate institute in Hamilton, Ontario. Following this he came in 1891 to British Columbia where, after taking a teacher's certificate, he taught in the public schools on Vancouver island for three years. At the end of that time he entered McGill University in Montreal and in the spring of 1898 graduated in medicine from that institution, immediately afterward taking up the practice of his profession in Nanaimo, British Columbia. Here he remained for one year after which he went to Chemainus where he did able work as physician at the mills of the Chemainus Lumber Company for three years. During the summer and fall of 1902 he spent five months at post-graduate work in Chicago and Montreal and he has never considered his medical education complete, remaining always a close and earnest student of the underlying principles of medicine and keeping constantly in touch with the most advanced and progressive professional thought. In 1902 he returned to British Columbia and settled in Vancouver where he again turned his attention to general practice, building up in two years a large and representative patronage and winning a high and honored place in medical circles of the city. With Dr. Telford as with all true scientists, increasing knowledge brought with it the desire to go still further into fields of medical research, the desire to advance in his profession and to exhaust its utmost possibilities, for he believed that with his selection of medicine as a life work he had assumed responsibilities which could be fulfilled only by constant study, individual research and the exhaustive development of his best powers and talents. With a view therefore to increasing his proficiency in his chosen field he went to Edinburgh, Scotland, where he entered the Royal College of Surgeons, taking a special course in surgery and obtaining from the institution the degree of F. R. C. S. Since that time, while maintaining a general practice, he has specialized in surgery, and has accomplished some remarkable results along this line, combining with his exhaustive knowledge of the principles which underlie successful surgical operations, the delicacy of touch, the steady hand, the clear head, the self-confidence and the courage which are indispensable elements in the surgeon's equipment. With his increasing reputation his practice has grown steadily and it has reached extensive and important proportions at the present time. He is undoubtedly one of the most brilliant, able and successful professional men in Vancouver and his prominence is the mere outward sign of superior merit and accomplishments.



DR. ROBERT TELFORD



Dr. Telford is the proprietor of Burrard Sanitarium, an institution which he erected in 1903 and which he has since successfully conducted, finding here a place where his own medical theories may be followed and their value demonstrated and filling also a long-felt want in the city. He has other valuable property in Vancouver and upon a portion of it is erecting a modern, ten-story, reinforced concrete apartment house, which when completed will contain one hundred and twenty furnished apartments. It is his intention later to carry the building through to Georgia street and this will double the size of the original structure, making a total of two hundred and forty apartments.

On the 29th of July, 1902, Dr. Telford was united in marriage in St. Andrew's Presbyterian church, Vancouver, to Miss Ella Maude Monroe, a daughter of Daniel Monroe of the British Canadian Lumber Corporation of this city. They have become the parents of four children: Gordon Donald, Douglas, Jean Roberta and Kenneth Monroe. The family are members of the Presbyterian church. Dr. Telford is connected fraternally with Temple Lodge, A. F. & A. M., of Duncan, British Columbia, and belongs to the Loyal Orange lodge and the Order of Foresters. Although not active as an office seeker he takes an intelligent interest in politics and gives his hearty and ready cooperation to all projects and measures for community advancement. His attention is, however, largely centered upon his profession, of which he is one of the most able representatives in the city, his close conformity to high standards of medical ethics gaining him the regard of his professional brethren and his important accomplishments in the field of medicine and surgery winning for him a high standing with the local public.

PERCIVAL GARRET SILLS.

Percival Garret Sills, since 1899 a resident of British Columbia and since 1907 manager of the Western Lumber & Shingle Company at Vancouver, was born in Winchester, Ontario, August 11, 1885, a son of George Percival and Myra (Green) Sills, the former now a resident of Sperling, British Columbia, where he is manager of the mills of the Salmon River Lumber & Shingle Company, an enterprise owned by him and his son Percival, as are a number of other mills in the province. G. P. Sills is a native of Ontario and a descendant of the loyalist family of Sills, who, with other United Empire Loyalists came into Canada at the time of the American Revolutionary war, settling along the Bay of Quinte in Ontario. Throughout his entire life G. P. Sills has been engaged in the sawmilling and lumber business, and since 1898 has resided continuously in British Columbia, where he has operated extensively in the manufacture and sale of lumber.

Percival G. Sills pursued his education in the public schools of Ottawa, after which he engaged in newspaper reportorial work on the Ottawa Citizen until 1899, when he came to British Columbia, joining his father at Barnett. After arriving in this province he became interested in the sawmilling and lumber business and in 1907 associated with his father, established the Western Lumber & Shingle Company at Vancouver, since which time he has shaped its policy and controlled its interests as manager. The company in which he and his father are the leading partners have important industrial interests at various parts of the province, as is indicated in the fact that Percival G. Sills is a director of the Mitchell Lumber Company, a director of the Banner Shingle Company, with mills at Crescent, British Columbia; and a director of the Salmon River Lumber & Shingle Company at Sterling, British Columbia; and a director of the Melrose Shingle Company at Melrose, British Columbia. The above companies control fifteen hundred acres of timber, containing about thirty-five million feet of lumber, showing a cruise of twenty-five thousand feet to the acre, the various tracts being adjacent to the different mills. The output of these mills is fifty

carloads per month, or from twenty-five to thirty thousand feet of lumber. This entire output is handled by the Western Lumber & Shingle Company and has agents for outside mills that handle from fifty to seventy carloads of timber per month. The enterprise and progressiveness of P. G. Sills has been one of the salient features in the substantial and continuous growth of the business, and as manager of the Vancouver Company, which is the real sales department of the business, he has shown himself equal to the mastery of important commercial problems and situations.

On the 24th of August, 1911, Mr. Sills was married in Vancouver to Miss Sophie L. Deane, a daughter of Evan B. and Sophia C. Deane of this city. Their only child is Percival Deane Sills. The parents hold membership in the Anglican church and the name of Mr. Sills is found on the membership rolls of the Canadian and Royal Vancouver Yacht Clubs. He is a young man of notable business ability to whom opportunity has spelled success. He seems to easily discriminate between the essential and nonessential in business affairs, and keeping abreast with the progressive spirit of the times, he has so directed his efforts as to produce the most gratifying and substantial results.

CHRISTOPHER J. LOAT.

Although but thirty-two years of age, Christopher J. Loat is the proprietor of the Fair, one of the foremost mercantile establishments of New Westminster, and his success stands in proof of the fact that this is the age of the young man's achievement. A native son of British Columbia, he was born in Departure Bay on August 15, 1881, a son of Christopher and Katherine (Mackie) Loat, the father a native of London, England, and the mother of Lanarkshire, Scotland. Both were pioneers of British Columbia, the father locating in this province in 1866. With heart and soul he was a free trader, and on the event of confederation demonstrated his feelings so far that he flew his flag at half-mast on account of the event. Mrs. Loat came to British Columbia about 1871. For a number of years the father was accountant for the Hastings Mills and subsequently served in the same capacity for R. Dunsmuir & Sons at Departure Bay, where his death occurred in April, 1888. He was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias and was well known and highly respected in his section of the province. The mother passed away May 3, 1913, in Vancouver.

Christopher J. Loat was reared amid the influences of a cultured home and educated in the public and high schools of Victoria, being graduated from the latter institution. Following his graduation he accepted a position with the Wellington Colliery Company in Victoria, with whom he remained as an accountant for fourteen years, giving evidence of his high sense of honor, his faithfulness, his stability, capacity for hard work and ready understanding of commercial conditions. In 1908 Mr. Loat came to New Westminster in company with A. R. Daniels and established his present business, of which he is now sole proprietor. The Fair has become one of the important mercantile houses in New Westminster, handling to a large extent crockery and fancy-goods. They carry most up-to-date and complete lines, Mr. Loat being an experienced buyer, and the business in all its departments is directed with such ability that a steady growth may be prophesied for it in the future. Not even the smallest detail Mr. Loat considers unworthy of his closest attention and he has built up a service and a spirit among his employes which make it a pleasure to trade at his store.

In 1906 Mr. Loat married Miss Ada Daniels, a daughter of the late Richard Daniels, of Victoria, British Columbia, and to this marriage were born two children, one of whom survives, A. Winifred. Both Mr. and Mrs. Loat are devoted members of the Church of England, to which organization they give their earnest



CHRISTOPHER J. LOAT

and helpful support. A man of experience and ability, Mr. Loat is a valuable factor in the commercial life of New Westminster, having by the upbuilding of his private enterprise largely contributed to the commercial growth of the city. Every movement undertaken to promote the growth of the community along material, moral or intellectual lines finds his ardent support and many measures which have benefited the public must be credited to his initiative. The rapid development of the great northwest is largely due to just such men as Christopher J. Loat, who in their virile and aggressive policy of achievement are typical and representative of the western spirit.

JAMES GORDON McADAM.

James Gordon McAdam is one of the progressive and representative business men of Vancouver, being a member of the grocery firm of Mills & McAdam. He was born in Toronto, Ontario, on the 12th of November, 1855, and is a son of James and Agnes McAdam, the former a prominent farmer in that province.

The public schools of Morrow afforded James Gordon McAdam his educational opportunities and after he had laid aside his books he turned his attention to farming, engaging in that occupation in Ontario until 1875. In that year he came to British Columbia and purchased land in the vicinity of Langley, developing there a profitable farm. This land is still in his possession, but in 1910 Mr. McAdam moved from the farm and came to Vancouver where in partnership with his son-in-law, A. Mills, he entered the grocery business, the firm being known as Mills & McAdam.

Mr. McAdam married on the 1st of February, 1882, in Mare township, Ontario county, Ontario, Miss Martha Thompson, a daughter of Noah and Mary Thompson, the former a prominent farmer in that locality. Mr. and Mrs. McAdam became the parents of six children, of whom only one, a daughter, Agnes, now Mrs. A. Mills, survives. Mr. McAdam is a member of the Presbyterian church and is a liberal in his political views, taking an intelligent interest in community affairs without being active as an office seeker. He is well known among the leading and substantial merchants of Vancouver and in the private relations of life has an extensive circle of warm friends.

HENRY HARCUS LENNIE.

Henry Harcus Lennie, controlling important interests in New Westminster as an insurance agent and a dealer in real estate, was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, on the 19th of October, 1869, a son of Rev. Robert and Catherine (Harcus) Lennie, natives of the Orkney Islands. The father was reared in the Presbyterian faith but on reaching manhood espoused the Baptist religion and was educated for the ministry under Rev. Spurgeon, a noted Scottish divine. He was subsequently ordained and for many years afterward filled a pulpit in Scotland, coming to Canada in 1871. He located first in Ontario and there remained until 1884 or 1885 when he went to Bellingham (then known as Whatcom), Washington, whence one year later he came to British Columbia. Locating in New Westminster, he preached for a time in the old courthouse, subsequently building a church of his own on Agnes street, a structure which was entirely destroyed in the great fire of 1898. Mr. Lennie preached in it for a number of years, but in the late '80s went to California where for two years he filled the pulpit of the Baptist church of Nevada City. Eventually he returned to British Columbia and after a short time in New Westminster, went east, spending six years in Mount Forest, Ontario, and Sherbrooke, Quebec. At the

end of that period he came again to New Westminster and divided his time between his duties as a member of the school board and those which devolved upon him as substitute in the pulpits of various ministers during the absence of the regular incumbent. Afterward he was made minister to the asylum in New Westminster and in this capacity he is still capably serving, being widely recognized as an important factor in the spread of religious doctrines in this part of the province.

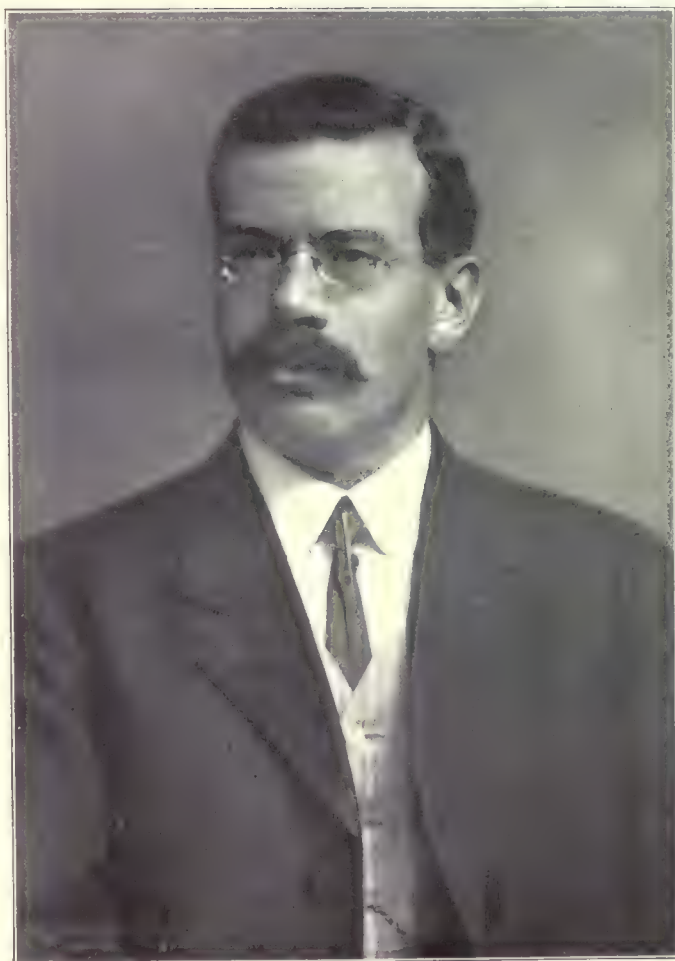
Henry Marcus Lennie was reared in the home of his parents, and acquired his education in the public schools of Ontario and New Westminster. At the early age of sixteen he began earning his own livelihood, securing a position as clerk in a mercantile establishment. This place he held for four or five years and at the end of that time accompanied his father to Nevada City, California, where he engaged in the book and stationery business for himself. He was very successful in this venture and was soon in control of a growing trade, taking his place with the progressive business men of that community. In 1890 he returned to New Westminster and here established a similar enterprise, developing a large book and stationery business which he conducted successfully until his building was destroyed in the fire of 1898. Mr. Lennie lost his home as well as his business and was left in straitened circumstances which, however, he did not allow to discourage him. He went to Vancouver and there obtained a position as clerk in the stationery store operated by Clark & Stuart with whom he remained for one year or until he was again able to embark in business for himself. He established a piano and music concern in New Westminster and conducted it successfully for six years after which he disposed of his stock and turned his attention to the real-estate and insurance business with which he has since been identified. His concern has expanded rapidly and he today controls a large clientage, his business increasing as his skill, business discrimination and sound judgment become more widely known.

On the 16th of February, 1898, Mr. Lennie was united in marriage to Miss Laura Henrietta Eickhoff, a native of New Westminster and a daughter of Frederick Eickhoff, a prominent merchant of that city and one of its earliest settlers. Mr. Lennie gives his political allegiance to the conservative party, taking an intelligent interest in public affairs, and he is connected fraternally with the Independent Order of Foresters, of the local lodge of which he has served for some time as financial secretary. He is one of the most progressive and successful business men in the city and in the development of his enterprise has met with a gratifying degree of success, his industry and sound judgment constituting important factors in his prosperity. He occupies a high place in business and social circles of the city where the greater part of his life has been spent, and he commands and holds the confidence and high regard of all who are in any way associated with him.

WILLIAM THWAITES WILLIAMS.

William Thwaites Williams, one of the foremost merchants of Victoria, British Columbia, and otherwise prominent in commercial and real-estate circles, is widely known in this city in connection with J. N. Harvey, Ltd., of which he serves as vice president, and as the president of the City Land Company. A native of England, he was born in Leeds, February 6, 1869, a son of Benjamin and Elizabeth Williams, of Welsh extraction. The Williams are direct descendants of Roger Williams, the historic settler who came to Rhode Island in Puritan days. Mrs. Elizabeth Williams was a sister of David Spencer, of Spencer's Ltd., the foremost dry-goods house of the Canadian west.

William Thwaites Williams was brought to British Columbia at the age of ten years, the family making their way via Panama to Victoria, where he received his primary education in the public schools, graduating in due time



WILLIAM T. WILLIAMS

from the high school. After laying aside his text-books he became connected with his father's clothing and furnishing establishment, the latter having embarked in that business in 1882. Mr. Williams worked his way from a humble position to one of large responsibility. Although the father had started out in a small way the store subsequently became, under the management of William T. Williams, one of the largest in Victoria and in 1911 was sold to J. N. Harvey, Ltd., our subject becoming a director and the vice president of this corporation. J. N. Harvey, Ltd., also maintain a large clothing establishment at Vancouver. As the years have passed Mr. Williams has extended his interests to other fields and he is now also president of the City Land Company of Victoria which conducts a large real-estate business. One of the substantial men of the town, Mr. Williams enjoys the confidence and respect of all who know him and through his business ability has not only attained personal prosperity but has contributed in no mean measure to the general growth and advancement. He is a member of the Victoria Board of Trade and has been connected with this organization for a number of years.

On April 17, 1912, Mr. Williams was united in marriage to Miss Jean Orr, the wedding taking place at Duncan, British Columbia. Her father, the late Oscar Orr, was for many years Indian agent at Battleford, Saskatchewan. Politically Mr. Williams is a conservative, staunchly advocating the principles of that party. He has always taken an interest in military affairs and for some years served as a member of the old Fifth Regiment of Volunteers, in Company No. 4, commanded by the late Captain Smallfield. His fraternal relations are with Victoria-Columbia Lodge, No. 1, A. F. & A. M., while he cultivates social relationships and indulges in sports and outdoor life through the Pacific Club, the Victoria Hunt Club, Victoria Yacht Club, Victoria Cricket Club, Victoria Golf Club, Victoria Tennis Club, and Arion Club, the latter connections giving indication of his means of recreation. A resident of Victoria during a period comprising nearly thirty-four years, Mr. Williams has witnessed the wonderful changes that have taken place here as primitive conditions have given way to the onward march of civilization and has not only been an interested witness of, but a cooperant and helpful factor in bringing about, this transformation.

JOHN DENNIS O'NEILL.

Various activities engage the attention of John Dennis O'Neill, who for more than twenty years has been identified with the interests of Steveston, during ten of which he has been chief of the fire department. He was born in Bruce county, Ontario, on the 24th of December, 1862, and is a son of William and Agnes D. (Wells) O'Neill, natives of Prince Edward Island. The father is now deceased but the mother is still living.

The early advantages of John Dennis O'Neill were very limited, his school days being terminated at the age of eleven years, when he accompanied his parents on their removal to Manitoba. During the first two years they resided at Pirt DuChane, but at the expiration of that time he went to Plympton, Manitoba, where he worked on a farm until 1881. In the latter year he entered the employ of the Canadian Pacific Railroad Company, with whom he remained until 1885, assisting in the construction of their lines to Revelstoke, British Columbia. Next he aided in quelling the rebellion in that vicinity, following which he went to Winnipeg and engaged in farming. In 1891, he came to Steveston and established a dairy ranch, in the development of which he has ever since been successfully engaged. Later he extended the scope of his activities by establishing a wood and coal yard and he also does a general real-estate and brokerage business, in all of which he is meeting with a fair measure of success.

At Vancouver in December, 1902, Mr. O'Neill was married to Miss Merione G. Simpson, a daughter of Alexander Simpson of Aberdeen, Scotland.

Mr. and Mrs. O'Neill are members of the Church of England, and politically he is a conservative. He is one of the enterprising, public-spirited citizens of the town and is an enthusiastic member of the Progress Club, and is now serving on its executive committee.

HAROLD GORDON WARRINGTON.

Harold Gordon Warrington, of the firm of Warrington & Johnson, merchants and importers of builders' supplies and specialties at Vancouver, was born May 2, 1884, in Liverpool, England, a son of John T. and Margaret E. (Stretch) Warrington. His father was for thirty years a large importer of Canadian produce to England. He had offices in London and Liverpool, England, and in Montreal and Belleville, Canada, and also in New York city. He was continuously engaged in that business until about five years previous to his death in 1911.

Harold Gordon Warrington was educated at The Leys School, Cambridge, and afterward was apprenticed to Edmunds, Taylor & Company, timber merchants of Liverpool, with whom he continued until 1909. He then came to Canada and entered the employ of the W. C. Edwards Lumber Company of Ottawa, with whom he remained for a year. On the expiration of that period he removed to Vancouver and entered the employ of T. R. Nickson & Company, Ltd., general contractors. In 1911 he commenced business on his own account, forming the firm of Warrington & Johnson, merchants and importers of builders' supplies and specialties. In this business he still continues.

ROBERT WALTER CROMPTON.

Robert Walter Crompton, engaged in the general brokerage business in Victoria as senior partner in the firm of Crompton & Barton, was born in Liverpool, England, September 15, 1885, and comes of an old English family, his parents being William and Rebecca Louise Crompton. For several years he was a student in a private college at Liverpool and when his text-books were put aside, the time having arrived for him to make his initial start in life on his own account, he turned his attention to Manitoba, for the reports which had reached him concerning the western country were favorable and convinced him that he would there find the opportunities which he sought. When the long voyage across the Atlantic was completed he continued his journey into the interior of the country and for a time was engaged in farming in that province, but subsequently turned his attention to the banking business, filling the position of accountant. He resigned there in 1910 in order to come to Victoria, after which he spent nine months in the employ of Pemberton & Son, large real-estate dealers and investors. On the expiration of that period he embarked in business on his own account, being joined by William S. Barton under the firm style of Crompton & Barton, general brokers. They have since been associated in the conduct of a business of growing importance. They have been found thoroughly reliable as well as enterprising and the firm today enjoys an enviable reputation by reason of the progressive methods and unfaltering industry of the partners. They are also agents for the Union Bank building, in which they have their office. Their clientage is large in their real-estate department and their insurance business has also reached extensive and profitable proportions. Their business methods are such as will ever bear close investigation and scrutiny, there being not a single esoteric phase in all their dealings. Mr. Crompton also has other business interests, being one of the directors and the secretary of the New Method Laundry.



ROBERT W. CROMPTON

On the 4th of September, 1912, in Victoria, Mr. Crompton was married to Miss Eleanor S. Robson, a daughter of G. R. and Martha Robson. Her father was identified with the Hudson's Bay Company for about a quarter of a century and is now retired upon a pension. Mr. Crompton has at all times been interested in measures for the general good wherever he has lived and is a public-spirited citizen. For several years while in Manitoba he was a member of the Board of Trade. He now belongs to the Progressive Club of Victoria, of which he is one of the directors. His political views are in accord with the principles of the conservative party and he is a member of the Church of England, in which he is serving as warden. His interests in life are thus varied and his activities cover a wide scope but are always found on the side of progress and improvement.

OSCAR EDWIN DARLING.

Oscar Edwin Darling, who is extensively and successfully engaged in diversified farming at Steveston, was born at Rothesay, New Brunswick, on the 17th of September, 1864. He is a son of Major John and Mary (Prince) Darling, the father an officer in the Princess Louise Hussars.

The boyhood and youth of Oscar Edwin Darling were passed in the home where he was born, his education being obtained in the schools of New Brunswick. Upon terminating his student days he came to New Westminster, British Columbia, where for eight years he was employed in the postoffice. At the expiration of that time he entered the railway mail service, and after following this occupation for three years turned his attention to agricultural pursuits. He has met with success in the development of his interests along this line, and owns one of the well improved and highly cultivated properties in this section.

Mr. Darling was married on the 12th of November, 1890, at New Westminster to Miss Virginia English. He supports the conservative party in politics and takes an active interest in local affairs. In matters of citizenship he is public-spirited, taking an interest in all things pertaining to the welfare or progress of the community and for four years he was a member of the New Westminster Volunteers. Early in 1913 he was appointed a justice of the peace. Mr. Darling is numbered among the prosperous citizens and highly efficient and capable agriculturists of this vicinity, toward the progress and development of which he has contributed in large measure.

LAW A. SOONG.

Law A. Soong, prominently connected with the general mercantile interests of New Westminster as manager of the firm of Ying, Tai & Company, was born in Canton, China, January 2, 1880, and is a son of Law Wing Leong, a merchant of that city. He acquired his education in the public schools of his native city and studied English after locating in New Westminster in 1899, attending a school here for six years. At the end of that time he became connected with the firm of Ying, Tai & Company as secretary and soon proved himself a man of excellent business and executive ability. After three years in this position he was made manager of the concern and is today one of its most trusted and esteemed representatives. The firm of Ying, Tai & Company controls one of the largest and most important Chinese mercantile houses in the city and has secured an extensive and growing patronage, for its officials have at all times adhered to high and honorable business policies and have conducted the business along modern and progressive lines. As manager Mr. Soong has taken an important part in promoting the growth of the concern and has secured

an enviable reputation for reliability and integrity, not only among people of his own race but in general business circles of the city where he makes his home.

In 1904 Mr. Soong was united in marriage to Miss Chow She, and they have become the parents of three daughters who are attending school. Mr. Soong is a member of the Presbyterian church and is interested in the work of the Young Men's Christian Association, to which he belongs. He is a popular and able business man and in his adopted city commands and holds the confidence and high regard of all who are associated with him.

WILLIAM HENRY QUIGGAN ELSON.

William Henry Quiggan Elson, superintendent of districts 1 and 4 and the New Westminster lines of the British Columbia Electric Railway, was born in London, Ontario, on the 18th of August, 1862, a son of John and Margaret A. (Quiggan) Elson, the former a native of Devonshire and the latter of the Isle of Man. Originally the Elson family came from Kent. Coming to Canada in early life, the parents were married in London, Ontario, and in 1880 they removed to southern Manitoba, where the mother passed away in 1883. The father is still living there upon his farm at the age of seventy-eight years.

The youthful experiences of William Elson were those which usually fall to the lot of the lad who has good home guidance and who depends upon the public schools for his educational opportunities. He received thorough training in the schools of London, Ontario, and in 1879 made his home in that city with an uncle, J. D. Saunby, who was proprietor of the Black Friars flour mills there. It was his intention to learn the milling business but two years convinced him that it was not a congenial occupation and in 1881 he joined his parents in southern Manitoba, spending three years at home. In 1884 he went to western Alberta and on to eastern British Columbia and became identified with the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway over the western slope of the mountains, working westward from Laggan to Beaver Mouth. Through this district is found some of the most difficult engineering work over the line. In the fall of 1884 he returned to Manitoba and the following spring enlisted in Winnipeg as a member of the Moose Mountain Scouts under Captain George White. With that command he took part in the Riel rebellion and in recognition of his services received from the government a half section of county land and a medal. In August of the same year he entered the employ of the Northwest Coal & Navigation Company as brakeman, running on a train from Dunmore to Lethbridge. In January, 1886, he was promoted to the position of conductor and thus served until June 7, 1887, when he left the employ of the company and again came west, entering the service of the Canadian Pacific Railway at Donald on the 17th of June as a brakeman. In November, 1889, he was promoted to freight conductor and in January, 1891, was made passenger conductor. He was on the run from Sproats Landing to Nelson in the Kootenay country from June, 1890, until July, 1892, and on the 19th or July of the latter year, when he left there, he was presented with a gold watch, chain and charm by the citizens of Nelson in recognition of his popularity, his genial good nature and his efficient service, all this being indicative of the friendship entertained for him. At that time he returned to the main line, being on the run from Kamloops to Donald and from Kamloops to Field and Laggan, the divisional points of the road being changed at different times. In April, 1903, he was promoted to the important position of train master at Revelstoke, filling that place until March, 1910, when he resigned and entered the service of the British Columbia Electric Company as train master. In May, 1911, he was appointed superintendent, in which important capacity he is now serving. His long experience in railway circles qualified him highly for the important duties that now devolve upon him. New Westminster claims him as a representative and



WILLIAM H. Q. ELSON

valued citizen and he has many friends not only there but in the different localities in which he has lived and through the districts in which he has traveled.

On the 25th of June, 1900 Mr. Elson was married to Mrs. Margaret Ann Nelles, nee Richardson, of Dorchester, Ontario. Mrs. Elson is a member of the Church of England and Mr. Elson attends its services and contributes to its support. In politics he is a liberal and he is fraternally well known as a Mason and Odd Fellow, his membership being in Mountain Lodge, No. 11, A. F. & A. M., at Golden, British Columbia, and in the Selkirk Lodge, No. 12, I. O. O. F., at Revelstoke. He is a most democratic man, genial and kindly in spirit, and is one of the most capable men on the operating staff of the British Columbia Electric. His smile is contagious and he sheds around him much of the sunshine of life.

WILLIAM ARTHUR WARD.

"A worthy son of a worthy sire" may be written over the life record of William Arthur Ward, a native of British Columbia, who in an important way is connected with the commercial history of the province. Not only is he well known as manager of the General Agency Corporation of Vancouver, British Columbia, but in other business lines has stimulated growth and expansion. Born in Victoria on June 29, 1867, he is a son of William Curtis and Lydia Ward, both natives of England, who were married in January, 1864, and had four sons and five daughters. One brother and one sister of our subject are living in British Columbia and another brother has a command in the British Channel Squadron. William Curtis Ward came to British Columbia in 1863, one of its foremost pioneers, and upon his arrival assumed management of the Bank of British Columbia. For many years this institution and the Bank of British North America were the only banks in the province, and the former was for a number of years the only one in New Westminster and Nanaimo. He established and is now the sole owner of the Douglas Lake Cattle Company, the foremost stock enterprise of the province, operating a ranch comprising one hundred and eight thousand acres, it being the largest stock ranch in the province. This business and its property interests were established in the '70s by Mr. Ward and his partners in the transaction were C. W. R. Thompson and J. B. Greaves. In this connection it may be mentioned that Mr. Ward, Sr., is today the largest individual landowner in the province. While residing here he was widely known as a friend of all newcomers and pioneers, having been one of the first to locate here, and as the capitalists of the early days were necessarily few, he was connected with all financial enterprises of any magnitude. In 1897 he returned to England as general manager of the Bank of British Columbia in London and in a short time arranged for an amalgamation with the Canadian Bank of Commerce. He then became a director in the Canadian Bank of Commerce, still holding that office, and makes his residence in High Holden, Kent.

William A. Ward was educated at the collegiate school of Victoria, Trinity College of Port Hope, Ontario, and the United Services College, Westward Ho, North Devon, England. Following college he spent the next year at Rouen, France, for the purpose of acquiring the French language. In the fall of 1885 he returned to British Columbia and entered upon a position as clerk in the office of his uncle, head of the firm of Robert Ward & Company, which is now R. V. Winch & Company. In 1890 William A. Ward became a member of the firm of Robert Ward & Company and continued in this connection for nine years or until 1899, when he withdrew in order to engage in the general brokerage business, giving particular attention to the export of salmon and lumber. Incidentally it may be mentioned that he arranged the shipment for the first cargo of wheat which was ever sent out from British Columbia. This shipment was made in 1895, the consignment being designated to London. At one time Mr. Ward was financing seven salmon canneries on the Fraser, Skeena and

Nass rivers and he still has interests in the salmon and lumber business. Moreover, he is a director in the British Columbia General Development Syndicate, an organization which controls large timber and land holdings in the Kootenay and Columbia river districts and which owns the Stepney ranch at Enderby, comprising thirteen hundred acres. This property is considered the finest ranch in the province. As manager of the General Agency Corporation Mr. Ward has given ample evidence of his executive ability, his ready understanding of commercial situations and his sound judgment of men and conditions, all of which qualities have combined with his perseverance and industry to gain for him one of the leading positions in the commercial world of the Canadian northwest.

In Victoria, British Columbia, in July, 1905, Mr. Ward was united in marriage to Miss Beatrice Snider, a native of that city. She is prominent in the social life of Vancouver, occupying a leading position in the exclusive circles of society, and is a member of the King's Daughters Club and connected with other ladies' societies which largely have for their object charitable purposes. Mr. and Mrs. Ward have two sons, Curtis and Kenneth.

Realizing that the character of a man's recreation is almost as important as that of his work, Mr. Ward maintains through periods of relaxation that even balance which is so necessary to success and has always taken an active part in athletics. He arranged the first football match between Vancouver, Victoria and New Westminster and was captain of the Victoria team. For many years he played also on the cricket team of that city. The health-giving exercise of rowing gives him much pleasure and while in Victoria he was also a member of the Polo Club of that city. There he also served as president of the Board of Trade for two years, from 1899 until 1901, having for a two-year period previous to that time, from 1897 to 1898, served as vice president. He was the first chairman of the Native Sons Society of British Columbia. He is a conservative along political lines but public office has never appealed to him, as he believes that he can serve the interests of his province and city to greater advantage along lines in which he has the greatest experience and which are connected with commercial development. In that connection he is a member of the Vancouver Board of Trade and Chamber of Commerce, doing pioneer work in both institutions in the promotion of feasible plans to further trade interests. He is a member of the Vancouver Golf & Country Club and was one of the founders of the Victoria Golf Club and a member of the Union Club of that city. He also is a member of the Vancouver Club and the Progress Club of Vancouver. His faith is that of the Church of England. A man of estimable qualities of mind and character, of decided ability and of manly principles, Mr. Ward enjoys the trust of all who have business relations with him and is generally acknowledged to be one of the foremost factors in promulgating the greatness of his native province.

GEORGE TURNER.

Although in his seventy-sixth year George Turner is still active in the service of the government of the Dominion, being connected with the public works department as assistant engineer in the British Columbia district. Coming here in 1859, his life record covers a period from the earliest history of the region to the present state of high civilization and advancement. When in 1859 he reached New Westminster there was not a tree felled in the virgin forest and primeval conditions still prevailed. Born in London, England, on September 17, 1836, he is a son of George and Helena (Wright) Turner, both natives of the world's metropolis. The mother there passed away but the father died in India while he was serving his country in the army.



GEORGE TURNER

George Turner was reared at home and educated in private schools in London, joining in 1855, at the age of nineteen, the Royal Engineers Corps, serving in the ordnance survey. In 1859 he came with a detachment of the Royal Engineers to British Columbia, serving in that connection until their disbandment in 1863. He then found employment in private survey work but in 1889 entered the Dominion government service, with which he has since been identified. He is one of the well known pioneers of British Columbia, New Westminster having been his headquarters since 1859. In his official capacity he has rendered eminent service to his government and as the years have passed has established himself in the hearts of his countrymen, who esteem in him one who has worthily served the cause of the public for over five decades. Nor does his connection with the Imperial government constitute all of his public service, for he has also done valuable work in the early years of the history of development as a member of the board of aldermen of New Westminster and as a member of the school board has furthered the cause of education, laying the foundation for the splendid system prevailing in his community.

In July, 1869, Mr. Turner was united in marriage to Mrs. Ann McColl, the widow of Sergeant William McColl, and formerly Miss Ann Baseley, a native of England. To this union were born three children: Frederick George, a real-estate man of Vancouver; Maudeline Hester, the wife of Herbert Appleby, of Burnaby; and Annie Helena, who married Joseph R. Grant, an attorney of New Westminster.

Mr. Turner is prominent in fraternal circles, being a member of Royal City Lodge, No. 3, I. O. O. F., of which he is a charter member and the oldest member at the present writing. He also belongs to the Ancient Order of United Workmen, being a member of Frazer Lodge, No. 3. His religious adherence is given to the Church of England. On February 15, 1912, Mr. Turner suffered an irreparable loss in the death of his wife, who after nearly forty-three years of a happy domestic life was called to her eternal rest. Not only has Mr. Turner been an interested witness of the changes that have marked the transformation of this region but he has also been a helpful and cooperant factor in bringing about the present prosperous conditions. He is highly respected and honored by all who know him, venerated as a pioneer and beloved on account of his many sterling qualities of mind and character.

JOHN W. WILSON.

John W. Wilson, a well known and important figure in insurance circles in Vancouver, was born in Montreal, Quebec, July 24, 1882, a son of James Wilson, a native of the province of Quebec, who is the sole owner of a large printing establishment of Montreal, conducted under the firm name of Mitchell & Wilson. He is still a resident of that city.

In the acquirement of his education John W. Wilson attended the public and high schools of Montreal, and after putting aside his text-books entered the business field as a clerk in Montreal, in 1899. He so continued until 1905, when he went to Winnipeg to become chief clerk in that city for the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company and the Liverpool-Manitoba Assurance Company. Six months later he was promoted to the position of special agent for that company. In 1907 he came to Vancouver as manager of the insurance department of B. B. Johnston, Howe & Company, continuing with them until the 1st of February, 1909, when he purchased the insurance department, which he has since conducted under his own name, with offices in the Winch building. Mr. Wilson now covers extended risks in fire, accident, employers' liability, bonding, plate glass, burglary, marine, automobile and life insurance, and in fact practically every risk to which human beings and their property are liable. He is resident agent for the Liverpool-Manitoba Assurance Company, the

Acadia Fire Insurance Company, the North Empire Fire Insurance Company, and the Western Canada Accident & Guarantee Insurance Company. He represents only well established and strictly reliable companies, and as the years have passed his clientage has steadily grown and the volume of business now transacted through his office is large.

In politics Mr. Wilson is independent, voting as his judgment dictates rather than according to party ties. For eighteen years he was a member of the Montreal Swimming Club, and in that connection won numerous medals and prizes. His fraternal relations are with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and the Knights of the Maccabees of the World, and his religious faith is that of the Presbyterian church. A young man, he has made continuous progress in business circles and upon the foundation of energy, enterprise and capability is building his success.

ERNEST HENRY BEAZLEY.

Ernest Henry Beazley, managing director at Vancouver for the Union Steamship Company, was born in Birkenhead, Cheshire, England, in 1876, a son of James Henry Beazley, a ship owner of Liverpool and a resident of Cheshire. In the public schools of England he pursued his education and afterward spent one year in Germany. He then returned to his native land and made his initial step in the business world. He was, as it were, "to the manner born," for throughout his life he had heard discussions on marine interests and when he started in business it was as an employe of the firm of Gracie, Beazley & Company, large ship owners of Liverpool, with whom he continued for several years. He then entered the firm of J. H. Wellsford & Company, Ltd., also ship owners of Liverpool, and for ten years was manager of their outside business. His increasing responsibilities and broadening experience gave him knowledge and ability that has constituted the basis of his later success. In August, 1911, he came to Vancouver as managing director of the Union Steamship Company, which owns the Boscowitz Steamship Company and which has other interests here. The Union operates ships to every point on the Pacific coast between Vancouver and the Alaskan border. On coming to the province Mr. Beazley made it his purpose to thoroughly acquaint himself with every feature of shipping interests along the Pacific and this, combined with his previous experience, well qualifies him for the responsible duties devolving upon him in his present connection which has won him recognition as one of the representative business men of the city. He is also Canadian agent for J. H. Wellsford & Company, of Liverpool, who have extensive interests on the coast. He serves at present as president of the Ship Owners Association of British Columbia.

In England, in April, 1911, Mr. Beazley was united in marriage to Miss Elsie Braithwaite, a native of Liverpool, and they have one son, Philip Henry. Their religious connection is with the Church of England and Mr. Beazley belongs to the Terminal City Club. He was captain of the 1st volunteer battalion of the Cheshire Regiment for seven years and this and other experiences of his life have been of a broadening character, making him a well informed, resourceful and capable man whose career has been marked by steady progress.

RT. REV. ALEXANDER MacDONALD.

Rt. Rev. Alexander MacDonald, bishop of Victoria, author, educator, orator and able propagandist, as well as one of the greatest individual forces in the spread of the Catholic religion on Vancouver and adjacent islands, was born in Inverness county, Cape Breton Island, February 18, 1858. He is a son of Finlay and



RT. REV. ALEXANDER MacDONALD

Catherine (Beaton) MacDonald, both natives of that island, the paternal and maternal grandparents having been born in Scotland.

Alexander MacDonald acquired his education in the common schools of his native county and later attended St. Francis Xavier's College at Antigonish, Nova Scotia. Subsequently he went to Rome, arriving in that city in 1879, and studied at the Propaganda College, where he took his course in philosophy and theology, pursuing his studies there for five years. On the 8th of March, 1884, the same year in which he took his degree, he was ordained to the Catholic priesthood in St. John Lateran church in Rome, by Cardinal Parocchi, and in the following July returned to Canada, settling in Nova Scotia, where he was appointed teacher of Latin and philosophy, at St. Francis Xavier College, serving in that capacity for nineteen years and gaining during that time a wide reputation for ability as an educator. In 1900 he was appointed vicar general of his diocese and three years later was given charge of St. Andrew's parish in Antigonish county, Nova Scotia. Over this congregation he presided until October 1, 1908, when he was appointed bishop of Victoria with jurisdiction over Vancouver and adjacent islands. In this high position his work has become more and more notable with the passing years and has been fruitful of great good to the cause of Catholicity, for Bishop MacDonald possesses talents which make his activities more than usually effective and which give his ability a more than ordinary scope. He reaches many people through his powerful sermons, for he is known as one of the most able pulpit orators in British Columbia and his field is still farther extended owing to the wide circulation of the excellent religious books of which he is the author. Among these may be mentioned: "The Symbol of the Apostles," a history of the Apostles' creed, which has attracted the attention and interest not only of the Catholic world but of the Protestant as well; "The Symbol in Sermons," a course of sermons on the creed; "The Sacrifice of the Mass"; "Religious Questions of the Day," a work in four volumes, treating on various subjects; "The Sacraments"; and "The Mercies of the Sacred Heart." He possesses a simple, direct and telling style and the faculty of making his message reach the hearts of the people as well as satisfy scholars and doctrinists. Bishop MacDonald is a man great in his simplicity, his unselfish spirit and his kindness of heart, qualities which are rarely found in men of this period, especially when combined with scholarly attainments and executive ability. They have endeared him greatly to his people, among whom he has accomplished so much consecrated work, and he holds their love in large measure as he does also the respect and confidence of people of all denominations.

S. G. CHURCHILL.

S. G. Churchill, who is now engaged in the real-estate business, has been a resident of Eburne for nearly twenty years, during which period he has been identified with various activities. He was born in Goodrich, Huron county, Ontario, on the 25th of September, 1867, and is a son of William and Elizabeth (Gibbons) Churchill. The father is now deceased.

The first sixteen years in the life of S. G. Churchill were largely devoted to the acquiring of an education in the public schools of Clinton, Ontario. He subsequently turned his attention to agricultural pursuits, assisting his father with the cultivation of the home farm from that period until 1890. In the latter year he left the parental roof and started out for himself, coming to British Columbia to pursue his career. He first located in Vancouver, whence he later came to Eburne, where he resumed farming. After following this vocation for a year he went into the cattle business, but three years later turned his attention to commercial activities. His energies were entirely concentrated upon the development of a general mercantile business until 1901, when he engaged in the canning business and became one of the incorporators and a director of the Greenwood Canning Company, so continuing for five years and then sold

out to the British Columbia Packers Association, following which he entered their employ. Three years later he resigned his position and went into the lumber business, in which he continued until 1908. In the latter year he withdrew from business and lived retired until 1910, when he became identified with the real-estate firm of J. W. Fairhall & Company, a connection lasting until July, 1913.

At Vancouver, in May, 1901, Mr. Churchill was united in marriage to Miss Eleanor Drenay, a daughter of George Drenay, and to them have been born three children, Evelyn, Lylas and William Harold.

Mr. Churchill is the only remaining charter member of Eburne Lodge, No. 34, I. O. O. F., in which he has passed through all of the chairs. He is also affiliated with the Independent Order of Foresters. His political support he accords to the conservative party, and for three years, 1909-10-11, he was a member of the Point Grey council. He was also chairman of the Board of Trade and chairman of the board of public works for two years. In January, 1912, he ran for the office of reeve of Point Grey, the street railway question forming the main plank in his platform, but he was defeated. However, he was nominated in 1913, and elected by a good majority, indicating that many who formerly opposed the improvements he advocated regretted the attitude they took in the matter, and realized that their adoption would have substantially forwarded the general welfare and interests of the community.

WILLIAM PRESCOTT OGILVIE.

William Prescott Ogilvie, engaged in the general practice of law in Vancouver, is one of the younger members of the bar of this city, but already his ability has gained him rank with able practitioners. Moreover, he is well known in business circles through his active connection with, or invested interest in, various corporations. He was born in Grenville, Quebec, March 9, 1878, and was but ten years of age when in 1888 he was brought to British Columbia by his parents, John and Mary Ogilvie, the former of Scotch and the latter of English lineage. His grandfather, Samuel Ogilvie, was the first settler of Grenville and the family was long connected with the pioneer development of that part of the province of Quebec.

William Prescott Ogilvie, following the removal of the family to the west, continued his education in the public and high schools of British Columbia and afterward took up the profession of teaching, which he followed for six years, or until 1900, when, desirous of improving his own education in order to enter upon other professional labors, he matriculated in McGill University at Montreal, in 1900, and was there graduated in 1904 with the degree of B. C. L. From 1906 until 1909 he studied law under Sir Charles Tupper and a number of other notable barristers, and in 1909 was called to the bar of British Columbia. He practiced alone for about a year and in 1910 entered into partnership with E. W. Brown under the firm style of Ogilvie & Brown. This connection still exists and they engage in general law practice, in which they have won a gratifying clientage. Mr. Ogilvie is well versed in all branches of the law and is a wide and discriminating student of his profession, and in the preparation of his cases displays the utmost care, so that he is well prepared for defense as well as for attack. In addition to his law practice he has various other business interests, being now president of the Muscovite Mica Company, president of the Royal Theater Company, and a director of the Great West Land Company and of the United Securities Company.

On the 8th of August, 1907, in Astoria, Oregon, Mr. Ogilvie was united in marriage to Miss Caroline Young. They are Presbyterians in religious faith and Mr. Ogilvie is a conservative in politics. In commercial and club circles he is well known, being a director of the Commercial Club and a member of the Van-

couver Athletic Club. He is also an ex-president of the Pacific Northwest Athletic Association, and was an active athlete until 1907, when he retired, being the recognized all-round champion of British Columbia. At the Pacific coast champion meet in 1907 he won five first prizes. He is still very fond of athletics and all outdoor sports and recognizes how important a part these play in maintaining a healthful development in the business man who must need spend hours at a time in concentrated effort along a single line of activity.

GEORGE KIDD.

George Kidd has been a resident of Vancouver for only a brief period, occupying the position of comptroller of the British Columbia Electric Railway Company, Limited. He was born in Sheffield, England, on March 9, 1874, and is a son of John W. and Thirza Elizabeth Kidd.

In the acquirement of his education George Kidd attended the grammar school of Lincoln, England, after leaving which he was articled to his father. Subsequently he went to London, England, where he entered the employ of Deloitte, Plender, Griffiths & Company, a well known firm of chartered accountants. His connection with them continued until 1907, when he was appointed secretary to the London Board of the British Columbia Electric Company, the headquarters of which are in London. He first saw Vancouver in 1910 when he came to the province on a visit. He then returned to London but the following year again visited Vancouver and, pleased with the western city and its prospects and desirous of remaining, he was appointed to his present position as comptroller for the British Columbia Electric Railway Company, Limited. As the years have passed on, since he started out in the business world, his progress has been continuous and he now occupies an enviable position in the business circles of his adopted city. He is a member of the English Institute of Chartered Accounts, as was his father before him.

On the 4th of April, 1900, Mr. Kidd was married to Miss Blanche Huthwaite, a daughter of Dr. Charles and Ann Huthwaite, the former a prominent physician of Nottingham, England.

HARRY P. LATHAM.

Since 1911 Harry P. Latham has been engaged in the real-estate, insurance and loan business in New Westminster, and, although he has been connected with this line but two years, has already built up an extensive and representative patronage, his trade connections continually increasing in importance and scope. He has long been in the service of the city, holding important positions with the municipal government, and in a public and private way his activities have proven of benefit to his community. Born in Toronto, Ontario, on June 17, 1877, he is a son of Peter and Elizabeth Latham, the former a native of Middlewich, Cheshire, England, and the latter of Dublin, Ireland. Their marriage took place in Toronto. The father was by occupation a landscape gardener and florist and was engaged in the floral business in Toronto. He was the landscape gardener who laid out the parliament grounds there and enjoyed a wide reputation as one of the foremost men in his profession. In 1881 he penetrated into the Saskatoon country with the Temperance Colony, being accompanied by his sons, of whom three were old enough to take up land. The government had at that time inaugurated a colonization policy and the wife was also allowed to take up one hundred and sixty acres, so that the family came into possession of five quarter sections at the time. The agricultural enterprise, however, was not successful, as their crops proved a failure, and after about six years of hard struggles and

labors the family left that country and came to New Westminster. Here the father engaged in his old business as florist and landscape gardener, being successful along that line. He was one of the organizers of the Royal Agricultural Society, in which he remained prominent until the time of his death. As a monument to his work can be seen today the grounds of Queens Park, which he laid out, and he also designed many of the gardens and parks surrounding the residences of the wealthy in Victoria and Vancouver. He died in 1912 but the mother is still living in the old home on Third avenue and Fourth street.

Harry P. Latham was reared under the parental roof and acquired his education in the Westminster public and high schools, graduating from the latter with the class of 1893. Upon leaving school he entered the service of the city as messenger boy and for seventeen years remained with the municipal government, climbing during that time from position to position until the former messenger boy had become city treasurer. In that capacity he did efficient work deserving of the highest commendation. In 1910 he severed his connection with the municipality and for the next following year acted as manager of the National Finance Company, but in 1911 engaged independently in the real-estate and insurance business. He formed a company on January 1, 1913, by admitting W. N. Clarke to partnership and buying out the business of A. W. McLeod, one of the oldest and best known real-estate and insurance concerns in British Columbia. Well acquainted with the realty valuation in the city and surrounding country, Mr. Latham has quickly become an important man in his professional circles, his business increasing by leaps and bounds under his able management.

In 1907 Mr. Latham was united in marriage to Miss Molly Fletcher, a daughter of S. A. Fletcher, who is a government agent and resides in New Westminster. To this union were born two children, Gerald E. A. and Marian.

Mr. and Mrs. Latham are devoted members of the Church of England, in the work of which they take an active and helpful interest. Fraternally he is connected with the Masons, being a member of Union Lodge, No. 9, A. F. & A. M., and the Royal Arch chapter. He is also a Knight Templar, belonging to Westminster Commandery, No. 56. In the Independent Order of Odd Fellows he holds membership with Amity Lodge, No. 27, of New Westminster. Knowing that the character of a man's recreation is almost as important as that of his work and that through periods of relaxation that even balance is maintained which is so necessary to success, he gives much attention to outdoor sports. In 1899 and 1900 he was a member of the Westminster lacrosse team, which won the world's championship in both years, and was with them on their eastern trip in 1900, when they returned undefeated. He is the proud owner of a gold watch which was presented by the citizens in 1899 and a charm which was given him in 1900. He still takes an active interest in the game, finding thereby rest after a day of hard work. He is interested in all projects undertaken to benefit the city and, while he is on the highroad to prosperity, never loses sight of public interests, readily championing every worthy enterprise and not sparing of time and money to promote the public welfare.

WILLIAM BAYLIS.

William Baylis is prominently connected with mercantile interests of Victoria as the proprietor of the Hollywood Grocery, a profitable enterprise which he founded and which by his energy and ability he built up to its present gratifying proportions. He was born in Bagington Hall, Warwickshire, England, December 8, 1862, the second of four sons in a family of seven children born to John and Sarah (Commander) Baylis, natives of that locality. The father followed the nursery business there until his death which occurred in 1900 when he was sixty-nine years of age. His wife survived him until 1904, dying at the age of sixty-nine.



WILLIAM BAYLIS

William Baylis acquired his education in the public schools of Wolverhampton, England, and after laying aside his books joined the Twentieth Hussars, serving for twelve years as a non-commissioned officer and retiring as sergeant major in September, 1889. In that year he came to Canada and located at Lake Dauphin, Manitoba, where he engaged in farming until 1896, when he moved to Winnipeg, becoming manager of the Manitoba Club. This position he retained until 1900 when he was made manager of the Canadian Pacific Railway Hotel at Moose Jaw, resigning this position in 1901 and moving to Victoria where he has since remained. Upon his arrival he became manager of the Badmington Club and he held this position until 1904 when he purchased the Queens Hotel, managing this until 1909. At this time he disposed of his interest in the enterprise and turned his attention to the grocery business, his establishment at the corner of Fairfield road and Lillian street being situated on a portion of ten acres which he had formerly operated as a poultry farm. Mr. Baylis is practically the founder of intensive poultry raising in this section and is a recognized authority upon this subject. For several years he lectured all over British Columbia at Farmers' Institutes as a representative of the provincial government and he edited the British Columbia Poultry Journal for a long period. His own farm has now been subdivided into high class residential lots but he has not by any means abandoned his interests in scientific poultry raising and is regarded as one of the most able authorities upon this subject in the province. A great deal of his attention is, however, given to the development of the Hollywood Grocery of which he is proprietor, and the business has constantly increased in volume and importance, its growth necessitating an enlargement of quarters from time to time.

In September, 1884, Mr. Baylis was united in marriage in Cork, Ireland, to Miss Theresa Willis, a daughter of John and Eleanor (Synan) Willis, natives of that locality where the father engaged in merchandising. The mother was a descendant of the Synans of Doneraile, whose ancestors date back to 1077 A. D. Mr. and Mrs. Baylis have three children: Frank, who is a partner in and acts as manager of his father's grocery business; Mary, who married Lieutenant J. H. Nankivell of the English Royal Navy; and Charles, a surveyor who makes his home in Victoria. The Baylis residence is called Adare Lodge and is an attractive and well improved home on Fairfield road.

Mr. Baylis is well known in social circles being a courteous and affable gentleman, fond of all kinds of outdoor sports such as hunting, fishing, boating and horseback riding. His sterling personal worth has gained him many friends in Victoria and his name is recognized and respected in business circles as a synonym for integrity and straightforward dealing.

A. ERNEST HENDERSON.

The rapid upbuilding of the west furnishes an excellent field to the architect, the contractor and those engaged in allied business affairs. In the first mentioned field of labor A. Ernest Henderson has gained recognition as one whose skill and ability have placed him far beyond the ranks of mediocrity until he now stands among the more successful few, practicing his profession as a partner in the firm of Grant, Henderson & Cook. He was born in Orangeville, Ontario, July 13, 1873, and is a son of Rev. Canon and Martha (Taylor) Henderson, both of whom are natives of Ontario. The father was for forty years rector of the parish of Orangeville but is now living retired and makes his home in Toronto.

Mr. Henderson was educated at Trinity College at Port Hope, and studied architecture in both Toronto and Buffalo, New York, later spending some time abroad. He afterward went to Montreal where he followed his profession for a year and a half in the employ of others and in 1898 came to British Columbia, where he entered the employ of the well known architect G. W. Grant in connection with work that was being conducted at New Westminster. He after-

ward started out independently, practicing his profession at that place for two years. In 1903 his former employer, Mr. Grant, admitted him to a partnership under the firm style of Grant & Henderson, which connection has since been maintained. In 1912 they were joined by H. T. Cook, the third partner being taken in because of their growing business, and the firm name is now Grant, Henderson & Cook. The time of all three is fully occupied with the management and control of a business which is constantly growing in volume and importance. Like his partners Mr. Henderson is acquainted with every phase of the profession and various fine structures, including public and private buildings of Vancouver, stand in evidence of his knowledge and skill as an architect.

In October, 1905, in Vancouver, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Henderson and Miss Mildred Pentreath, a daughter of the late Ven. Archdeacon Pentreath. They have three children, Aileen Vivian Constance, Isobel Martha and Eleanor Mabel. Mr. Henderson is a member of Acacia Lodge, A. F. & A. M., and also the Scottish Rite. A believer in the doctrines of the Church of England, he has his membership in St. Paul's. In politics he is a conservative and while taking an active interest in political questions is not a worker in party ranks nor does he seek the honors and emoluments of office. On the contrary he feels that his time is sufficiently occupied by his growing business cares and his ambition is rather in the path of his profession than in the line of office holding. Recognizing the eternal principle that industry wins, he has made that the foundation upon which he is building his success and well earned reputation.

JOHN DOUGLAS MATHER.

Among the well known representatives of brokerage interests in Vancouver is John Douglas Mather, who has been engaged in his present line of business since the 1st of January, 1909, being a partner in the corporation of Mather & Noble, Ltd. He was born in Ottawa, April 18, 1882, his parents being Robert Addison and Maud (Cameron) Mather. The father, a native of Montrose, Scotland, is now prominent in business circles of Vancouver, being president of the firm of Mather & Noble, Ltd.

John D. Mather was a pupil in the schools of Kenora, Ontario, and afterward entered the employ of the Bank of Ottawa in the city of Ottawa in a clerical position. His ability and fidelity soon won recognition and he was rapidly promoted through various grades until he became accountant in the Regina branch of the bank. He resigned from that position to become associated with G. W. Murray, Ltd., of Winnipeg, and there remained until the latter part of 1907, when he came to Vancouver to accept the position of secretary of the Dominion Trust Company. In that position he remained until January 1, 1909, when he resigned to enter upon his present business connections. In association with his father, Robert A. Mather, and J. Fred Noble he formed the corporation of Mather & Noble, Ltd., of which he became a director, so continuing to the present time. The firm are financial agents and real-estate and stock brokers, occupying a large suite of rooms in the Bank of Ottawa building. They conduct an extensive business, being now accorded a large and growing clientage, and Mr. Mather, although one of the young men of Vancouver, is recognized as one of the representative business men—energetic, determined and persistent. What he undertakes he carries forward to successful completion and, making wise use of his opportunities, he has gained for himself a well deserved reputation as a factor in the financial circles of Vancouver. He is also a member of the Vancouver Stock Exchange.

On the 2d of September, 1908, Mr. Mather was united in marriage, in Winnipeg, Ontario, to Miss Beatrice Champion, a daughter of H. T. Champion, of Winnipeg, and they have two children, Mary Evelyn and Robert Addison. The parents belong to St. John's Presbyterian church. Mr. Mather holds mem-



JOHN D. MATHER

bership in Western Gate Lodge, No. 48, F. & A. M., and also in the Vancouver Club. He is a typical young man of the west, possessing energy and enterprise which have been the dominant factors in the upbuilding of this section of the country, and is imbued with that unconquerable spirit which knows no such word as fail and which finds in difficulties and obstacles incentive for renewed efforts, resulting in successful accomplishment.

DAVID MCGREGOR ROGERS.

David McGregor Rogers, a well known barrister and solicitor of Victoria, also occupies a prominent place in business circles as managing director of the firm of Rogers & Co., Limited, real-estate, insurance and financial agents, with offices in the Times building. His birth occurred in Peterboro, Ontario, Canada, on the 4th of May, 1874, his parents being Henry Cassidy and Maria (Burritt) Rogers, likewise natives of Ontario, Canada. The family is of Scotch-English origin. The first members of the family to emigrate to America came from Ireland and settled in the English colony of New Hampshire in 1740. David McGregor Rogers, the paternal great-grandfather of our subject, was born in Vermont in 1772 and came to Upper Canada with the United Empire Loyalists in 1784. In 1796 he was elected to represent Prince Edward county in the legislature. In 1800 he was reelected for the same county and during three succeeding parliaments was returned for the county of Northumberland, to which he had removed. He declined to be a candidate in 1816 but was elected in 1820 and would again have been the successful candidate in 1824, had he not died while the election was in progress. During the war of 1812-14 he was actively engaged as a commissariat officer, his place being one of the principal depots between Kingston and Toronto. James G. Rogers, the paternal grandfather of Mr. Rogers of this review, was a native of Brighton, Ontario, and had a long and interesting military career. In 1833 he assumed command of Northumberland Troop of Volunteer Cavalry, remaining at its head for a period of twenty years. During the rebellion of 1837-8 his cavalry was engaged in active service. His demise occurred in November, 1874. His son, Henry Cassidy Rogers, was appointed postmaster at Peterboro in 1871 and held that office for forty years. At the age of sixteen he joined the Peterboro Rifle Company and during the Fenian raids in 1866 was in command of that corps on the frontier. In 1872 he organized and took command of the First Peterboro Troop of Cavalry, which now forms C Troop of the Third Prince of Wales Canadian Dragoons. He was married in 1863 and became the father of seven children, five sons and two daughters, our subject being the second youngest of the sons.

David McGregor Rogers, whose name introduces this review, received his earlier education in the public schools of Peterboro and the collegiate institute at that place. In January, 1888, he entered Trinity College School of Port Hope, Ontario, and was graduated from that institution in June, 1892. In October, 1893, he became a student in Trinity University of Toronto, which conferred upon him the degree of B. A. in 1897 and that of M. A. in 1904. Believing that the west offered better opportunities, he came to British Columbia in 1897 and located in Victoria, where he entered the office of McPhillips, Wootton & Barnard, solicitors. He remained with that firm until June, 1901, at which time he was called to the bar and immediately began the practice of his profession in partnership with F. T. Cornwall, under the name of Cornwall & Rogers, with offices in the Law Chambers in Victoria. This partnership was terminated in 1903, Mr. Rogers continuing practice alone in the same offices until 1904, when he became associated with G. H. Barnard under the firm name of Barnard & Rogers. He retired from general practice in 1906 but continued doing legal work for various corporations until 1911. From 1901 until 1912 he was a member of the examining board of the Law Society of British Columbia, resigning in the

latter year. During the period in which he was engaged in actual practice he acted as solicitor for different banks and many of the larger concerns of Victoria. In 1911 he entered the real-estate and insurance business by negotiating the sale of the extensive tract of land now known as "Uplands" and comprising about four hundred and sixty-five acres, to a French syndicate operating under the name of Uplands, Limited. Mr. Rogers, who is chairman of the board of directors of Uplands, Limited, devotes the greater part of his time to the management and development of this place, which is conceded to be the most beautiful piece of suburban natural park property and the most attractively and effectively designed residential district to be found in any city of the Pacific northwest, having been designed by John C. Olmsted, the famous landscapist of Brookline, Massachusetts, and regarded as one of his noteworthy masterpieces. Although he gives most of his attention to his real-estate, and especially Uplands, Mr. Rogers continues his membership of the legal profession, accepting no cases in court, however, and declining general practice. He was formerly solicitor for The International Coal & Coke Company, Limited, and served as vice president and as a director of this concern. He likewise acted as solicitor and a director of The Hastings Shingle Manufacturing Company, Limited, the British-American Trust Company, Limited, and the Canada Western Chartered Corporation. His splendid business ability and keen discernment are also manifest in the discharge of his important duties as managing director of the firm of Rogers & Co., Limited, real-estate, insurance and financial agents.

On the 20th of July, 1904, at Tacoma, Washington, Mr. Rogers was joined in wedlock to Miss Mary Ferriss, her parents being John M. and Maria Ferriss, the former a native of New York. In politics Mr. Rogers is a conservative, having served as secretary of the Conservative Association in 1901-2 and as a member of its executive committee for several years. He holds membership relations with the Union Club of Victoria, the Pacific Club of Victoria, the Victoria Golf Club, the Victoria Cricket Club, the Royal Victoria Yacht Club, and the British Columbia Hockey League, being the founder and a former secretary of the last named. He likewise belongs to the Victoria Tennis Club and the Progressive Club, while his religious faith is that of the Anglican church. Mr. Rogers enjoys an enviable reputation among his professional brethren and business associates and is widely recognized as a public-spirited and enterprising citizen, his efforts having been an important factor in the promotion of Victoria's welfare and progress.

HON. MONTAGUE WILLIAM TYRWHITT-DRAKE.

One of the most memorable figures in the political, professional and general public life of the province of British Columbia was Hon. Montague William Tyrwhitt-Drake, who came to the province in 1859, and who from that time until his death left the impress of his ability upon provincial history. He was for many years connected with official life as a member of the legislature and in other capacities, proving himself a capable, progressive and far-sighted statesman. In the profession of law he gained a position of eminence among the leading barristers of the province and his work in this field he also made the basis of public service through the successful conduct of a great deal of important government litigation. He was raised to the bench of the supreme court in 1889, serving capably and conscientiously until 1904.

Judge Tyrwhitt-Drake was born at Kings Walden, Hertfordshire, England, January 20, 1830, and was the second son of the Rev. George Tyrwhitt-Drake, a representative of an old country family of Shardeloes, Buckinghamshire, but descended originally from a brother of Sir Francis Drake, the famous seaman of the days of Queen Elizabeth.

Hon. Montague Tyrwhitt-Drake acquired his education in Charterhouse school, London, and was subsequently admitted as a solicitor in England in 1851. Eight



HON. MONTAGUE WILLIAM TYRWHITT-DRAKE

years later he came to British Columbia, making the journey by way of the isthmus of Panama and arriving as a pioneer in the province in 1859. For a short time he tried placer mining in the Cariboo country, but, meeting with little success, he came to Victoria and resumed the practice of his profession, in which each year brought him increasing prominence. He was for two years in partnership with Attorney General Carey, and from the beginning of his career was connected with notable litigation. His ability in law brought him prominently before the people of Victoria and he soon became very active in public affairs, serving from 1868 to 1870 as a member of the legislative council for the city. Two years later he became a member of the board of education and in 1877 was elected mayor of the city, his administration being still remembered on account of the constructive, businesslike and progressive policy by which it was characterized. In 1873 Judge Tyrwhitt-Drake was made a member of the British Columbia bar and ten years later was made queen's counsel. In the same year he represented Victoria as a member of the legislative assembly, holding his seat in that body until 1886 and serving from 1883 to 1884 as president of the executive council. During all of this time his prominence in law had kept pace with his advancement in public life. He was known as a strong, able and forceful practitioner, learned in his profession, practical in the application of his knowledge and possessed of incisive, keen and analytical powers of mind. His practice reached extensive proportions, connecting him with a number of important cases, and in 1887 he was employed by the Dominion government as its counsel in the matter of the first seizure of the Canadian sealing schooners. He laid out the lines on which the case should be fought and these were followed throughout the controversy, the report of the arbitration committee at Paris sustaining the Canadian representatives. Judge Tyrwhitt-Drake was elevated to the bench of the supreme court of British Columbia in 1889, retiring in 1904 after an honorable and worthy judicial career.

In 1862 Judge Tyrwhitt-Drake was united in marriage to Miss Joanna Tolmie, a daughter of James Tolmie, of Ardersier, Scotland. Mrs. Tyrwhitt-Drake passed away in 1901 and is survived by four daughters and a son, the latter, Brian H. Tyrwhitt-Drake, being registrar of the supreme court. A more extended mention of his career appears on another page in this work. Judge Montague Tyrwhitt-Drake died in Victoria April 19, 1908, his death marking the passing of one of British Columbia's most honored pioneer citizens and a man whose career forms an important chapter in the legislative, judicial and professional history of the province.

H. J. BUTTERFIELD.

One of the important wholesale establishments of New Westminster is that of H. J. Butterfield, wholesale dealer in fish. He was born in the Hawaiian islands while his parents were on a trip to Honolulu, on September 5, 1874, and is a son of James T. and Jessie (Holt) Butterfield, the father a native of Maine and the mother of Nova Scotia. In 1856 the father went to California, locating in Nevada county, where for a number of years he was engaged in mining but subsequently became connected with the sheep and goat industry, importing into California the first Angora goats ever brought into that state. He later introduced that breed also into Oregon and Washington. He was married in San Francisco, where the parents of his bride, Samuel and Caroline Holt, were then living. Subsequently, however, Mr. and Mrs. Holt moved to British Columbia to make it their home, locating in New Westminster, where the grandfather of our subject is still living, the grandmother having passed away on February 22, 1913. James T. Butterfield, the father, moved with his family from San Jose, California, where he was then living, to British Columbia in 1888, locating in New Westminster, where he still makes his home, although he spends the winter months in California.

H. J. Butterfield was reared at home, acquiring his education in the public and private schools and the San Jose Academy of that city. Discontinuing his

lessons, he subsequently, in 1893, engaged in fruit culture and the nursery business, with which he was successfully identified for about eight years before he came in 1901 to British Columbia, locating in New Westminster. He has since that time engaged in the wholesale fish business and has an extensive trade, supplying the markets in Alberta and Saskatchewan, also Vancouver and Victoria. His business ability leads him continually to increase his trade connections and the business is growing from year to year, his annual returns increasing in a most gratifying manner.

On December 24, 1897, Mr. Butterfield was married to Miss Lillian Stillwagon, of Flushing, Long Island, and to this union were born seven children, Lilly I., Hope J., Chester C., Theodore, Wesley, Pearl and Ammon. Both Mr. and Mrs. Butterfield are members of the Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ Latter Day Saints and his political affiliations are with the liberal party. Commercial life in New Westminster has distinctly profited by the arrival of Mr. Butterfield, who not only has promoted his own interests since locating here but has proven a factor in general commercial expansion. A man of wide outlook and shrewd judgment, he is continually improving his opportunities and by taking care of advantages as they have come in his way has attained to a prominent and substantial position.

CAPTAIN M. NEELIN GARLAND.

Captain M. Neelin Garland, of Vancouver, has various business interests, in the management and control of which he displays sound judgment and unfaltering perseverance. He was born in Carleton county, Ontario, and is a son of Edward and Mary Ann (Neelin) Garland, the former a native of Surrey, England, and the latter of the north of Ireland. In early life they became residents of Carleton county, Ontario, where they were among the pioneer settlers and lived there throughout their remaining days. Carleton county has nearly always been represented in the Dominion parliament by some member of this family, and, there is a most creditable public record associated with the family name.

After attending the public schools Captain M. Neelin Garland continued his education at Belleville College in Belleville, Ontario, from which he was graduated. He was engaged in mining in Ontario until 1894, when he came to British Columbia. He mined on the Fraser river from 1894 to 1898, when he went to the Yukon on his own initiative and there staked what was known as the Bed Rock flume concession. The following year he was appointed superintendent of the British American Corporation and located and opened their copper properties at White Horse, Yukon Territory. His experiences were those which usually came in connection with mine development and brought him intimate knowledge of that great department of industry. He resigned in 1900 and retired to Vancouver, since which time he has been engaged in the timber and lumber business and has assisted in organizing several successful ventures. He is managing director of the Nimkish Lake Logging Company, Limited, being also largely interested in British Columbia farm lands, in which he made extensive investments. Whatever success is his is attributable entirely to his own labors, as he early recognized the truth that there is no royal road to wealth and that there is no excellence without effort. Thus it was that he bent his energies to accomplishment of the tasks assigned him, and with the passing years has advanced step by step to the goal of prosperity. His investments in business affairs cover a wide scope and he is connected with many important business projects. Varied are the interests which have claimed his attention, having to do with business affairs, the duties of citizenship and public obligations. His support of any movement has ever been prompted by a conscientious belief in its advisability and he attacks everything in which he is interested with a contagious enthusiasm.

Captain Garland served with the Princess Louise Dragoon Guards at Ottawa and won the rank of captain in C School, Toronto, his commission dating from the



CAPTAIN M. NEELIN GARLAND

31st of October, 1889. He votes the conservative ticket and is keenly interested in Dominion and provincial politics. Every measure that goes to the upbuilding or development of the country, and particularly British Columbia, is sure of his earnest and hearty support. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and also belongs to the Vancouver Club; the Jericho Country Club; the Royal Vancouver Yacht Club, and the Canadian Military Institute, at Toronto. His religious faith is that of the Anglican church.

Captain Garland was married in 1909 to Miss Mary Agnes Lyons, only daughter of John R. Lyons, J. P., of Rochdale, Lancashire, England.

FRANK ALEXIS PATRICK.

An eminent philosopher has said that few men recognize the fact that playing well is only of secondary importance to working well—that relaxation and entertainment maintain in nature an even balance to business activity. There is in all Vancouver no more attractive place of recreation than the Arena, of which Frank Alexis Patrick is manager. Well defined plans, carefully executed, notable business ability and discernment combined with systematic management have been the features which have made this the splendid institution which it is today. Its existence is due to the Patrick family with the subject of this review as one of the promoters and directors. He is yet a young man, his birth having occurred in Ottawa, Ontario, December 21, 1885, his parents being Joseph and Grace (Nelson) Patrick. The father was a son of Thomas Patrick, who came from County Tyrone, Ireland, and settled in one of the eastern townships of Quebec, his home being near Sherbrooke, where he engaged in farming. His son Joseph Patrick was reared there upon the homestead farm and after reaching manhood engaged in the timber business in Quebec, with headquarters and residence in Montreal. His business grew to extensive proportions and he carried on his operations in Quebec until 1906, when he acquired large timber limits in British Columbia and removed to Nelson. There he continued in the timber and lumber business under the name of the Patrick Lumber Company until 1911, when he disposed of his interests to the British Canadian Lumber Corporation and retired from active commercial pursuits. He then removed to Victoria where he now resides, enjoying the fruits of his former labor in a well earned and well merited rest, his activities in former years being productive of a handsome competence that now supplies him with all of the comforts of life. He married Grace Nelson, a daughter of R. V. Nelson, a well known and prominent railroad contractor of Ontario and the maritime provinces.

In the pursuit of his education Frank A. Patrick attended the grammar and high schools of Montreal and McGill University in that city, from which institution he was graduated in 1908 with the degree of B. A. Following his graduation he joined his father at Nelson, British Columbia, and became associated with him in the timber and lumber business as superintendent of the Patrick Lumber Company. He continued to act in that capacity until the business was sold in 1911, when he came to Vancouver and organized the Vancouver Arena Company, Ltd., of which he became managing director and so continues. In this undertaking he is associated with his father and brother Lester. The company erected the Vancouver Arena, one of the largest, finest and most imposing of its kind in the world, constructed at a cost of more than three hundred thousand dollars. It contains an artificial ice rink with an ice surface eighty-five feet wide by two hundred and ten feet in length and having a seating capacity for ten thousand, five hundred people. This artificial ice rink was the first to be built in Canada and is the finest on the American continent. The Arena contains the most up-to-date refrigerating plant in the country from the viewpoint of furnishing ice surfaces for skating purposes, hockey and curling, as well as ice for domestic consumption. The ice for the rink is manufactured by the gravity

brine system, a process invented and patented by Mr. Patrick. Unlike other systems there are no series of coils, but all the pipes, which are operated independently, are fed by one large pipe, which in turn is absolutely controlled. The ice so manufactured has proven to be superior to natural ice for skating purposes. In the basement of the building provision is made for the curlers, where there are four fine sheets of ice. For a building of such great size its seating capacity is so arranged as to afford the spectators a perfect view of the entire ice surface from any point of the building. The lighting system is superior to that of any ice skating rink in the country. The building contains four entrances and fourteen exits and can be emptied in three minutes, even when full to its capacity. The primary object of the Arena is to provide a rink in which to stage the game of hockey, the great Canadian winter sport. The rink was opened for skating on the 20th of December, 1911, and soon afterward the hockey season was inaugurated with three teams, representing Vancouver, New Westminster and Victoria, comprising the Pacific Hockey Association. The games have attracted great public interest during the two seasons in which the league has been active and have been liberally patronized. Mr. Patrick is a fine hockey player and occupies the point position on the Vancouver team as well as being manager of the team. He is a splendid athlete in many directions and is a champion of all kinds of athletics and of manly outdoor sports. During the summer months the Vancouver Arena is used for the purpose of holding shows of various kinds and for all attractions requiring a large seating capacity, while the basement is utilized for the manufacture of artificial ice for domestic use and for cold storage purposes. The Patricks, father and sons, also built and own the Victoria Arena, erected on the same lines as the Vancouver rink but with only half the seating capacity. The Victoria rink is under the management of Lester Patrick, while the father is only financially interested in the business.

Frank A. Patrick is a liberal in politics but not an active party worker. He belongs to the University and Canadian Clubs and to the Methodist church. His has been an active and well spent life, his labors reaching achievement in well earned success. That he possesses splendid business ability is evidenced in the establishment and control of the mammoth rink of which he is in charge and which meets a need for public entertainment that makes it a valuable adjunct to Vancouver.

VICTOR ALEXANDER GEORGE ELIOT.

Victor Alexander George Eliot is managing director at Victoria of the Western Dominion Land & Investment Company, Limited, in which connection he is doing much as a city builder and developer of property. A young man imbued with the progressive spirit of the west, he is taking an active part in the work of general improvement and advancement, and with him each year chronicles successful achievement. He was born in London, England, June 2, 1884, a son of Philip Eliot, who was dean of Windsor and chaplain to the late Queen Victoria, to the late King Edward and now to King George. The mother, Mary Emma Eliot, who died in October, 1901, was a daughter of the fifth Baron Rivers and was maid of honor to Queen Victoria.

Victor A. G. Eliot pursued his education in Marlborough College of England from 1898 until 1902 and then became a student at Trinity College, Oxford, where he spent two years. He made his initial step in the business circles of the northwest as a clerk in the Bank of Montreal at Victoria and afterward occupied a clerical position with the British American Trust Company, Limited, in that city. He turned his attention to the brokerage business as senior partner in the firm of Eliot & Bronley, of Victoria, and afterward became a partner in the firm of Bevan, Gore & Eliot, which is affiliated with the Western Dominion Land & Investment Company. He is now managing director of the latter and



VICTOR A. G. ELIOT

also a director of the British Investments, Limited. The Western Dominion Land & Investment Company, Limited, is interested in three hundred acres of land on Tod Inlet, on the south side of the Saanich peninsula, about eleven miles from Victoria. This property is being subdivided into small blocks suitable for settlers who intend to engage in market gardening or mixed farming. The company also handles a considerable amount of English capital for investment in mortgages, agreements of sale, real estate and industrial concerns. They hold seats on the Victoria, Vancouver and Spokane stock exchanges and are in close touch with the real-estate and money market of the province. The main office of the company is located in Vancouver, under the management of C. H. Gore, while the Victoria office is under the management of Victor A. G. Eliot. The company's London address is 11 Haymarket and the office in the metropolis is in charge of Gerald C. Torrens, while a branch office is located at Sidney, on Vancouver island, and is in charge of Mr. Oldfield, at which point he is handling a large tract of land that has been subdivided into business and residential lots, known as the Brethour subdivision. A portion of this is industrial property, having water frontage facilities, and the remainder is high class residential property, all being handled on the easy payment plan. The company has also acquired large interests in the Bulkeley Valley and Fort George districts, which they are subdividing into small blocks suitable for gardening and mixed farming. The company also has large holdings of inside business property in Victoria and Vancouver. Their efforts have been a most important factor in the upbuilding of the town of Sidney, which has been termed "the town with a future." It is fast becoming a great manufacturing and industrial center. Another notable work which is being accomplished by the Western Dominion Land & Investment Company, Limited, is the development of Brentwood, an attractive residential suburb situated on the British Columbia electric line, within eleven miles of the center of Victoria. With its splendid water front and rolling ground, it offers excellent advantages to builders of beautiful homes who desire an ideal climate as well as building sites. In all of his work in connection with the company Mr. Eliot manifests a most progressive spirit and his labors have been an important element in the success of the corporation with which he is connected.

Mr. Eliot was united in marriage to Miss Grace Edith Langley, a daughter of Walter Langley, of Basque Ranche, Ashcroft, British Columbia. Their marriage was celebrated in London, England, May 6, 1907. They are members of the Church of England and Mr. Eliot gives his political allegiance to the conservative party but is not an active party worker. He is a member of the Board of Trade and is interested in every movement not only for the benefit and upbuilding of Victoria but of the entire province. The social activities of his life feature largely in connection with the Union Club, the Victoria Golf Club, the Victoria Lawn Tennis Club and the Cowichan Country Club.

FRED ALLEN.

Among the men who from pioneer times have taken a prominent part in business affairs in Vancouver and who, in ably advancing their own interests, have become forces in general development is numbered Fred Allen, a feed merchant on Water street. The years have brought him wealth, business prominence and a place among the representative men of the city where he is now living in practical retirement although still supervising the management of his store. He was born November 20, 1861, at Charfield, Gloucestershire, England, and is a son of George and Ann Allen, the former for many years active as a shoemaker. Both have passed away.

Fred Allen is in all essential respects a self-made man, for at the early age of nine years he was obliged to leave the public schools of his native city and begin earning his own livelihood. He worked first in his father's shoe shop,

where he continued for seven years, after which he obtained a clerical position in a grocery store in the Birmingham district. Resigning this and leaving his native country, he emigrated to Canada, settling first in Toronto, Ontario, where he followed railroading, working in various positions for about five years thereafter. In 1884 he came to British Columbia and after a short stay in Victoria moved to Yale, where he was employed by J. B. Lovell in a general store for about three years. In the fall of 1887, after the Vancouver fire, he came to this city, where he is now numbered among the early settlers. For three years he worked in a feed store conducted by H. Arkell and then established himself in this line, his place of business being the old Methodist church on Water street, now one of the landmarks of the city. For twenty-two years he has conducted his store in that locality and during all of that time has not been absent from the store for two weeks. In the interval his business has developed and expanded into one of the largest of its kind in the city and he himself has taken his place among the substantial merchants and progressive business men. From time to time he has invested judiciously in city property and the rise in land values has brought him an independent income upon which he is living practically retired.

Mr. Allen married Miss Mary McLeod, a daughter of George and Mary McLeod, of Prince Edward Island, both of whom have passed away. Mr. and Mrs. Allen have three children, Percy, Gordon and Muriel, all of whom are attending school. Mr. Allen is independent in his political views. He belongs to the Pioneer Association of Vancouver as one of the early settlers in the city which at the time of his arrival was a small village whose business district centered about his store. He has witnessed its development into one of the most important cities on the Pacific coast and has seen its institutions founded and its business relations extended, bearing to the best of his ability and opportunities an active and honorable part in the work of progress and advancement. His present period of leisure is well deserved, rewarding many years of untiring industry and well directed labor in the past.

RUSSELL SMITHER.

For thirty-five years Russell Smither has lived upon his farm at New Westminster, and his activities have been a force in the general development and progress as well as in the attainment of individual success. At the present writing he is living retired, enjoying the fruits of his earnest and intelligently directed effort in former years. He is numbered among the honored pioneer settlers of British Columbia but is a native of England, his birth having occurred in London on the 28th of February, 1846, his parents being John and Emma Smither, both of whom have passed away. The father's business was that of car man and agent.

Russell Smither was educated mainly in The City of London School at Cheapside and when sixteen years of age was apprenticed to a contractor and builder, with whom he served for five years. About this time he attained his majority and leaving England in 1867, he crossed the Atlantic to the United States, working for two years thereafter at the carpenter's trade in connection with a railroad in Illinois. Subsequently he went to Franklin county, Kansas, where he purchased two hundred and forty acres of land and there carried on general farming for six years, but owing to the grasshopper scourge and drouth he determined to make a change and in 1875 went to San Francisco, California, where for nearly three years he was employed at his trade in connection with the building of the Palace and Baldwin Hotels.

In September, 1877, Mr. Smither came to British Columbia and has since been a resident of New Westminster. He was among the first to homestead one hundred and sixty acres on the Hall's Prairie road, but on account of the



RUSSELL SMITHER

bad condition of the roads, the difficulty of clearing the land and lack of means he afterward sold that property. In those days a row boat was the only ferry and was quite sufficient for the few who then crossed the river. For many years Mr. Smither worked for the firm of John Hendry, McNair & Company, afterward called the Royal City Planing Mills Company, his long continuance in their service indicating clearly his fidelity and capability. In 1879 he purchased seven acres of land on the north arm on the Fraser river, for which he paid one hundred and seventy-five dollars and on which the taxes for a number of years were only fifty cents. After clearing this land he planted an orchard and also began raising chickens, meeting with considerable success in that undertaking.

Upon the tract he established his home and in 1883 he wedded Mary K. Holt, a daughter of S. F. and Caroline Holt, natives of Nova Scotia, who came to British Columbia in 1877. They have become the parents of five children: Emma M., now the wife of W. M. Kerr; William F.; John S.; Cara H. and Russell H.

Fraternally Mr. Smither is connected with the Masonic fraternity and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He belongs to the Church of England and in politics votes independently, placing the general good above partisanship. In 1892 he was elected and served as alderman of the city council and in 1893 filled the position of school trustee. He has always been greatly interested in gardening and music and has found therein recreation and pleasure. He is now practically living retired, enjoying the rest which crowns earnest, persistent and honorable effort.

WILLIAM WALMSLEY.

Since 1911 William Walmsley has efficiently filled the important position of assistant sanitary inspector in New Westminster, doing work which largely results in the betterment of sanitary conditions in the city and which is a factor in the prevention of disease and epidemics. He was born in County Fermanagh, Ireland, in 1868 and is a son of Edward and Mary J. (Sheridan) Walmsley, natives of that county, who came to Canada in 1885, locating in Ottawa. In 1891 they crossed the continent to New Westminster, British Columbia, where the mother still lives, the father having passed away. During the greater part of his active life he was engaged as a stationary engineer and was highly esteemed and respected in the communities in which he made his home.

William Walmsley was reared under the parental roof, remaining in his native island until he was seventeen years of age, when he removed with his parents to Canada. He was educated in the common schools and upon discontinuing his lessons served an apprenticeship at the blacksmith's trade in Ottawa, working at his trade as a journeyman before coming to New Westminster. Arriving here in 1891, he remained but a year, proceeding in 1892 to the Kootenay country, engaging in the hotel business and operating an establishment of that kind in Kaslo for four years, subsequent to which period he continued in the same line in Whitewater for six years and in Sandon for one year. He then returned to New Westminster, turning his attention to agricultural pursuits for the next three years and giving his time to contracting for the next two years, doing work for the Emerson Lumber Company. His next position was as conductor for the British Columbia Electric Company, in which relationship he remained for two years, but in 1911 he was made assistant sanitary inspector of the city of New Westminster. He gives his undivided attention to this important work, promoting health conditions in every possible way. The position is an important one, as it directly affects the people, and Mr. Walmsley conscientiously recognizes the seriousness of his duties, which he fulfills with the greatest punctiliousness and faithfulness.

Mr. Walmsley married Miss Mary Tappan, of Manitoba, and to them were born three children, Arthur William, Elva Gladys and George Laverne. His political allegiance is given to the conservative party and, although he keeps well informed upon all questions of the day, he takes no active part in the public life of the city or province, his important duties precluding activity along other lines. He is well known and popular in New Westminster and to a large extent enjoys the confidence and good-will of the populace, who not only esteem him as an efficient public official but also as a man who is distinguished for many high qualities of mind and character.

ALBERT EDWARD PLANTA.

Among the public-spirited citizens of Nanaimo to whose energy and enterprise must be attributed the excellent progress and stable development of the city is numbered Albert Edward Planta. For many years he has been ranked among the foremost business men of the town, the interests of which he has most ably served by his efficient discharge of various official duties, ranking from a member of the school board to that of mayor. He is a native of South Australia, his birth having occurred at Adelaide on the 11th of September, 1868, and his parents being Joseph Phrys and Margaret (Stacy) Planta. The father came to British Columbia in 1870, locating in New Westminster, where he engaged in teaching school. Among his pupils were many who have since figured prominently in the public and official life of British Columbia, including such men as the Honorable Sir Richard McBride, premier, and Judge McInnis. Later he was appointed to the faculty of the collegiate school at Victoria, where he remained for several years, removing from there to Nanaimo. Here he became associated with the Vancouver Coal Company, being identified with this enterprise until appointed to the office of stipendiary magistrate, in which capacity he served until his death, in 1904. The mother is also deceased, her demise having occurred in 1906.

Albert Edward Planta, who with his mother and other members of the family moved to British Columbia in 1879, was eleven years of age when brought to the province and acquired his education in the public schools of Nanaimo. Having early decided upon a commercial career, he terminated his student days at the age of fifteen and obtained a position in a drug store. At the expiration of an apprenticeship of two years, he entered the employ of Dr. Cluness, the colliery surgeon of Nanaimo. He entered upon the duties of the latter position some three years prior to the doctor's death, following which he identified himself with insurance and real-estate interests of the city. This proved to be a very profitable venture and he became the head of a large and thriving business which he successfully conducted until 1911, when he sold his interests to the Dominion Trust Company, of which he is manager. He has been entrusted with the handling of extensive property interests and has negotiated many of the most important transfers effected of recent years. His long connection with the business has made him not only thoroughly familiar with local realty interests and property values but he is widely informed on northwestern lands generally, his opinion in this particular field being regarded as that of an authority.

On the 3d of June, 1890, Mr. Planta was united in marriage to Miss Amy Gordon, a daughter of the late Hon. D. W. Gordon, M. P., and Emma (Webb) Gordon. Of this marriage have been born four children: Edward S. L., a civil engineer in the survey corps of the Western Fuel Company; and Clive M., Albert Murray and Robin, all yet at home.

The family hold membership in the Church of England, and fraternally Mr. Planta is a member of the Knights of Pythias, Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Foresters. Politically he is a conservative and takes an active interest in all public affairs, particularly those of a local nature. He first became



ALBERT E. PLANTA

identified with public life in 1894, when he was elected to the office of alderman, in which capacity he served for eight years. During that time he took an active interest in the water system, then in course of construction, and enthusiastically cooperated in forwarding various other progressive movements. At the expiration of his period of office he was elected mayor, and during the six years of his incumbency the present sewerage system was installed. The more important streets of the city were paved at that time, cement sidewalks were laid, and many minor improvements inaugurated, which not only enhanced the appearance of the city, but greatly augmented property values. At the present time he is chairman of the school board, on which he has served for many years, giving the same efficient and capable service here as has characterized him in the discharge of his various other official duties. His reputation has spread beyond his immediate vicinity and he has been called to offices of more than local importance, having served in 1910 as president of the Association of Trustees of the Schools of British Columbia, and for two years was president of the Union of Municipalities of British Columbia. In addition to his other services he has for years been discharging the duties of justice of the peace and he is also a notary public. Mr. Planta stands high in the esteem of his fellow citizens, both as a business man and a public official, possessing those qualities which win him the confidence of those with whom he has dealings and he so meets his responsibilities and discharges his obligations as to retain the respect of all honorable and upright men.

JAMES CRAIG.

Since December, 1910, James Craig has efficiently filled the position of city plumbing inspector of New Westminster, performing important duties in that connection. Yet a young man, he has taken the right steps in the direction of success and stands on the threshold of a career that promises well for the future. Born in Winnipeg, Manitoba, May 21, 1884, he is a son of George and Jessie (Wilson) Craig, natives of Aberdeen, Scotland. Both came in their youth to Canada from their native country, locating in Winnipeg, Manitoba, where they were married in 1883. In 1885 they removed to the province of Saskatchewan, where the father homesteaded a piece of land, but two years later, in 1887, he made another step westward, going to Vancouver, where he engaged in contracting. On account of asthmatic troubles, however, he had to seek a change of climate and in 1892 returned to Scotland, where he has since resided. He is now holding the position of overseer of the Ellis estate, in the Scottish highlands.

James Craig was reared at home, enjoying the educational advantages of the Vancouver public schools, and subsequently attended Peter Head Academy in Scotland for a short time. Following the completion of his studies he was employed in a clerical capacity in a dry-goods store, this position being followed by one in a grocery establishment. In 1898 he apprenticed himself to the plumbing trade, serving thus for six years and nine months. He received four cents less than a dollar a week for the first year of his service and a twenty-four cent raise per week each year following, of his apprenticeship. In the spring of 1905 Mr. Craig returned to Canada, being for six or seven months employed in Montreal, but in December of the same year came west to British Columbia, locating again in Vancouver. A few months later, however, the firm with which he was connected transferred him to New Westminster, which he has since made his home. In the intervening years he served as government plumber for two years and four months and for one year following this service was engaged in business for himself. His thorough apprenticeship and subsequent wide experience well fitted him for the position of plumbing inspector of New Westminster, to which office he was appointed in December, 1910, and in which position he is still serving, discharging his duties faithfully and efficiently. His work in that connection is of the utmost importance to the city as the state of health of the

inhabitants largely depends upon the system which is under his control and inspection.

In 1908 Mr. Craig married Miss Margaret Isabelle Dailey, of Bangor, County Down, Ireland, and to this union were born two children, Cecil Eaton and Cecilia Victoria. Mr. and Mrs. Craig are members of the Presbyterian church, in the work of which they take an active and helpful interest. His only fraternal connection is with King Solomon Lodge, No. 17, A. F. & A. M., of the Masonic order. An ambitious young man of progressive tendencies, Mr. Craig is fast forging to the front, being highly esteemed and respected by all who know him for his faithfulness in office, his manly qualities and his pleasant, warm-hearted ways which make for him friends wherever he goes. He is a young man with an ambition and there is no doubt that his ambition will lead him to positions which will result in his own financial independence and also make him a serviceable factor in the cause of general advancement and development.

GEORGE ALEXANDER SUTHERLAND, M. D.

Port Coquitlam numbers among its most distinguished, able and public-spirited citizens Dr. George Alexander Sutherland, pioneer physician and surgeon in the city and for years a great individual force in the upbuilding of municipal institutions along professional and other lines. His labors since his arrival here have embodied and exemplified the highest ideals of public service and during the years he has made his comprehensive professional knowledge, his ability and his prominence factors in a work of humanitarianism which places him in the front ranks of public benefactors. He was born in Oxford county, Ontario, on the 21st of June, 1872, and is a son of John S. and Mary (Cameron) Sutherland, the former for many years a prominent farmer, now living retired in Ingersoll, Ontario.

Dr. Sutherland is in all essential respects a self-made man, for after acquiring a preliminary education in the collegiate institute of Ingersoll he turned his attention to teaching, following that occupation in his native county for five years in order to gain the money to pursue his professional studies. Having at length saved a sum sufficient for his expenses, he entered the University of Toronto and was graduated in 1899, with the first silver medal and first-class honors, thus giving evidence even at this early period of preeminence in his chosen field. From 1898 to 1899 he served as house surgeon in the Toronto General Hospital and from 1899 to 1900 was ship surgeon on the Pacific for the Canadian Pacific Railroad Company. He afterward engaged in the general practice of his profession in his native town until 1911, when he came to British Columbia and after passing the required examinations settled in Port Coquitlam as the first physician in the city. His life since that time has been one of continuous advancement and uninterrupted service. His private practice has grown and expanded continuously, for it is well known that he possesses a scientific and comprehensive knowledge of the underlying principles of medicine, the broad learning, the deep sympathy and the appreciation of the ultimate ends and purposes of life, necessary to succeed in this most difficult profession. He has made his ability the basis also of constructive work in the public service, as a record of his activities will plainly show. He has done more than any other one man to improve sanitary conditions in Port Coquitlam and with their improvement to check the ravages of disease and prevent its recurrence. He has been instrumental in founding a private hospital and in securing for the city a beautiful site on St. Mary's Hill for the city hospital, thus making possible here the growth and development of two badly needed institutions of this character. At the present time he is serving as health officer and medical school inspector and is surgeon of the construction work for the Canadian Pacific Railroad, with a contract to serve nearly all of the Canadian Pacific construction camps. His activities

Along such lines as these are fully equalled, if not surpassed, by the quiet, unostentatious but effective work which he has done as a private practitioner, for he is a physician who not only loves his profession but is actuated at all times by an abiding sense of the responsibilities which it entails upon him. No weather is too severe, no distance too great for him to travel to the bedside of a patient and his constant and willing sympathy has made him an ever welcome visitor to the sick and suffering. The men in the construction camps around Port Coquitlam are devoted to him, for they have seen continued evidences of his self-sacrificing work, his care and unremitting energy, his devotion to the sick under his charge, and they regard him with reason as the embodiment of all that is highest and best in the physician's calling.

Dr. Sutherland married on the 26th of July, 1906, Miss Jeanette Munro, a daughter of Colonel James and Agnes Munro, the former a private banker and a well known army officer. He was the organizer of the Twenty-second Oxford Rifles and saw service in the Trent affair. He was also a member of the contingent from Canada, as paymaster, at the queen's jubilee. Dr. and Mrs. Sutherland have one son, Bruce Munro, named in honor of Herbert A. Bruce, one of the foremost surgeons in the city of Toronto and an intimate personal friend of the subject of this review. Dr. Sutherland is a member of the Presbyterian church and is connected fraternally with the Masonic order and the Independent Order of Foresters. He takes great delight in all kinds of outdoor sports and is especially fond of motoring, in which he spends a great many of his leisure hours. He was one of the first physicians in Port Coquitlam and is today one of the most honored and respected ones, his many years of earnest and capable work having gained for him the respect and high regard of his brethren of the medical fraternity and the confidence and good-will of all who come in contact with him.

STANLEY E. EDWARDS.

In the short period of about three years Stanley E. Edwards has become one of the leading jewelers of New Westminster, British Columbia, establishing himself independently in September, 1910, in this city. He was born in County Haldimand, Ontario, on March 18, 1879, and is a son of Edward and Maria (Harris) Edwards, the former a native of Halifax, Nova Scotia, whose parents came from Wales to that province. The mother was born in Ontario and her parents were natives of Wales. The father in early life engaged as contractor for a number of years but later became connected with agricultural pursuits. Both he and his wife are still living, the former at the age of eighty-two and the latter having passed the seventy-sixth birthday. They are parents of eight children and there has never been a death in the family.

Stanley E. Edwards was reared on the home farm and educated in the country schools and at the Caledonia high school, from which he graduated in 1897. The spirit of the west then took possession of him and he shortly afterward removed to Minnesota, locating in Crookston, where he served an apprenticeship at the jeweler's trade. In 1900 he moved northward to Winnipeg, Manitoba, where he worked as a journeyman jeweler for several years, being most of that time employed by the house of Henry Birk & Sons. In October, 1906, Mr. Edwards came to British Columbia, locating in Victoria, where he worked at his trade, and in March, 1909, came to New Westminster, accepting a position with W. C. Chamberlain, with whom he remained for about eighteen months. At the end of that period, in September, 1910, he established his present business, which under his able management has become one of the important concerns of its kind in New Westminster. Thoroughly experienced in his line, Mr. Edwards gives his personal attention to all work entrusted to his care and has built up a

reputation for reliability which assures his customers of the fairest treatment obtainable.

In March, 1908, Mr. Edwards was united in marriage to Miss Jennie Littlewood, of Victoria, and to them have been born two children, Gwynneth Audrey Mabel and Elsworth. In his political affiliations Mr. Edwards gives his support to the conservative party and fraternally he is affiliated with Westminster Lodge, No. 842, Loyal Order of Moose, and the Canadian Order of Foresters. Both he and his wife are devout members of the Church of England. A man of enterprise and action, Mr. Edwards contributes by his activities to general commercial expansion and beside attaining individual prosperity has become an important factor in the growth of his city. He takes a deep interest in all that affects the public and is ever ready to bear his share of time and money in the promotion of public enterprises.

GEORGE LAWSON MILNE, M. D., C. M.

An exact and comprehensive knowledge of the underlying principles of medicine, a broad humanitarianism, a sense of personal responsibility, and a keen realization of the value of life and its ultimate purposes make Dr. George Lawson Milne, of Victoria, a very able and successful physician. He has practiced in the city since 1880 and during the intervening years has become not only a leader in his profession but a power in politics as well, his interests extending to many fields of public service. He has been a member of the provincial legislature and is at present Dominion medical officer, immigration agent and controller of Chinese immigration, his work in this office being recognized as unusually valuable and able. He was born in Garmouth, Scotland, April 19, 1850, and is a son of Alexander and Isabella (Ingils) Milne, natives of Scotland, the father having been for many years a merchant in Garmouth. In 1857 he came with his family to Canada and settled in Meaford, Ontario, where he followed the general merchandise business until his death, which occurred in 1894, when he was eighty-one years of age. His parents were also natives of Scotland, his father following the sea as captain of a ship and meeting death by drowning while in command of his vessel. The maternal grandparents of the subject of this review were born in Scotland and the grandfather was a farmer and landowner.

Dr. George Lawson Milne came with his parents to Canada in 1857, being at that time seven years of age. He acquired his early education in the public schools of Meaford, Ontario, and later entered the medical department of Toronto University. He received his degree of M. D., C. M., in 1880 from Victoria University, and in 1890 Toronto University also conferred upon him the medical degree of Doctor. In 1880 Dr. Milne began to practice his profession in Victoria, British Columbia, and here he has continuously resided since that time, for many years tending to one of the largest practices in the city. He has since given up private business entirely and now devotes his whole time to official duties as Dominion medical officer, immigration agent and controller of Chinese immigration. He keeps in touch with the most advanced medical thought and science, remaining a close and earnest student of his profession, and his knowledge has been continually developed through experience, investigation and research.

Dr. Milne has held many responsible public offices along the line of his profession, serving from 1884 to 1890 as health officer of Victoria. From 1886 to 1897 he was registrar and secretary of the medical council and a member of the examining board, and in 1906 he was appointed Dominion government inspector and immigration agent at Victoria, serving six years. At the end of that time he was made immigration agent and controller of Chinese at this point, and these positions he still holds, discharging his duties in a far-sighted, capable and progressive way. Aside from his profession Dr. Milne is well known in general public life, for his citizenship is of that high order which finds its best exemplification



DR. GEORGE L. MILNE



in public service. He was a member of the Victoria public school board from 1887 to 1890, and from 1890 to 1894 served as a member of the British Columbia legislature, his influence during that time being always on the side of right, reform and progress. He was an unsuccessful candidate for a seat in the Dominion house of commons in 1896. He has important business connections, being president of the West Coast Fishing Company and honorary president of the Ramsay Manufacturing Company of Vancouver.

On the 6th of December, 1882, Dr. Milne was united in marriage to Miss Ellen Catharine Kinsman, a daughter of the late John Kinsman, alderman of Victoria for many years, and Christina (Hunter) Kinsman. The father was a native of England and when he was a young man came to Canada, locating first in Ontario and afterward moving to Victoria, where he engaged in the contracting business until his death, which occurred October 24, 1906. His wife, who is a native of Ontario, survives him and makes her home in Victoria. The Milne residence, at No. 618 Dallas road, known as "Pinehurst," is one of the most beautiful homes in Victoria. It is set in the midst of over two acres of land, beautified with artistic gardens, and it overlooks the sea and the Olympic mountains in the distance. Dr. Milne has also an attractive summer residence at Becher bay, known as "Speyside." Here he has all the facilities to enable him to enjoy life in the open, in which he takes such great delight. Launches and boats of all kinds are always at hand, as well as a great variety of fishing and hunting equipment. Both Dr. and Mrs. Milne are very fond of outdoor life and spend many of their leisure hours in the open. They are well known in social circles and Mrs. Milne is a member of the Alexandra Club. Dr. Milne served from 1878 to 1880 in the Queens' Own Rifles of Toronto and is a member of the Morayshire Club, of London, England. He belongs also to the Pacific Club of Victoria and along professional lines is identified with the British Columbia Medical Association and the Victoria Medical Society, his ability being widely recognized in medical circles. Dr. Milne is very prominent in Masonry, being a member of Victoria-Columbia Lodge, No. 1, A. F. & A. M.; Scotland Lodge, No. 120, R. A. M., while he is also a Knight Templar and member of Gizeh Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He is deputy district grand master for district No. 1, British Columbia. He is a Presbyterian and a member of St. Andrews church of Victoria. His political indorsement is given to the liberal party. Those who know him personally find him an affable and courteous gentleman, well informed, broad-minded and well worthy of the position which he holds in the official and professional world of the province and in the regard of the general public.

JOHN SMITH.

John Smith, who is filling the position of city clerk at Port Coquitlam, was the first and has been the only incumbent in the office. In May, 1859, at Crownthorpe, Norfolk, England, his birth occurred, his parents being John and Mary Smith. His father was a farmer under the late earl of Kimberly and both parents are now deceased. The son had a grammar-school and college education and after leaving school took up the study of chemistry and became a qualified English chemist. He was thus engaged until thirty-three years of age, when he decided to leave his native land and seek a home in the new world. He sailed from England for Canada, and making his way to British Columbia settled at Port Coquitlam in 1892. This district was then largely undeveloped and he began farming, which he followed continuously and successfully for fifteen years. He homesteaded a tract of land north of Port Coquitlam and sold it for eight dollars per acre—property that is now worth four hundred and fifty dollars per acre.

In April, 1887, Mr. Smith was united in marriage to Miss Frances Rose Middleton, of Fakenham, Norfolk, a daughter of Francis B. Middleton, who for

forty-nine years was cashier in the Gurney Bank. Both he and his wife are now deceased. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Smith have been born a son and two daughters, Douglas John, Lucy M. and Olga M.

Called to public office, Mr. Smith has proved capable, efficient and faithful in the various positions which he has filled. In 1897 he was councillor, which position he filled until 1898 and then resigned in order to go to the Yukon. In 1899 he returned and was appointed clerk of the municipality. When the city was incorporated he became the first city clerk, and he was police magistrate for three years, was justice of the peace for nine years and license commissioner for nine years. The record which he has made is a commendable one because of his capability, his efficiency and his trustworthiness.

Mr. Smith belongs to the Church of England. In politics he is a conservative and always keeps well informed concerning the questions and issues of the day. He is fond of hunting and indulging therein finds his chief source of recreation. He has witnessed many changes during his residence in the northwest as the district has become more thickly settled and the work of improvement and progress has been carried forward.

SIDNEY J. PEARCE.

New Westminster has been singularly fortunate in having able and sterling men as its public servants, and Sidney J. Pearce, the oldest city employe on the coast, who has continuously served for twenty-eight years in the interest of his community, is no exception to the rule but on the contrary has increased the prestige of officialdom by his faithful service and honest devotion to the public cause. As chief sanitary inspector and license inspector of New Westminster he does service which has an important and far-reaching influence upon the welfare of the community and discharges his duties in such a manner as to be worthy of the highest commendation. He was born in Somersetshire, England, on December 1, 1848, his parents being Isaac and Keziah (Smith) Pearce, both natives of Bath, Somersetshire. They lived and died in that region, where the father during his active life held the commission of high constable.

Sidney J. Pearce was reared at home and attended the national school at Weston-super-Mare until his fifteenth year, when in 1863 he came to Canada to enjoy the greater opportunities offered by a new country, yet in the state of development. Upon reaching America he landed in Portland, Maine, making the sea journey on board the vessel Nova Scotia, the trip consuming eighteen days. From Portland he removed to Richmond, Quebec, where he made his first settlement, there spending a period of about three or four years, engaging in farm work. He subsequently entered the service of the Grand Trunk Railway, continuing in that connection for fifteen years, working as fireman and engineer, and then allied himself with the interests of the Canadian Pacific (during the construction days of that road) as engineer and was engaged in that capacity in the construction of the road between Sudbury and Fort William. He remained with the Canadian Pacific until after the completion of this line and it was he who after the rebellion hauled the train which brought back from the northwest the soldiers, a number of the stations between Port Arthur and Bis-cotasing being named after the officers of the regiment. In 1884 Mr. Pearce severed his connections with the road in order to move to a place where better advantages along educational lines could be secured for his children and, leaving Chapeau, where he was then located, came with his family to New Westminster. After his arrival here he was appointed on July 1, 1885, to the city police force and two years later, on account of ability, raised to the rank of chief of police, in which capacity he served until 1891. During these years he also held the offices of chief sanitary inspector and license inspector, but in 1891 the growth of the city made it imperative that the positions should be divided



SIDNEY J. PEARCE



and in order to bring this about he resigned his position as police chief and gave his entire attention to his two other offices. He has held these continuously for over a quarter of a century, becoming sanitary and license inspector in 1887, and is now for twenty-eight years connected with the city service, being one of the oldest city employes on the Canadian coast. He is always moved by the highest sense of duty and in the many years in which he has held office there has hardly ever been raised a complaint against him.

On November 6, 1877, Mr. Pearce was united in marriage to Miss Ida Mary Lee, of Richmond, Quebec, and to this union were born five children: Annie Maud, the wife of W. H. Clarke, a real-estate man of Vancouver; Sidney Arthur, foreman of the Columbia Cold Storage Company of New Westminster; Charles Isaac, of New Westminster; George Herbert, also of this city; and Howard Stanley, who attends school. Both Charles and Herbert operate automobiles commercially.

Mr. and Mrs. Pearce and their family are members of the Church of England, taking a helpful interest in that organization. Politically he gives his support to the conservative party and fraternally is connected with the Masons, being a life member of St. Francis Lodge, No. 15, A. F. & A. M., of Quebec. He also holds membership in Royal City Lodge, No. 3, I. O. O. F., and in the Royal Templars of Temperance. A man of sterling qualities of mind and character, he enjoys the confidence and high regard of all who know him and has become recognized as a forceful element in his community. For many years part of the public service has safely rested in his hands and it may be said that there is hardly a man more ably qualified to fill the positions to which Mr. Pearce now gives his attention with such good results.

EDGAR GEORGE BAYNES

Ranking with the foremost contractors and builders of Vancouver, British Columbia, and being identified with other important interests of the city, Edgar George Baynes has done much toward promoting growth and expansion and has been connected with the erection of some of the most pretentious structures in the city. His life work has not only resulted in his own prosperity but has been of general benefit and he has ever directed his affairs in such a manner as to invite the closest scrutiny, his actions being above the slightest reproach. Born in Bocking, Essex, England, on September 13, 1870, Mr. Baynes is a son of George and Harriett Amelia (Staines) Baynes, both natives of Essex. The father follows agricultural pursuits in that county, and both he and his wife have lived for over twenty years at Broxton Hall, Dunmow, Essex. The family on both sides have made their home in Essex for many generations.

Edgar G. Baynes attended the Braintree school of Essex in the acquirement of his education, early leaving school in order to enter the office of his uncle, who was a member of the firm of J. & A. Franklin, contractors and builders, with whom he learned the trade. In the spring of 1889 Mr. Baynes came to Vancouver with his uncle, J. L. Franklin. They engaged together in contracting work for a couple of years and then our subject took up a ranch in Squamish valley, where he lived for two winters. Returning to Vancouver, he has since made his home here. About this time he became associated with William McLeod Horie and they soon thereafter formed a partnership, which has now existed for more than twenty years. Their work has been largely for the municipality and they also have erected a number of important business blocks. They built the present home of the Vancouver office of the British Columbia Telephone Company, which was the first fireproof structure erected in Vancouver. They also erected the Davis Chambers, the D. A. Smith building and numerous other edifices which mark the early growth of the city. In recent years they have built no less than ten of Vancouver's public schools and during

the past few years have made a specialty of warehouse buildings, having erected many of the largest and most costly structures of this kind in Vancouver and the vicinity. Mr. Baynes is now building on his own account a modern and up-to-date private hotel on Howe street, near Robson. He is president of the Port Haney Brick Company, Limited, which was organized in 1907 and now is housed in a large plant at Port Haney. This firm are the only manufacturers of partition blocks in the province and make and supply by far the greater part of all field tile used in and around Vancouver. Mr. Baynes is also vice president of the British Pacific Trust Company, which he assisted in founding in 1909. This corporation conducts a general loan and trust business. In association with his cousin, Harry Franklin, he owns very valuable centrally located business property. He is also a stockholder in the Western Plate Glass Company, Limited.

In Vancouver, on the 15th of April, 1899, Mr. Baynes married Miss Margaret Anderson McAlpine, a native of Ontario, and they have four children, Doris Lillian, Jean Hetty, George Edgar and Margaret Anderson.

Mr. Baynes is a member of the Board of Trade and in that connection exerts his best efforts toward growth and expansion. In 1909 and 1910 he was president of the Vancouver Builders' Exchange—a fact which indicates the high position which is readily conceded by men occupied in the same line of business. He is a member of Holy Trinity church and serves on its executive board. His military experience includes service in the Second Regiment of the Essex Rifle Brigade, which he joined while in England and in which he served until he came to Vancouver, where he enlisted in the first company of volunteers which was formed here. He is a member of the Sons of England and of the Terminal City, Progress and Canadian Clubs and a member of the executive board of the Vancouver Automobile Club, which office he has held since the inception of this organization in 1910. The citizenship of Edgar George Baynes is truly public-spirited and aggressive, and while he has attained to a position of distinction and financial independence, he has done as valuable service for the general good. This is readily recognized on every hand and he therefore enjoys the high regard and esteem of the general public.

W. DENHAM VERSCHOYLE.

W. Denham Verschoyle, a Vancouver capitalist whose advancement to his present prominent position in business circles has been the direct result of the wise use of time, talent and opportunities, was born in County Sligo, Ireland, August 7, 1869, his parents being Richard John and Mary Verschoyle, the former a land owner of Ireland.

In private schools of England, W. Denham Verschoyle pursued his education and attended Kingsley College in north Devonshire. On putting aside his text-books in 1886 he went to Australia and afterward to New Zealand where he practiced his profession of mining engineer until 1891. In that year he went to South America where he remained for a short time and about 1892 arrived in British Columbia. For several years he continued his professional labors here, employed as a consulting engineer, and in 1895 he went to China where he was general manager of the Wei-Hai-Wei Gold Mining Company for a number of years. He then resigned his position and returned to England where he engaged in scientific work in the field of chemistry and general physics until 1910, when he came to Vancouver. His interests and his activities have been of constantly growing value and importance and he now has large holdings in British Columbia realty and is connected with various important corporations, being president of the Pacific & Hudson's Bay Railroad and general manager of the Port of Bella Coola, Ltd., a company which was organized for the purpose of developing the port at that place.



W. DENHAM VERSCHOYLE

On the 27th of September, 1910, in Sligo, Ireland, Mr. Verschoyle was united in marriage to Miss Iole, a daughter of Dr. Hercules and Fannie MacDonnell, of Dundalk, Ireland. Her father was connected with the Dundalk Hospital and in addition had a large and lucrative private practice. Mr. and Mrs. Verschoyle have one son, Derek. Mr. Verschoyle is not interested in politics except in the very broadest manner, having always preferred to concentrate his energies upon the business interests and duties which have claimed his time and attention. At any one point in his career he seems to have reached the possibility for successful accomplishment at that point. Upon the basis of scientific knowledge and broad practical experience he has builded his success, becoming an acknowledged authority upon many professional problems and gradually advancing until he ranks with Vancouver's capitalists. His position in professional circles is indicated by the fact that he is fellow of the Chemical Society of London, a fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, a member of the Institute of Mining Engineers and a member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers.

HUGH WILSON GIFFORD.

Among the well known young men of New Westminster there is none who is more popular or better liked than Hugh Wilson Gifford, a native of this city, where he was born on May 29, 1893, a son of Thomas and Annie (Stoddard) Gifford, the former being extensively mentioned in another part of this work.

Hugh W. Gifford was reared at home and acquired his education in the public schools of Columbia College in New Westminster. In 1907, after laying aside his books, he apprenticed himself to the plumber's trade, to which occupation he gives his time during the winter months. He is making fast and steady progress along this line and all who know him appreciate his sterling characteristics and unite in prophesying a splendid future for him. Mr. Gifford is also deeply interested in athletics and for the past three years has been a member of the Westminster lacrosse team which has won the world's championship for the past seven years, with the exception of 1911, when it was lost to Vancouver. Mr. Gifford has always heartily participated in all affairs tending to promote the sport and is loyal to the team and its interests.

WALTER A. THURSBY.

Walter A. Thursby, president of the Coquitlam Financial Corporation and an active and successful dealer in real estate in Port Coquitlam, was born in Bristol, England, January 18, 1883, a son of Rev. John and Lilly (Batchelor) Thursby, the former a minister of the Church of England, residing in Vancouver. Walter A. Thursby began his education in the public schools of his native country and continued it in the United States, completing his school days in a Canadian high school. After laying aside his books he entered the employ of the Canadian Pacific Railroad in Port Arthur and afterward was connected with this corporation in Port William, acting in its interests in a clerical capacity for five years. At the end of that time he entered the Canadian Bank of Commerce in Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario, and was afterward connected with the same institution in London, in the same province, severing his connection with it in order to go to the Cobalt district, where he spent three years engaged in mining. He was afterward for two years in the insurance business in Los Angeles, California, and at the end of that period came to British Columbia, settling in Port Coquitlam and turning his attention to the real-estate business, handling all kinds of Port Coquitlam and Vancouver property. He here organized the Coquitlam Financial Corporation, of which he has since been the president, and his important

interests are all carefully and capably managed, bringing him a gratifying degree of success.

On the 1st of October, 1910, Mr. Thursby was united in marriage to Miss Lizzie Marie Townsend, of Dewsbury, England, by whom he has two daughters, Barbara and Margaret, twins. He belongs to the Church of England and is a conservative in his political beliefs, taking an intelligent interest in public affairs, although he never seeks public office. He belongs to the Coquitlam Agricultural Society and to the Port Coquitlam Board of Trade and does everything in his power to advance the interests of the community along constructive and progressive lines. He is a devoted husband and father and spends all of his leisure hours with his family. He is fond of gardening, as the grounds around his home bear evidence, and in manner is always courteous and genial. Although still a young man he is a recognized business factor in Port Coquitlam and his many friends do not hesitate to predict for him continued progress in his chosen field.

E. JAMES ENTHOVEN.

To see practically the outcome from the beginning, to recognize possibilities and utilize them, to discriminate between the essential and the non-essential and to temper progressiveness with a safe conservatism—these are the indispensable qualities in the financier who guards not only his own but also the moneyed interests of others and, largely through his activities, establishes and maintains the healthfulness of trade. In this connection, as a well known and thoroughly reliable representative of financial interests, stands E. James Enthoven, who since 1908 has been the secretary and treasurer and one of the directors of the Vancouver Financial Corporation, Ltd.—a company having large connections in Scotland as well as in British Columbia.

Mr. Enthoven was born at Arrow Hall, Cheshire, England, January 3, 1865, and is a son of John and Sophia (Mozley) Enthoven, the former of whom was engaged in business in Liverpool for a number of years, while later he removed to London, where he conducted important mercantile interests.

E. J. Enthoven was educated at Harrow, the famous boy's school, and after leaving there became a clerk for Lataste, Aubanel & Cie. at Paris in 1882, there remaining until 1885, when ill health compelled him to abandon the mercantile career which he had mapped out for himself. He then returned to England. The following year he went to Australia, where for three years he "roughed it" in the bush, on a large sheep station. He next went to New Zealand, where for a time he was in charge of a sheep and cattle station. In 1890 he again went to Australia, settling at Melbourne, where he founded the firm of Enthoven & Mills, engaging in the mercantile and import business, thus continuing until 1903, when he again went to England, where he entered actively into the business of calico printing at Manchester and London. Though starting on a comparatively small scale and in competition with old-established houses in that line he made a success; but his residence in Australia, with its broad opportunities, and the freer, fuller life of that country, caused him to feel dissatisfied with the close and crowded conditions of London and, seeing a favorable opportunity to dispose of his business, he decided to close out and leave. In 1908 he came to British Columbia, settling in Vancouver, where in association with C. R. Drayton, he organized the Vancouver Financial Corporation, Ltd., remaining in that connection to the present time. In the organization of this company he again entered upon what has been a difficult task of systematizing the work, developing the business to its present condition and standing: On its organization the company occupied a small room and something of the growth and success of the undertaking is indicated in the fact that the Vancouver Financial Corporation, Ltd., has today a splendidly appointed and com-



E. JAMES ENTHOVEN

modious suite in the London building. Difficulties and obstacles have been encountered in bringing about this result, but the same spirit of determination and energy which has always characterized Mr. Enthoven has been manifest in this connection and the firm has won its place among the most prominent representatives of financial interests in the Pacific northwest. On the organization of the Vancouver Financial Corporation, Ltd., in 1908, its capital was small and its resources limited, but the business is now capitalized for two hundred and ten thousand dollars and has a reserve of two hundred thousand dollars. Its officers are: H. Abbott, chairman; C. R. Drayton, manager; and E. J. Entoven, secretary-treasurer. The company has large connections in Scotland and is represented by agents in both Glasgow and Edinburgh. They conduct a general financial business and have invested large sums for clients. They have been exceptionally successful in this line, their investments being safe, sound and lucrative. The company also manages several large business and office buildings in Vancouver and conduct a large fire and casualty insurance business, being general agents for the General Fire Insurance Company of Perth, Scotland; the Aetna Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut; the General Accident Assurance Company of Toronto; and the Canadian Casualty & Boiler Insurance Company. Mr. Enthoven also has other financial interests and is managing director of the London & Vancouver Investment Company, Ltd.

On the 12th of October, 1892, at Melbourne, Australia, occurred the marriage of Mr. Enthoven and Miss Anna Georgiana Rudall, a daughter of James Thomas Rudall, F. R. C. S., of Melbourne. Her father was a surgeon, was commissioned in the navy of Great Britain, and served on the expedition to the Arctic regions on H. M. S. Talbott in search of Sir John Franklin. Later he resigned his commission in the navy and in 1858 went to Australia, settling in Melbourne, where he took up the practice of his profession and so continued until his death in 1907. He was a very prominent and distinguished physician and surgeon, known to the profession not only in Australia but in England and other lands as well. For years he was surgeon to the Melbourne Hospital, the Alfred Hospital, Blind Asylum and the Deaf and Dumb Institute at Melbourne, and was a member of the Victoria Medical Board. He was likewise a delegate to the International Medical Congress in London in 1881 and was the author of medical writings of considerable note. He also translated several medical works from the German into English. His wife was Georgiana Gordon Scot, a daughter of Alexander Scot, of Trinity, Midlothian, Scotland.

Mr. Enthoven exercises his right of franchise in support of the conservative party and its policy, but his onerous business duties have left him no time for activity in political affairs. He belongs to the Vancouver Club and Anglican church. Gradually and steadily he has worked his way upward. Obstacles and difficulties have seemed to serve as impetus for renewed effort on his part, and when one avenue of opportunity has seemed closed he has sought out another path by which to reach the desired goal. He is resourceful and expedient and the years have marked his constantly developing powers, so that at the present writing he is regarded as one of the strong and able business men of British Columbia, his strength and ability being proven in his splendid achievements.

WILLIAM N. CLARKE.

Among the real-estate, insurance and loan firms of New Westminster there is none which enjoys a greater prestige than that of Latham & Clarke, whose business connections are extensive and important. William N. Clarke, the junior member of the firm, was born in New Westminster on September 21, 1875, a son of James A. and Katherine (Magowan) Clarke, the former a native of St. Andrews, New Brunswick, and the latter of London, England. The father has the distinction of being numbered among the pioneers of British Columbia,

coming here some time in the early '60s, and has spent his subsequent years in Vancouver, New Westminster and Port Moody, where he now resides. He at one time was the owner of the present town site of Port Moody.

William N. Clarke was reared under the parental roof amid the western conditions which called for enterprise, industry and energy. His education was acquired in the public schools of New Westminster and Port Moody and in the New Westminster high school. In about 1895 Mr. Clarke entered the office of Howay & Reid, barristers, remaining, however, but a short time in that connection. He at present occupies these very same offices for his business transactions. Leaving his position with Howay & Reid, he then became an employe in the real-estate office of Turner & Hart, but upon the dissolution of the partnership between these gentlemen, in 1898, remained with Mr. Turner until he entered upon a position with F. J. Hart, whom he left in 1902 to enter the offices of the Mainland Underwriters Association. In that connection he rose to be chief examiner, remaining for eight years with this corporation. Returning to New Westminster, he then engaged in business for himself in association with E. G. McBride, under the firm name of McBride & Clarke, operating in real estate and insurance. This partnership continued for the year 1911 but later Mr. Clarke became sole proprietor and on January 1, 1913, formed his present association when he and Mr. Latham purchased the real-estate and insurance business of A. W. McLeod and established themselves as Latham & Clarke. Although the business has been in operation under this firm style for only a few months, the firm enjoys a distinct reputation and high prestige on account of the former important connections of Mr. Clarke and his wide and varied experience. He is a well informed man on local real-estate values and there is no phase of the insurance and loan business with which he is not thoroughly acquainted.

In 1904 William N. Clarke was united in marriage to Miss Annetta F. McDonald, a native of New Westminster. They have one daughter, Doris Evelyn, a precocious child of remarkable talents and a natural-born musician, being able to play the piano at the age of but two and a half years. Public-spirited and progressive, Mr. Clarke has become recognized as a forceful element in New Westminster, always standing for progress and advancement along material and intellectual lines. He enjoys the highest reputation among men of his profession as well as with the general public and enjoys the confidence and good-will of all who have occasion to enter with him into business or social relations.

HON. ALEXANDER EDMUND BATSON DAVIE.

Hon. Alexander Edmund Batson Davie, Q. C., was born November 24, 1847, at Wookey Hole, Wells, Somersetshire, England. His father, Dr. John Chapman Davie, M. R. C. S., L. S. A., a pioneer physician, came in 1862, with four of his sons, to Vancouver island. Theodore, the youngest son, who eventually became chief justice of British Columbia, followed his father to this country a few years later.

Dr. John Chapman Davie wedded Anne Collard Waldron, of Wellington Somersetshire, England. Of Dr. Davie's large family, his three sons, Dr. J. C., the Hon. A. E. B., and the Hon. Theodore, all rose to positions of prominence in connection with the public life and development of British Columbia.

Hon. Alexander E. B. Davie, Q. C., pursued his education in Silcoate's College, near Wakefield, Yorkshire, and in 1862 came to British Columbia with his father, being then a youth of fifteen years. Desiring to make the practice of law his life work, he was articled as a clerk, August 29, 1862, to Robert Bishop, a well known barrister. He afterwards was articled to Robert E. Jackson, June 23, 1865, a celebrated lawyer in Victoria in those days. He was enrolled as a barrister and solicitor of the supreme court of civil justice of Vancouver island, November 25, 1868, by John Needham, chief justice, and was enrolled on the mainland as a



HON. ALEXANDER E. B. DAVIE

barrister and solicitor of the supreme court of British Columbia by Sir Matthew Laillie Begbie in 1869. He decided to practice in Victoria, traveling much on circuit through Cariboo. He was law clerk to the legislative assembly from 1872 until 1874, and in 1875, he was elected a member for the Cariboo district.

In May, 1877, he became a member of the executive council of the Elliott government, but met defeat on standing for reelection. In 1879 his enforced absence from his law office led him to take into law partnership the late Hon. C. E. Pooley, K. C., sometime speaker of the legislature, the firm being Davie & Pooley, and this connection was maintained to the time of Mr. Davie's death. At the general provincial election, in 1882, Mr. Davie successfully contested Lillooet, and when W. Smithe, deceased, was called upon to form a ministry in 1883, he selected Mr. Davie as his attorney general. On the 21st of September, of the same year, Mr. Davie was made queen's counsel, and upon the death of Premier Smithe, in March, 1887, he succeeded to the office of prime minister, becoming also president of the council and attorney general, which public offices he occupied until his life's labors were ended in death. He maintained and enjoyed the confidence of a large majority of the members of the provincial legislature, and he manifested the utmost loyalty and public-spirited devotion to the general good, exercising his official prerogatives in support of various measures which had to do with the welfare and advancement of the province. Close application to his duties and to his law practice so undermined his health in the fall of 1887, that he never recovered, and a gradual decline brought him to the end of life's journey on the 1st of August, 1889. On the 3d of December, 1874, Mr. Davie was married to Constance Langford, a daughter of Thomas and Mary Skinner of Maple Bay, Cowichan. Her father, like his own, was a pioneer settler on Vancouver island. The death of Mrs. Davie occurred in 1904. By this marriage there were five children who reached adult age, while two passed away in infancy. Sophie became the wife of Hon. A. E. McPhillips, K. C., and judge of the court of appeal, of Victoria. Ethel Bremmer is now matron of St. Winifred's Sanitarium at San Francisco, California. Winifred Mary is the wife of F. J. Fulton, K. C., of Kamloops, British Columbia. Cyril Francis is a barrister of Victoria, and Constance Mary Claire is a resident of Victoria and unmarried.

Mr. Davie became a convert to the Roman Catholic faith and was an ardent member of the church. In Dominion politics he was always a staunch conservative, unfaltering in his advocacy of the principles of the party. Party politics were not then in issue in British Columbia. He was attorney general at the time the settlement act of 1883 was drafted and successfully carried through the house, and he was successful in managing the disputes between the two governments. He was instrumental in securing an important decision which was rendered in favor of the province in regard to the ownership of the minerals in the railway belt.

A contemporary biographer wrote of him as follows:

"In the death of Hon. Mr. Davie the province loses one of its most gifted men—one who leaves behind him a brilliant record untarnished by any questionable act. In public and private life he was held in the highest respect and esteem. His conduct in all matters was such that he won the confidence of both followers and opponents, and in his intercourse with all men he was ever courteous and considerate. In the local parliament, when he addressed the house, he was listened to with the strictest attention, and his opinions on all matters were valued by friend and foe, for all believed that but one motive—the desire to do what was fair and honorable—guided his conduct. As a member of the bar, he occupied a high place in the estimation of his fellows, and was a bencher of the law society. One month prior to his death he declined an appointment to the honorable position of judge of the supreme court of the province. An editorial in one of the local papers, published August 1, 1889, reads as follows:

"British Columbia lost an able and upright public man and exemplary and useful citizen when the Honorable Alexander E. B. Davie died. He was a model

man in every relation of life and he was so happy as to be appreciated at his true value by all with whom he came in contact. He possessed the art of inspiring confidence and winning esteem. He was genial and gentle in his demeanor, and although an active politician who stood steadfast for his principles and worked hard for his party, he made no enemies and attained a high position, both in professional and political life.

"The honors he won he deserved, and he performed faithfully and effectively every duty he undertook. He more than fulfilled the hopes entertained by his warmest friends and his most partial admirers. As a public servant no man called in question his ability or his integrity, and his private life runs without even the suspicion of a stain. It is the lot of but few men to leave behind them so clean a record as Alexander E. B. Davie. His memory will always be honored by British Columbians, who, while they mourn his early death, look back with pride on the works he did and the virtues he exhibited during his short but well-spent life.'"

ARCHIBALD McNAUGHTON.

A notable figure on the stage of business activity in British Columbia was Archibald McNaughton, whose pioneer work along various lines stimulated progress in such a way that its far-reaching and effective results can still be felt. Such was the place he had won in public regard and in social circles that his death was the occasion of deep and widespread regret when he passed away, June 21, 1900. It was especially the Cariboo district which benefited by his labors and it was there that he did important work as representative of the Hudson's Bay Company and exerted himself successfully in promoting the gold mining industry. There he was known as a wise counselor to old settler and newcomer, and as friend to all those in need. Fortunes he made and fortunes he lost, yet his indomitable spirit of enterprise never abated, and out of adversities which engulfed him he came stronger for the combat and, making use of the lessons learned, finally succeeded in achieving the goal, being numbered among the substantial men of the province at the time of his demise.

The eldest of three sons, he was born in Montreal, Canada, March 16, 1843, a son of Archibald McNaughton, who was highly respected and prominent as one of the pioneer merchants of that city. He was a public-spirited citizen who took a deep and helpful interest in all matters pertaining to the public welfare. He spent practically his entire life in the Dominion, for he was brought to Canada by his parents when a child of only three months. The paternal great-grandfather of our subject was Baron McNaughton, of Stirling Castle, Perthshire, Scotland.

Archibald McNaughton was reared amid the refining influences of a cultured home and was early grounded in the virtues of honesty and industry. He received his education at the Phillips school of Montreal and the Lower Canada College of that city. The stories of the west and its opportunities exerted a powerful influence upon his plastic and adventurous mind and its advantages made a strong appeal to him. He became more and more imbued with the idea of seeking his fortune in those vast western lands which yet awaited development. His plans taking on practical form, he assisted in organizing the Montreal party which was bound for the west and which left that city to join the overland expedition, May 5, 1862. Arriving in the Cariboo district, he familiarized himself with local conditions and, like many of the western pioneers, first became connected with mining, in which occupation he was engaged for a number of years with varying success. Perceiving that more stable advancement lay along commercial lines, he subsequently followed commercial pursuits in that section, his straightforward business policy readily gaining him patronage and making for his financial success. He was always true and loyal to his friends and many there were who came to him for assistance and advice.





MRS. MARGARET McNAUGHTON MANSON



ARCHIBALD McNAUGHTON

Official appointment came to him, March 2, 1884, when he was chosen for the office of assessor and collector for the district of Cariboo, which difficult position he filled with such circumspection and ability that he received the highest commendation from the government. In October, 1884, he entered upon a period of service with the Hudson's Bay Company and, his exceptional business ability soon becoming recognized, he was in 1887 appointed manager for that company in the Cariboo district, severing his connection with that great corporation in the month of October, 1894, when he was stricken with paralysis and was for seven years an invalid, nursed by his devoted wife. In 1887 another official appointment came to him, when he was chosen for the office of postmaster of Quesnel. The duties of his position were largely taken care of by his able wife, as Mr. McNaughton was incapacitated by paralysis for years preceding his demise. He was connected with practically all gold mining enterprises of the Cariboo district, where he organized or preempted most of the historic mines, being engaged in both quartz and placer mining. In these ventures he made and lost two fortunes but his spirit remained undaunted and, like all true miners, his courage never failed. He was a man well known and highly respected in the district. Having enjoyed superior educational opportunities in his youth, he later acquainted himself with various phases of the law and during the '60s and '70s often pleaded successfully before the judges who visited the district. Kind works and deeds characterized his entire life and he was beloved and honored by all who knew him.

In 1885 Mr. McNaughton was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth McGregor, of Montreal, who was his cousin. She passed away in 1887. He subsequently wedded Miss Margaret Peebles, of New Westminster, British Columbia, a daughter of the late Thomas Peebles and his wife, Jane (Murie) Peebles. Mrs. McNaughton was born in Kirkcudbrightshire, Scotland, and came to New Westminster in 1888, where she was married to Mr. McNaughton on the 17th of September, 1890, in Holy Trinity cathedral, by the Ven. Archdeacon Woods, Henry B. Irving, better known as "Father Pat," assisting. Mrs. McNaughton is a woman of decided ability along literary lines and of rare accomplishments, being popular in the best social circles of Vancouver. Deeply interested in the work of her church, she is allied with numerous movements which are intended to better humanity and alleviate the trials of the poor and afflicted, being widely known for her charity and womanly helpfulness in this city. Mrs. McNaughton has been elected a lady associate of the Royal Colonial Institute of London, England, a quite unusual honor, and she is also a vice regent of the Pauline Johnston Chapter of the Daughters of the Empire. She is a member of the Canadian Women's Press Club, a director of the Scientific, Art and Historical Association, a member of the Woman's Canadian Club and other institutions of like prominence. She has written several works of note dealing with the history of the province of British Columbia and was the first woman to publish a book of this character in the province. Through her literary efforts she has brought the Cariboo district to the notice of the whole of Canada, has written for the press since 1890 and was presented by the government of British Columbia with an honorarium for preserving this history for future generations. Mr. and Mrs. McNaughton had one son, who died in childhood.

Mr. McNaughton passed away June 21, 1900, his demise being deeply regretted by a large circle of friends who esteemed him for his many high qualities of heart and mind. He found his last resting place at Quesnel in the Cariboo district, a region to the development of which he had given most of his life. A man of decisive views on public questions, Mr. McNaughton staunchly supported the conservative party and, being public-spirited and of progressive tendencies, gave his indorsement to all measures and movements intended to improve the conditions of the country and its people. He was connected with the Church of England, being a licensed lay reader under the late Bishop Silitoe of that church and taking a vital and helpful interest in all matters affecting the organization. Gifted with qualities far beyond those possessed by the majority and,

never discouraged or disheartened, he always pushed on, never losing sight of his purpose, never forgetting for a moment the goal before him, conscious that his aim was justifiable and his course honorable. The years have proven the worth of his labors and his life record reflects credit and honor upon British Columbia, which honors his memory. His life was indeed of great usefulness, touching many lines of activity and proving of great worth along the path of permanent progress and advancement in his adopted province.

EDWARD ODLUM, B. A., B. Sc., M. A.

The life work of Professor Edward Odlum, scientist and educator and now a prominent representative of real-estate and other important business interests in Vancouver and British Columbia, has contributed in an extraordinary degree to the development and progress of Canada, for as lecturer and writer he has awakened among the inhabitants of other lands an interest in this country that has resulted in bringing about an influx of population leading to the development and upbuilding of the country. His efforts have been untiring and resultant in the advancement of Vancouver's welfare along material, social, political and intellectual lines. Possessing a mind of extraordinary fertility, he early recognized the splendid opportunities offered by this section and with firm faith in the future of the country became a cooperant factor in the utilization of the advantages and resources here offered.

Born in Tullamore, Peel county, Ontario, November 27, 1850, Edward Odlum is a descendant of an old Irish family that authentically traces its ancestry back to 1690, in which year existing records give account of four brothers of the Odlum family, officers of the British army, who went to Ireland in the train of King William when that monarch undertook to quell the turbulent element which would not submit to the British crown. Abraham Odlum, grandfather of Professor Odlum, was born on the Emerald isle and added luster to the family name by his military record as an officer in the army of the great Duke of Wellington. Subsequently he made a home on the beautiful channel island of Guernsey, but in 1820 his ever ambitious spirit led him to charter a ship in which he sailed with his family for America, with Quebec as his destination. His son John Odlum, who was a member of that party, participated in the war of 1837, as did Abraham Odlum.

In this country John Odlum followed agricultural pursuits and led an upright, honorable life, consistent with the tenets of the Church of England, of which he was a devoted member. His wife, Margaret McKenzie, was of Scotch extraction but a native of County Tyrone, Ireland. They were the parents of nine children. The mother passed away in 1892, in her seventieth year, while the father lived to the remarkable age of eighty-six, making his home in Lucknow, Bruce county, Ontario. He was not only venerated because of his advanced years but also highly honored for his many admirable qualities of heart and mind.

Professor Odlum spent his early boyhood on the home farm and acquired his preliminary education in the neighborhood schools, while later he attended the collegiate institute at Cobourg, Ontario. Subsequently he matriculated in Victoria University, which conferred upon him the degrees of Bachelor and Master of Arts and Bachelor of Science. Distinguished for his profound learning and deep insight into sociological and political problems, he early recognized the need of bringing emigration to the provinces that the natural resources and advantages of the country might be utilized and developed. The government, recognizing his ability, sent him to England, Wales, Scotland, Ireland and the Orkney islands and through his ability as a lecturer he presented vivid pictures to the people of Great Britain concerning the advantages of the country across the water, his efforts resulting in a substantial increase in immigration. After two years devoted to that work he returned to Canada and, imbued with the western spirit of which he



EDWARD ODLUM

had spoken in the old world, he made his way to the Cariboo district, where he took charge of the affairs of a company largely engaged in gold mining. After some time devoted to that work he advised that the company abstain from further development, as the output of the mine was not sufficient to cover the heavy expenses of their operation. The British Columbia government, desiring a report to be forwarded to the botanical section of the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago in 1893 on the economic value of the woods within the confines of the province, selected Professor Odlum for that purpose and he prepared a lucid and comprehensive paper on the subject. A man of wide learning and well acquainted with the problems of education, he was chosen as representative of the government to make a study of the educational systems employed in Manitoba and the older provinces of Canada and report thereon and also prepared a paper to induce the government to set aside lands to be used for the benefit of the schools. The government of the day, Hon. Colonel Baker being minister of education, decided to follow the suggestion and took the initial steps toward its adoption. The proposition to set aside lands for public educational purposes, however, was not adopted, for unfortunately at this time the sudden death of the premier, the Hon. John Robinson, in Great Britain changed certain portions of the policy. A convocation was assembled at Victoria and much time spent in discussing and investigating an act previously passed. Much adverse criticism came from many and further action was postponed to the following year. The death of the premier, as stated, defeated the proposition. Had it passed the schools of British Columbia would have been financed abundantly and forever by the wonderful increase of land values.

Professor Odlum, who came to British Columbia in 1889, has devoted much of his life to public instruction as teacher, lecturer and writer and in an educational capacity was called to Japan to accept the position of president of a college in Tokio, having six hundred students and fourteen professors and tutors under his direction. In his study of the Japanese and who they are Professor Odlum's findings are that the race are either Assyrians or else one of the lost tribes of Israel. He is probably the only man in America who has studied the origin of the Japanese and his logic and his proof on this subject are convincing.

Throughout his entire life Professor Odlum has been connected with much scientific research and experimentation. He, under the direction of Dr. E. Haanel, built the first electric light, a big arc light, used in Canada. Dr. E. Haanel, now superintendent of mines for Canada, was science professor of Victoria University at Cobourg, Ontario, at that time and the electric light was used on the occasion of a football tournament, in which five prominent teams participated—the Vics of Victoria, the teams from Queens and Toronto Universities, the Trins of Trinity College, Toronto, and the team from Knox College, Toronto, all playing at Cobourg. It is said that Dr. Haanel and Professor Odlum built the first telephone used in Canada for public purposes. Later these same telephones were taken by Professor Odlum to Japan and installed in the college there. Professor Tyndall, experimenting with electricity in a lecture in the old country, accidentally took a charge through his body and was somewhat injured. Professor Odlum was explaining this to a large class in Japan and was operating a machine four times as powerful as Tyndall's. He warned his class of the danger of experimenting and at the very time, by a slight movement, his hand came into contact with the live wire and the charge passed through his body, but there were no serious results. Professor Odlum has always been a leader in experimental work, seeking truth and scientific fact wherever they are to be found, going far beyond the knowledge to be gleaned from books as a result of the researches of others.

When a freshman in the university he read much concerning materialistic evolution and encountered the statement made by an eminent scientist that the bushmen of Australia were but a degree above the orang-outang. He then determined to visit Australia and make investigation for himself. After some years he carried out his purpose and made careful examination among many tribes. In one instance he had opportunity to examine forty boys and girls in one of the missionary public schools, the parents of whom at that time were living in the

forest wilds. These boys and girls he examined in reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, grammar and history and found them as ready and intelligent in answer as the average farmer's children of Canada, among whom he had taught for several years. He was thus forced to conclude that the Australian bushmen were more than one degree above the orang-outang.

In his science course it was necessary to pass specific examinations in surveying and navigation and in order to master the latter Professor Odlum spent several months on a sailing vessel on the Pacific, giving many hours to practical work each day. In order to gain thorough knowledge of surveying he worked voluntarily with surveyors on different occasions and thus added practical to scientific training. He has ever greatly enjoyed making experiments in order to solve scientific problems and on one occasion, when with two others he was experimenting on a dangerous gas in a small and perfectly enclosed room, an explosion took place and the Leyden jar which they were using was shattered into invisibility, no fragments being left. This led Professor Odlum to further examinations. A series of jars filled with gas were afterward exploded at once with a like result, the glass being completely pulverized. A third experiment was made in Japan with a similar result and these three trials made by Professor Odlum made clear to him a remarkable accident and result which occurred when he was a boy of seventeen years. He was at that time an apprentice at cabinet-making and one Sunday morning, with another boy, was experimenting on a large horn of powder. He held the horn in one hand and poured the powder on the bench, touching a match to it. In the explosion that followed the brass ring on top and the heavy brass tacks holding the bottom of the horn were all that remained, not a particle of the horn being found.

Another most interesting scientific occurrence with which Professor Odlum was connected constitutes a part of the scientific history of Japan. He was in that country when Dr. John Milne was at the head of the seismological department of Japan. One summer morning a large portion of a high mountain was blown off by a volcanic explosion. Several towns and villages were wiped out of existence and many killed. Nearly one thousand acres were covered with volcanic ash and the government sent Professor Seikya, head of the geological department, with many men to survey and give an exact report as to the extent of damage and effects of the explosion. On the mountain and in the adjoining valley were countless thousands of cone shaped holes noticed by Professor Seikya. These led to an extensive and heated discussion, the Professor claiming that the holes were formed by falling stones, while all the foreign educators opposed this conclusion. With no knowledge of the discussion Professor Odlum visited the mountain of Bandisan and with much cost and labor made a careful examination. His conclusions he noted in his book on the spot and later on his arrival at Tokio he learned of the heated discussion and that his conclusion was the same as that of Professor Seikya. He found that the foreign educators had all taken sides against the finding of the Japanese professor. Professor Odlum then set off for north Japan, again hired seven or eight men and went to the mountain. He dug into the holes and in each case found stones and volcanic ash and beneath the stones found mountain weeds, palm leaves and branches. On his return to Tokio he learned that Professor Seikya, in order to save his position with the government, was forced to defend his theory in public, undertaking the task in a large hall in Yokohama, Rear Admiral Palmer, of the British navy, presiding over the meeting. Professor Odlum went to hear the address, after which the foreign educators attacked Professor Seikya's theory. Professor Odlum asked permission to speak and a few moments' time was accorded him. He went forward, reached for a large pointer and explained to the meeting the many diagrams on the wall, to which no speaker had as yet referred. Having covered the ground and given facts, he finally announced his conclusion to be that of Professor Seikya. The entire audience applauded with great enthusiasm, for all Japan had become interested in the discussion. Not a single reply was made by any of the opposition. When the meeting was closed the members of the Scientific Society immediately held a

meeting and decided to ask "the stranger" to prepare a paper on the subject and read it before the society. He was made a member of that society for the express purpose of presenting his paper, which was acknowledged to be final and conclusive on the subject. At government expense large numbers of pamphlets were published containing Professor Odlum's paper and were freely distributed in many educational centers throughout the world.

While in Japan Professor Odlum lost his wife, her death resulting from malaria and pneumonia. This decided him to leave the country, after which he traveled extensively in Australia, New Zealand, and the United States, studying conditions and weighing in his mind the advantages for settlement offered in various countries. He considered Vancouver, however, most attractive for residence and for investment and upon his arrival here made extensive purchases of city property, the value of which has greatly increased with the rapid development of the city. He purchased and sold valuable city tracts, built houses both for sale and rent and through his activities greatly promoted the growth of the town. He is still the owner of extensive holdings. After twenty years of activity in educational circles he decided to abandon that profession, although he received various highly flattering offers of college professorships. He now gives his attention largely to the supervision of his real-estate interests and to other business affairs and investments. He is a director of the Trustee Company, the Terminal City Press Company, the Orange Hall Association, the British Columbia Oil Refining Company, president of the Grand Trunk British Columbia Coal Company, connected with the National Finance Company, a director of the Thompson Stationery Company, a stockholder in the Canadian Pacific Oil Company of California, and the Pacific Coast Fire Insurance Company.

It is but natural that a man of Professor Odlum's intense mental activity should use literature as a means of expression. He has contributed valuable articles to newspapers on various subjects, writing not only upon the question "Who are the Japanese," to which previous reference has been made, but also upon the subject "Who are the Saxons." These papers show marked literary ability, wide research and a profound understanding of the nature of the peoples with whom he has dealt. His progress and patriotism have found expression in many ways. In 1892 he was elected a member of the board of aldermen of Vancouver, being honored with the largest vote ever cast up to that time in the city for a candidate for that office. It was on the expiration of his term of service that he undertook his two year trip to Great Britain in the interests of emigration and upon his return in January, 1904, he was again elected to the aldermanic board—a vote of confidence given by the people which should be highly satisfactory to the Professor. His decided public spirit has been strongly manifest in his service as an official, for he has always stood for the promotion of any measure that would result in benefits to the city or tend to elevate mankind, and he has not only helped in bringing about the acceptance of favorable proposals but has also been the champion of many progressive movements. He has been president of the Central Executive Rate Payers Association and chairman of the Carnegie Public Library Board of Vancouver. He is likewise connected with the Central City Mission. He served with the Thirty-sixth Regiment from Peel county, Ontario, during the Fenian raid of 1866 to 1870 and received one hundred and sixty acres of land in Ontario in recognition of the aid which he rendered.

In 1877 Professor Odlum was married to Miss Mary Elvira Powell, a native of Ontario and a descendant of a distinguished family of United Empire Loyalists of English extraction. The first of the name in America had located in the United States, but when the American Revolutionary war begun they crossed the border into Canada. Having lost his first wife, Professor Odlum was married to Miss Martha M. Thomas, of Toronto. Professor Odlum has four sons by his first wife. Edward Farady, the eldest, was for a time head bookkeeper and part owner in Thomson Brothers Stationery Company, Ltd. The second is Victor Wentworth, of Vancouver, who has a controlling interest in the Clapp, Anderson & Odlum, Limited, insurance brokers. The third, Garnet McKenzie, died in South Africa

after the Boer war, and the fourth son, Joseph Wellesley, holds a position in one of the stores of Vancouver. Three of these sons offered their services in the Boer war, the youngest being then but sixteen years of age and the eldest twenty-one. These two, after participating unscathed in many battles, returned to Canada, entering the army here as lieutenants. The record of Professor Odlum and his father as soldiers in the Fenian war, together with the record of his sons, establishes the valor and loyalty of the family. Professor Odlum has two sons by his second wife, Arthur George, and Oswald Britson.

Professor Odlum is connected with a number of organizations founded for intellectual advancement and scientific research. For some time he belonged to the Australian Science Association and the Asiatic Society of Japan, and was a member of the British Science Association in Canada and also of its main body in Great Britain. He is a fellow of the Royal Colonial Institute. He has prepared and read before these societies valuable and instructive papers which have brought him wide recognition.

Professor Odlum spent the year 1905 in central and northern Europe, continuing a comparative study of ethnology, botany and geology, which for many years have been his chief scientific pursuits. He made sojourn in western Russia and the far north beyond the Arctic Circle, where he had a rare chance to study the Finlanders and Laplanders and their lives and habits in their homes and villages.

Toward the end of this year, or early in 1914, Professor Odlum intends to set out on a long trip around the world, during which he will study ancient Egypt, Persia, Babylonia and Assyria by the help of the modern races now representing the ancients in those countries and the works of specialists, including those of the noted excavators of those regions. Apart from the continued study of comparative botany and geology, he will give special attention to and make a close examination of ethnology, especially as bearing upon the origin of the British peoples who inhabited in early times the "Isles of the Blessed" in the north Atlantic ocean. The theory forming the basis of this historic research is that the early British passed in part through Europe and also the south of Spain from the regions formerly known as Assyria, Babylonia and Armenia.

The work to which Professor Odlum has given much attention for thirty-five years and which may justly be said to be the chief effort of his life is an investigation along the line of theistic science, the study of God in nature. The estimate which his scientific colleagues place on the value of his labors is manifest to some degree in his election as president of the Arts and Science Association of Vancouver, which position he filled for many years. It might well be said of him, as it was said of an eminent man of old, that "he has done things worthy to be written and has written things worthy to be read, and by his life has contributed to the welfare of his province and the happiness of mankind."

SAM BRIGHOUSE.

Sam Brighouse, son of Samuel and Hannah Brighouse, was born at Lindley, Huddersfield, Yorkshire, England, January 13, 1836. His paternal ancestors were for generations residents of Huddersfield and filled important offices in the gift of the crown and the people. His great-grandfather was sheriff of that county and his father, who was a large farmer, was parish overseer and occupied a position on the board of poor-law guardians. His mother's family, the Mortons, originally Scotch, had, in the latter part of the sixteenth century settled at Lindley, where they subsequently established the pottery industry, for which that place is so well known, and which the family still control. Our subject was educated in his native town and at the age of eighteen years took charge of his father's farm, which he continued to manage until he left England. He had not himself formed any definite plan of coming to America, as for a young man he was prospering well at home, but in consequence of a promise previously



SAM BRIGHOUSE

made to his cousin, John Morton, he decided to try his fortune in the new world. At this time the fame of British Columbia was being sounded throughout England and the cousins determined to come to this country. On May 8, 1862, they sailed from Milford Haven for New York on the Great Eastern. From New York they went to San Francisco via Panama, and from there came to British Columbia, going direct to New Westminster, which they reached late in June of the same year. After remaining there a few days they went to the Cariboo region, by the Harrison-Lillooet route. They remained at the mines only one month owing to the inclement character of the season and the fact that all the best claims were taken up. They returned to New Westminster in October, having completed the round trip on foot. On the 4th of November they came to the shores of Burrard Inlet, where the city of Vancouver now stands and where they had, in conjunction with William Hailstone, purchased five hundred and fifty acres of land. Here the three partners passed the winter, having erected a log house and a small barn. During the wet season they worked hard at clearing the land. The parcel of land they then purchased is known now on the plan of Vancouver townsite as No. 185. Their house was the first white habitation erected on the shores of Burrard Inlet, and Mr. Brighthouse had therefore a clear claim to the title of the "oldest inhabitant." They lived on good terms with the Indians and only once, and that shortly after they came, was there any attempt on the part of the Indians to commit theft. On this occasion they complained to Colonel Moody, who sent for Chief Capilano, who caused the stolen articles to be returned. Mr. Brighthouse brought the first cook stove to the shores of the Inlet, carrying it on his back. Shortly after settling in their log house he and Mr. Hailstone began the work of cutting a trail across the peninsula from the site of the old Sunnyside Hotel to False creek, and this they completed before the beginning of the next summer. In the spring of 1863 the partners put in a crop of vegetables. During the same year they leased a large parcel of land on the Fraser river, where the McLaren-Ross mill later stood and farmed this in conjunction with their own tract. In the autumn of 1864 Mr. Brighthouse, who had examined the farming country in the Fraser valley and had foreseen how valuable it must become, purchased six hundred and ninety-seven acres on Lulu island, in what is now some of the most valuable agricultural land in the province. His land included the site on which the town hall now stands. At the time he acquired this estate there were no white settlers on the island. In 1864 he and his partners in the Burrard Inlet property leased their farm and Messrs. Morton and Hailstone went to California. Mr. Brighthouse, however, remained in British Columbia and continued his farming pursuits with ever increasing success. In 1866 he bought another property called Rose Hill, near New Westminster, and this he made into a dairy farm. This and the Lulu island farm he continued to operate simultaneously from that time until 1881. In 1867 his lease of the land where the McLaren-Ross mill stood expired and he did not renew it owing to the fact that he then had all the land of his own he could handle. He found that the dairy farm at Rose Hill and his Lulu island farm were working together admirably so he invested heavily in them. In 1870 his barn on Lulu island, the largest on the river, burned with the entire crop. When he got the land well under cultivation he started raising stock on a large scale and was especially anxious to improve the quality of farm cattle in this country, and through the purchase and introduction of some thoroughbred stock he was very successful in this direction. He served in the second council of Lulu island, having been appointed by that body to take the place of a member who had left the province. He had been requested previously to stand for the council but had always declined and now only accepted at the urgent solicitation of the councillors. During 1869 and 1870 Mr. Brighthouse was one of the active workers for the confederation with the Dominion but opposed the adoption of the Dominion tariff. In 1881 he leased his farms on the Fraser and returned to his property on the Inlet. He found that the persons to whom the land had been leased had departed some time before, the Indians having burned their barns and stables. Shortly prior to this two hundred acres of this property

had been sold, so that there now remained among the three partners three hundred and fifty acres. Mr. Brighthouse immediately began the work of clearing the land and let contracts for that purpose. He felt confident that the Canadian Pacific Railway would be extended from Port Moody and he realized how valuable the property had become. When the extension of the line was decided upon, they gave one third of their land to the company, according to agreement, and the work of cutting the balance into lots and building streets through it was at once proceeded with. Mr. Brighthouse was ever keenly interested in Vancouver's progress and welfare. He was one of the most active workers in securing the first charter, and in 1887 he was elected by acclamation to represent Ward 1 in the city council and accepted the position of acting chairman of the board of works. He also sat in the council during the following year and filled the chairmanships on the same committees as in the previous year. He was recognized as one of the most energetic and broadest-minded members of the council, and it was largely through his efforts as chairman of the board of works that the affairs of the city were so well conducted. Mr. Brighthouse made two visits to England and in November, 1911, made his final trip, going to his birthplace, Huddersfield, where amid the environment of his childhood and many cherished friends he passed quietly from this life, July 31, 1913.

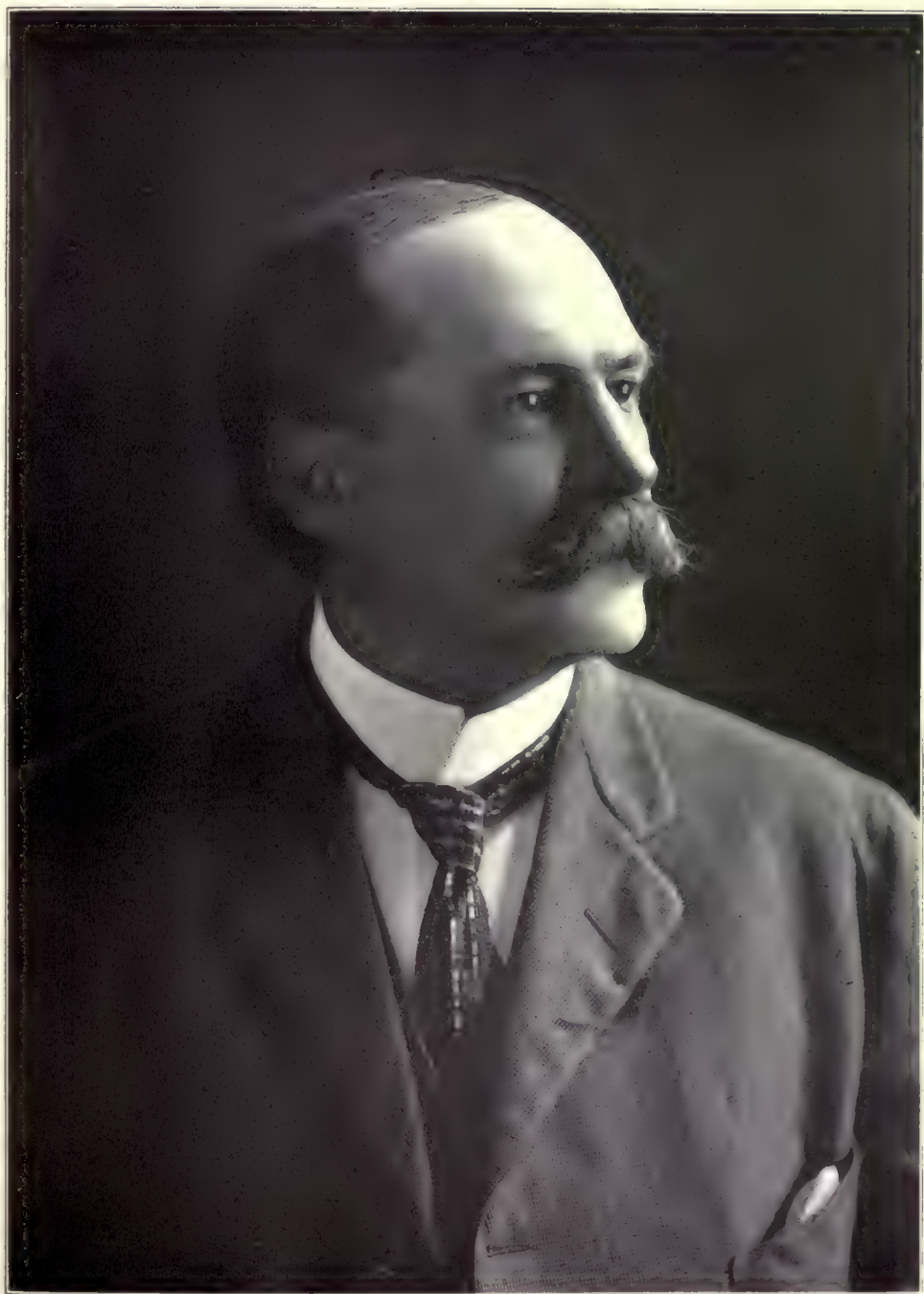
ALFRED EDWIN GOODMAN.

Varied interests have claimed the attention of Alfred Edwin Goodman of Vancouver, British Columbia, and at all times his efforts have been put forth along conservative and progressive lines—activities toward intellectual progress, for political welfare in amateur athletics, in literary pursuits and in military life, and in addition towards his material welfare. He is at this time manager of The Land Agencies Limited, and has been engaged through the assistance of this company and through other sources in the settling of enormous tracts of government land. "Back to the land" has been his slogan and in three years nearly one thousand persons, mostly young men, have been thus induced to take up more than half a million acres of land.

He was born in St. Catharines, Ontario, November 2, 1860, son of Edwin Goodman, M. D., and Elizabeth Caroline (Cross) Goodman and was educated at the collegiate institute at that city, under the head mastership of the father of Chief Justice Hunter of British Columbia, the chief justice being a fellow student. This fact was mentioned to this eminent jurist recently and he was also reminded that although his father was one of the leading educationalists of that day, he was severe with the boys. The chief justice in assenting to this statement said in effect, that he used to think sometimes that some of the lickings he got were not so much meant as a punishment for offences committed as an example to other boys of what they would get if they did not behave themselves.

Mr. Goodman, like his father and grandfather before him, had been intended for the medical profession and spent several years fitting himself to take up the practice of that profession. His inclinations toward commercial and literary pursuits, however, were overpowering, and he compromised with his parents by entering the services of the Imperial Bank, where he spent five years in different capacities and in several cities, in the meantime acting as correspondent for newspapers. He subsequently entered actively into the mercantile business and became a partner in the wholesale and retail grocery firm of John Nay & Company, St. Catharines, Ontario, a partner with Maxim & Company, the senior partner being a brother of the famous inventor of that name, in the book publishing business, and an active partner of W. Goodman & Warner in the stock-broking business with offices at Hamilton and St. Catharines, Ontario.

Every spare moment of Mr. Goodman's time, however, was devoted to newspaper work, owing to his love of writing, and he gained local fame by his versifi-



ALFRED E. GOODMAN

cation. One work in particular which brought him more than local fame being dedicated to the newsboys as a New Year's address, reviewing the world's happenings of the year in verse with illustrations. This was placed on sale for the benefit of the newsboys and realized a handsome sum for them. In looking over a large scrap book in which his early efforts have been kept in the form of clippings, it is noticed that these verses, mostly comical and topical, were copied in papers all over the continent.

In 1891 he decided to devote all his energies to his chosen calling and for that purpose he left the old homestead forever and sought his fortune in the far west, arriving in Vancouver October 29 of that year, thus becoming eligible for the Pioneers Club, of which he is a member.

He sought and obtained employment with the Vancouver Province and Victoria Colonist and as a correspondent reached as high a standard as in those days it was possible to attain, representing at one time practically every leading daily in Canada and the United States, while at the same time writing editorially for several trade journals in Winnipeg, Toronto, New York and San Francisco.

He has always taken a keen interest in amateur sport. In his home town he organized The Amateur Athletic Association of St. Catharines, Ontario, an institution fostered and encouraged by every adult male citizen, and which lead to such deep interest being taken in athletics that for many years St. Catharines has been famous for her regattas and amateur lacrosse clubs. He was also one of the number instrumental in organizing the Vancouver Athletic Club and served for some time on the executive. He assisted in the early '90s in arranging successful athletic entertainments to financially assist the Vancouver Lacrosse Club, then champions of the province. He boosted amateur sport in Vancouver in all the newspapers which would allow him space and materially assisted in upholding the good name of the city as a place famed for good clean amateur sport in every form.

In military matters he took considerable interest having served with the Twenty-second Oxford Rifles and later as an officer in the Nineteenth Battalion Lincoln Volunteer militia. In politics he got his baptism as press agent for a politician, at the time a cabinet minister, and later as being chiefly instrumental in the election of his father to the office of mayor of St. Catharines, a political fight in which he was campaign manager. His father was at the time president of the Conservative Association, and, although he always declined to run for parliament, was in the habit of going to Ottawa on calls from Sir John McDonald and his colleagues. Thus the subject of our sketch has been an ardent conservative all his life, and in Vancouver took a prominent part in several elections. Perhaps when it came his turn to run for office his experience in campaigning may have stood him in good stead, for when he stood for alderman for Ward 1 in 1909 he was accorded the largest vote at that time ever given to any alderman in the city. In the following year instead of again running for office as his friends urgently desired him to do, he accepted the position of librarian of the Public Free Library. He has been a director of the Art Historical and Scientific Association; the Free Library; the Canadian Club and several business concerns.

The real-estate business presented opportunities for big ventures and alluring propositions and he is now devoting almost his entire time to business enterprises.

He is a prominent Free Mason, having been chiefly instrumental in organizing Western Gate Lodge, A. F. & A. M., having been its third master. He is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason, being a past presiding officer of the Lodge of Perfection and also of the Rose Croix Chapter, and an officer in the Consistory of that body, as well as a member of the Pacific Chapter of Royal Arch Masons. He is thus a worthy exponent of the basic principles of Masonry, and is much interested in the work of organization. His religious faith is that of the Episcopal church.

On the 15th of April, 1895, in Victoria, British Columbia, Mr. Goodman was united in marriage to Miss Rose Ellis, daughter of Abraham and Catharine

Ellis. Mr. Ellis is a member of the family of prominent bridge contractors of England and Canada. Mr. and Mrs. Goodman have one child, Edwin Ellis Goodman.

Thus it may be said that during twenty-two years Mr. Goodman has been a resident of Vancouver he has been active along lines leading to intellectual progress and improvement, ever standing for those things which contribute most to the betterment of the individual and the community at large.

GEORGE BAILEY MILNE.

It is significant of the trend of modern times that more and more important enterprises are entrusted to the care of young men who are proving their ability by the excellent results which they obtain. Mr. Milne is one of the prominent younger business men of this class in New Westminster, having done much by his quick rise and rapid success to justify the modern idea. As manager for G. B. Milne & Company he occupies an important position in financial circles of the city, his work closely identifying him with growth and expansion. He was born in Thornbury, Ontario, March 1, 1886, a son of George Wilson and Helen Jane (Brown) Milne, the former a native of Paisley, Scotland, and the latter of County Sligo, Ireland. Both came to eastern Canada when children with their respective parents, their families being among the very first settlers in the Georgian Bay district. The father of our subject was a farmer in eastern Canada but in February, 1893, made his way westward to British Columbia, where for many years he was employed by the British Columbia Electric Company. He died in 1911, being survived by his wife, who still resides in Vancouver.

George B. Milne was but seven years of age when his parents removed to Vancouver, in which city he received his education, graduating in 1905 from the Vancouver high school. Discontinuing his lessons, he then engaged in work for Nichol Thompson in his machine shop, where he was employed for about eighteen months. At the end of that time he was offered a position in the engineering department of the Canadian Pacific Railway, which he accepted and in which capacity he served until 1910, when he secured employment in the city engineer's office in New Westminster, continuing in that connection until October, 1912. At that time he became manager of G. B. Milne & Company, which important position he now occupies. Earnest, capable and conscientious in the performance of his duties, he has already demonstrated his ability and exerts his capabilities to extend the connections of his firm. One of the progressive and successful young business men of New Westminster, he stands on the threshold of a career which will not only bring him individual prosperity but which will doubtless play an important part in the development of the city and prove of benefit to the general public as well.

DUNCAN M. MACFARLANE.

Among the men of ability and substantial worth in Vancouver is numbered Duncan M. Macfarlane, who, in association with his brother, controls a large business as a timber broker in this city and owns vast timber tracts on the mainland and the island, their holdings aggregating thirty-three thousand acres. He was born in Renfrew county, Ontario, in 1866, and is a representative of a family which has been known and honored in that locality since pioneer times, his father, Duncan Macfarlane, having received a land grant from the government in 1825. The elder Mr. Macfarlane had nineteen thousand acres of timber land in Bagot township, Renfrew county, on the Madawaska river, and this he held



DUNCAN M. MACFARLANE

for forty-four years. During that time he cut and manufactured forty-four rafts of square timber, one raft each year and each raft containing from seventy-five to one hundred thousand cubic feet of timber, which he floated down the Madawaska to the point where it empties into the Ottawa at Arnprior and thence to the Quebec market by way of the Ottawa and St. Lawrence rivers. He owned also eight hundred acres of land in Bagot and McNab townships, and this he cultivated for many years, having received it as a government grant in 1825. The land is still in possession of members of his family.

Duncan M. Macfarlane began his independent career as an associate of his father and during the five years which he maintained this connection became thoroughly familiar with the lumber business in principle and detail. He then formed an association with his brother, J. W. Macfarlane, and they turned their attention to lumber contracting on the Sturgeon river, continuing there for about fourteen years, after which, in 1905, they moved their interests to Vancouver, where they have since remained. They have secured a large and representative patronage in recognition of their fair and honorable methods, and their business has increased rapidly as their reputation for reliability and integrity became more widely known. The year after their arrival in Vancouver they began buying timber lots on the mainland and the island and they now own thirty-three thousand acres in different parts of the province. They have not cut any of this as yet, but contemplate erecting a fine mill in the near future. Both are reliable, far-sighted and able men, and their business interests, being carefully and capably conducted, have brought them a gratifying measure of success.

Mr. Macfarlane is married and has two sons, John Lorne and Allan Ross. He attends St. Andrew's Presbyterian church, is connected fraternally with the Sturgeon Falls Lodge, No. 447, A. F. & A. M., and belongs to the Vancouver Commercial Club. His political allegiance is given to the liberal party, to which members of his family have belonged for the past one hundred years. In Vancouver he is recognized as a man of progressive public spirit, interested in the development of the city and anxious to do his part in promoting progress. His business record also deserves commendation, for in this field he has displayed rare aptitude and ability in achieving results, and has at all times employed methods which will bear the closest investigation and scrutiny.

SOLOMON ALEXANDER.

Vancouver is fortunate in the class of men who have represented her legal interests. On the whole they have held to high professional standards, recognizing the fact that they represent a profession which is the conservator and safeguard of individual rights and liberties, life and property. Among those who meet high professional requirements and whose course sustains the majesty of the law is Solomon Alexander, who was born September 2, 1886, in Cape Town, South Africa. His parents were Abraham and Flora Alexander, the former one of the first to go into Johannesburg in the Transvaal following the discovery of gold there in 1885. The family is one conspicuous for strong intellectual force. He is one of four brothers, all of whom are barristers. The eldest, Morris Alexander, LL.B., is a representative of Cape Town in the federal parliament and one of the leading members of the bar of that city. The youngest brother, Aaron Alexander, has recently graduated from Cambridge University, securing every honor conferred in scholarships at Cambridge, and has just been appointed by the British government as inspector of the native courts in Egypt. His cousins, A. and B. Alexander, are among the most prominent barristers of Johannesburg, South Africa, and they have four brothers—six in all—who are barristers.

In the public schools of his native city Solomon Alexander pursued his early education and later entered the South African College at Cape Town, from which

he was graduated and won his law degree in 1906. The same year he was admitted as solicitor of the supreme court of Cape Colony and practiced law at Stellenbosch, Cape Colony, until 1910, when he came to Vancouver. The following year he was called to the bar of Alberta and later in the same year to the bar of British Columbia. In July, 1911, he entered upon the practice of law in Vancouver with J. Edward Sears under the style of Alexander & Sears, and the firm is now extensively engaged in general law practice.

Mr. Alexander possesses the Queen's medal for services during the Boer war in 1899 until 1902. While in South Africa he held membership in a number of secret orders. His political faith is that of the conservative party and in religious belief he is a Hebrew. He possesses a laudable ambition and the energy and perseverance which should accompany it. He is making gradual and substantial advancement and already has gained creditable recognition at the Vancouver bar.

HENRY D. BENSON.

A life of zealous effort and well directed business activity now enables Henry D. Benson to live retired on his valuable farm of eighty acres, comprising some of the best land on the Delta, which he purchased in the spring of 1913 and which was known as the Vasic farm. Prior to that time he had resided on a beautiful property embracing six hundred and forty acres of fertile Delta land in the vicinity of Ladner, but disposed of the place in the fall of 1912. Marked success has attended the endeavors of Mr. Benson, who in connection with diversified farming engaged in dairying and the raising of registered horses and cattle. Not only is he one of the highly prosperous agriculturists of the community, but he has figured prominently in local political activities and has for many years been reeve of Delta municipality. His birth occurred at St. John, New Brunswick, on June 22, 1842, his parents being John and Charlotte (Vance) Benson. He was there reared and pursued his education in the public schools until he was a youth of fifteen years. During the succeeding three years his energies were devoted to farm work, following which, in 1860, he went to Nova Scotia. There he was employed in the mines, being one of the first to follow this vocation on the peninsula, until 1864. In that year he made his way to Council Bluffs, Iowa, and there obtained an opportunity to drive a bull team across the plains to Denver, Colorado. He spent three years in the latter state, engaging in mining, and then went by horseback to Wyoming, thence to Idaho and later to British Columbia, covering the journey by horseback and bull team. The year 1869 marked his arrival, and for a time thereafter he resided in the inland districts but later engaged in logging in Howe Sound and Burrard Inlet. He followed this vocation for three years but at the expiration of that time, in 1874, preempted one hundred and sixty acres of wild land, on which he remained for thirty-eight years. During at least six months of the year his tract was under water, but he knew the soil to be highly fertile and diligently began the construction of dikes. In the summer he plowed a portion of his tract and planted it, continuing to increase the amount each year until he had his entire acreage under cultivation. His entire section of six hundred and forty acres was inundated wild land and demanded arduous toil before it could be made cultivable. Mr. Benson directed his operations in a practical and systematic manner, and each year marked a decided improvement in his farm. He added to its value as well as its appearance by the erection of an attractive residence, substantial barns, ample sheds and outbuildings for the protection of his stock and grain, and **at various times installed about his premises different modern conveniences.** His fields were brought under high cultivation and kept in that state by a systematic rotation of crops best adapted to the soil. In connection with diversified farming he did some dairying and also raised thoroughbred Clyde



HENRY D. BENSON

horses and registered Holstein cattle. In the fall of 1912 he disposed of his property and in the following spring purchased the tract of eighty acres on which he resides at the present time, now erecting thereon a handsome residence at a cost of eight thousand dollars and also constructing barns and other buildings. Reliable business methods diligently pursued have brought the desired results and he is now enjoying the evening of life in honorable retirement.

Mr. Benson has been twice married. His first union was with Miss Sarah Fisher, of Nova Scotia, who passed away in 1901, leaving a family of six children, as follows: Elsie; Alice, whose demise occurred in October, 1906; Norman Henry; Leroy; Lottie, who died on the 15th of June, 1913; and Sadie. In 1902, Mr. Benson was married to his present wife, who in her maidenhood was Miss Carrie Fisher, also of Nova Scotia, and they have become the parents of one daughter, Gladys.

Community affairs have always engaged much of the attention of Mr. Benson, who is public-spirited in matters of citizenship and is ever ready to contribute his quota toward forwarding the local interests or in advancing the country's development. He has figured prominently in the political life of his immediate district since pioneer days, having been a member of the first council of the Delta, while he has been the incumbent of the office of reeve almost continually since that time. That he has given satisfactory service to his constituency and the community at large in this connection is evidenced by the length of his term. Mr. Benson has attended the Presbyterian church since his boyhood. He has now attained the venerable age of seventy-one years and is living practically retired, enjoying in the latter period of his life the ease and comfort purchased by a life of thrift and labor.

ALBERT WILLIAM CRUISE.

The name of Albert William Cruise is a well known one in business circles in Vancouver. He is now president of the Consolidated Motor Company, the Archibald Garage Company and the Western Tire Company. His executive ability is manifest in the successful conduct of each, and throughout the years of his connection with the northwest the public has recognized in him a man whose enterprise and business ability enable him to conquer obstacles, overcome difficulties and press steadily forward to the goal of success. He was born at Buctonche, New Brunswick, August 4, 1874, a son of Dr. William and Margaret M. (Smith) Cruise. The father a graduate of the medical department of Harvard University at Cambridge, Massachusetts, practiced his profession at Moncton, New Brunswick, for many years, or until 1907, when he came to Vancouver, where he has since lived retired.

When he had completed the course of study taught in the grammar and high schools of Moncton, New Brunswick, Albert W. Cruise started out in the business world as an employe in the engineering department of the Canadian government railway system at Moncton, where he remained until 1900. He next went to New York city, where he was employed in the engineering department of the New York Central Railroad Company, and subsequently was connected with the Consolidated Gas Company of New York. He left that employ in 1902 in order to return to Canada, after which he engaged in the theatrical business in eastern Canada until 1907, when he came to Vancouver, where he has since resided. On his arrival here he engaged in the general real-estate and financial brokerage business under the name of A. W. Cruise & Company, being continually and actively identified with that line of activity until 1912. His interests were carefully systematized and he did an extensive business, winning a large clientage, conducting many important realty transfers, and making judicious investments for himself and others. While now retired from active business in that line, he still owns a large amount of realty in city, suburban and farm lands. In 1912

he organized the Archibald Motor Company, of which he became the president. The following year this company was succeeded by the Consolidated Motor Company, the Archibald Garage Company and the Western Tire Company, the province of the first named company being to look after the sales department, the second after the garage business, and the last, the tire and accessory interests. The second company has one of the largest and best equipped garages in Vancouver. Mr. Cruise is president of all three companies and has been the strong factor in the careful organization and systematization of the business thus conducted. He early realized the fact that success is the maximum result secured with minimum effort, and that this can only be achieved through careful management and wise direction. He readily discriminates between the essential and non-essential and in discarding the latter and utilizing the former he has made his business interests prominent factors in commercial and industrial activity in Vancouver and has won thereby gratifying returns.

On the 17th of June, 1905, Mr. Cruise was married to Miss Isabel Chisholm, a daughter of Colin C. Chisholm, of Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, a member of parliament from his county. The children of this marriage are Kenneth A., Margaret E. and Audrey. The family home is at Point Grey and Mr. Cruise was councillor of that municipality in 1910. In politics he is a conservative, but while interested in the public welfare he has not been a politician in the usually accepted sense of the term. He feels that his business interests are more important and his duty to his family more imperative, and his success shows that his time has been well and wisely spent.

JOHN K. HICKMAN.

One of the more recent acquisitions to the commercial fraternity of Nanaimo is John K. Hickman, who on March 10, 1911, established a crockery and hardware store, in the conduct of which he is meeting with a fair measure of success. He was born in Staffordshire, England, on the 13th of October, 1859, and is a son of John and Caroline (Pearson) Hickman, who late in life emigrated to British Columbia, passing their latter days in Nanaimo.

The early life of John K. Hickman was passed in the vicinity of his birth, his education having been pursued in the schools there until he had attained the age of ten years. His text-books were then put aside and he became a wage earner, remaining a resident of England until 1888. In the latter year together with his wife and family he took passage for America with Nanaimo as his destination. Twenty-one days were consumed by the journey, which was made by way of Montreal. Upon his arrival here Mr. Hickman obtained employment as a locomotive engineer with the Vancouver Coal Company. That he was reliable and trustworthy and discharged his duties with efficiency is manifested by the long period of his connection with the company, which continued until his resignation in 1910. While employed in this capacity he established a world's record by loading the steamship Titania, which has a capacity of five thousand eight hundred tons of coal in ten, eleven and twelve days. It is a task which would engage the services of ten Chinamen, under ordinary circumstances, three days, and its achievement in record time was only made possible through the efforts of S. L. Robbins, through whose intervention he was able to increase the efficiency of the methods used. Mr. Hickman also hauled the ballast to fill in what is now the main street of Nanaimo. For a time after resigning his position he took a vacation, but early in the year 1911, he began making preparations to engage in business and on the 10th of March, opened the doors of his store to trade. His patronage has shown a substantial increase during the past year and a half, and he has every reason to feel very well satisfied with the development of his business.

In the Old Crooked Spire church at Chesterfield, England, on the 22d of September, 1884, Mr. Hickman was married to Miss Elizabeth Stead, and to them have been born six children. In order of birth they are as follows: John Albert, who is twenty-four years of age, now in charge of the engine his father operated for so many years for the Vancouver Coal Company; Reginald, who is twenty-two years old and engaged in the express business; Herbert, who has passed the twentieth anniversary of his birth, in business with his brother Reginald; Lillian, who is sixteen and at home; Joseph, who has passed his thirteenth birthday, attending school; Caroline Gertrude, who has attained the age of eleven years.

Fraternally Mr. Hickman is a member of Nanaimo Lodge, No. 5886, J. O. F., of which he is past chief ranger. He has acquired quite a reputation locally as a singer, and was a member of the choir of the Methodist church from 1888 to 1891, while for five years he sang in the Church of England and for four in St. Paul's. He has also taken part in a number of amateur operatic performances, his voice in range and quality being well adapted to work of this nature. Like the majority of his fellow countrymen he delights in outdoor sports of all kinds, but has a decided preference for cricket in which he takes a keen delight. Civic affairs engage his interest, and for three years he served on the city council, having been a member of that body when the present water system was installed and various other improvements promoted. Mr. Hickman is accorded the respect and esteem of his neighbors and fellow townsmen, as he is a man of sound principles and high standards, which qualities he has manifested both as a public official and as a private citizen.

WILLIAM SAVAGE.

William Savage is a practicing barrister and solicitor of the city of Vancouver, a member of the law firm of McLellan, Savage & White. He was born in Greens Norton, Northamptonshire, England, January 4, 1876, and is a son of Josiah and Ann (Foster) Savage, natives of the same locality. The parents came to British Columbia in 1889 and settled in Kamloops, where the father engaged as a merchant tailor until 1905, when the family moved to Vancouver. Here he resumed his former occupation, following it for five years, after which he retired from active business life. He still makes his home in the city, where he is numbered among the prominent and respected residents.

William Savage acquired his early education in the public schools of Northamptonshire and later attended Columbian College at New Westminster. For two and a half years thereafter he studied law under E. P. Davis, K. C., and spent a similar period under the preceptorship of Hon. Joseph Martin, K. C. He was called to the bar of British Columbia under the regulations of the Law Society of the province both as a solicitor and barrister in 1906 and immediately after engaged in practice in Vancouver. For six months he remained alone but at the end of that time formed a partnership with T. S. Baxter, now mayor of the city, and L. B. McLellan. After a time Mr. McLellan and Mr. Savage purchased Mr. Baxter's interests in the firm, later organizing the present firm of McLellan, Savage & White. This is one of the strongest and most reliable legal firms in Vancouver and controls a large and growing patronage connecting it with a great deal of important litigation. Mr. Savage has made rapid advancement in his chosen profession and has now the firm confidence of a large clientele.

In Salmon Arm, British Columbia, in September, 1905, Mr. Savage was united in marriage to Miss M. L. Palmer and they have three children, Helen Gertrude, William Frederick and John Palmer. Mr. Savage is a member of the Sixth Avenue Methodist church and is an active religious worker, having been for the past twelve years local preacher. His political allegiance is given to the liberal party and he is an active worker in the ranks of the local organization, aiding

in the cause in all campaigns and at all elections but never seeking office for himself. He has made an excellent professional record, is interested and active in matters of public moment and, above all, a courteous and upright gentleman, combining in his character all of the qualities of a desirable and useful citizen.

GEORGE R. SPECK.

There is much that is creditable in the life record of George R. Speck, who is one of the foremost business men of New Westminster, British Columbia, for at the age of ten years he was not only thrown practically upon his own resources but became the main support of his widowed mother, being the breadwinner of the family by giving at that tender age all of his time to the operation of the home farm, his father having previously died. He is a self-made man in the truest and most flattering sense of the word and that he has attained success in business must largely be accredited to the fact that he has always made it his motto to give his whole attention to the nearest duty at hand and strictly and everlastingly pursued his efforts in the attainment of the goal.

Born in Grey county, Ontario, February 2, 1877, Mr. Speck is a son of William and Mary (Milson) Speck, natives of Yorkshire, England. The father came to Canada as a young man, while the mother was brought to this country by her parents. Both families settled in Grey county, Ontario, where the father and mother subsequently married and continued their residence. The mother is still living in Grey county but the father passed away in 1887.

George R. Speck was reared under the parental roof and early grounded in the old-fashioned virtues of honesty and industry. When he was ten years of age, however, heavy responsibilities descended upon his shoulders, his father dying at that period, and he became at that early age the mainstay of his widowed mother and the family. Soon after his father's demise he took charge of the operation of the farm, subsequently taking over the whole management of the place and continuing in the operation and cultivation of the homestead until 1904, which year marks his removal to British Columbia. Locating in New Westminster, he accepted a position with his brother Alexander, who was there engaged in the mercantile business, remaining in that connection for two and one-half years. Not content, however, to remain in a dependent position, he in 1906 set out for himself and established himself independently although he had a capital of but one hundred and twenty dollars. The confidence reposed in him by others, however, enabled him to borrow four hundred dollars and he then purchased of Thomas Mobray a bicycle business for twenty-eight hundred dollars, paying five hundred dollars down as the first cash payment. The shrewdness of his judgment and his ability and industry, however, won the day and within the short period of fourteen months he had paid for his business in full and had returned the four hundred dollars which he had borrowed. He has since added a full and complete line of sporting goods and by giving his whole attention to his affairs has built up an extensive and profitable enterprise. His is one of the leading concerns of the kind in New Westminster, which is steadily increasing in representative patronage. His success is the more creditable to him as it can be ascribed to no advantageous circumstances but is due only to his own indefatigable efforts.

In October, 1899, Mr. Speck was united in marriage to Miss Ethel Hewitt, of Grey county, Ontario, and to this union were born two children, Stanley Lloyd and Nola Blanche. The family reside in a handsome home at No. 109 Third avenue, in New Westminster, which is the property of Mr. Speck. A public-spirited and progressive man, he takes an active interest in all measures and movements undertaken to benefit the city or to promulgate its commercial expansion, although he has never cared to accept public positions. He gives his support to the conservative party, the platform and principles of which appeal to



GEORGE R. SPECK

him as the best form of government for the majority. Fraternally he is a member of Amity Lodge, No. 27, I. O. O. F.; of Westminster Lodge, No. 630, C. O. D.; and Westminster Lodge, No. 6380, L. O. O. M. The career of Mr. Speck should be an inspiration to others for it is proof of the fact that opportunity waits for all who know how to embrace her and that success is but ambition's answer.

ARTHUR JULIUS BIRD.

Arthur Julius Bird, an architect actively engaged in practice in Vancouver, was born in Bradford, Yorkshire, England, July 25, 1875, a son of Charles Bird, B. A., F. G. S., and Margaret Wrightson Bird. The father, a graduate of the London University, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, has long been recognized as an English educator of prominence and was a former head master of Sir Joseph Williamson's school at Rochester, England. He was an authority on geology, the author of a number of geological works, and was a fellow of the Geological Society of England.

Arthur Julius Bird pursued his education in Sir Joseph Williamson's school at Rochester and in 1892 was articled to Edward Burgess, a prominent architect of London, England, serving until 1896, when he became assistant to Mr. Burgess and so continued until 1903. In that year he became assistant to J. A. Gotch, F. F. I., B. A., and as such remained until 1906, when he entered upon an independent practice at Rochester and was thus engaged until 1907, the year of his arrival in British Columbia. He settled at Vancouver, opened an office and entered upon the practice of his profession, in which he has continued to the present time. He has been eminently successful, gaining a large clientage, and something of the nature of his business is indicated in the fact that among other buildings designed by him is Blenheim Court, Washington Mansions, Trafalgar Mansions, the Lotus Hotel and others.

On the 20th of December, 1906, Mr. Bird was united in marriage to Miss Alice Edith Wills, of Kettering, Northamptonshire. In politics he is independent, nor does he take active part in political work. He holds membership in the Press Club and the Vancouver Automobile Club, and has pleasant association with representatives of his chosen profession through his membership in the British Columbia Society of Architects. At all times prompted by a laudable ambition, he has so developed his native powers and talents through continuous study and experience that he is now occupying an enviable position among the architects of Vancouver.

KILBURN K. REID.

Kilburn K. Reid, who since September, 1910, has held the position of accountant with the firm of H. A. Belyea & Company of New Westminster, was born in Centreville, New Brunswick, on the 18th of May, 1887. His parents were George and Elizabeth (Starrett) Reid, both natives of Williamstown, New Brunswick. The father, who successfully followed general agricultural pursuits throughout his active business career, is now living retired at Centreville, New Brunswick. The mother is deceased, having there passed away on the 18th of August, 1912, at the age of sixty-two years.

Kilburn K. Reid was reared under the parental roof and in the acquirement of an education attended the public schools of Centreville and Mount Allison Academy at Sackville, New Brunswick. After putting aside his text-books he was offered and accepted a position as accountant with D. Fraser & Sons, lumber manufacturers of Plaster Rock, New Brunswick, remaining with that firm for about three and a half years, when he resigned. In December, 1909, he came

to British Columbia, locating in New Westminster, and for about eight months was in the employ of the British Columbia Electric Company. In September, 1910, he accepted a position as accountant with H. A. Belyea & Company, by whom he had been employed for a month after his arrival in New Westminster and in the service of which concern he has remained to the present time. He has proved himself an able and valued employe of the company and is recognized as a young man of ability and promise.

On the 12th of February, 1913, Mr. Reid was united in marriage to Miss Mildred O'Connor, a daughter of Arthur O'Connor, who is deceased. Fraternally he is identified with the following organizations: Carleton Lodge, No. 35, A. F. & A. M., of East Florenceville, New Brunswick; Westminster Chapter, No. 124, R. A. M.; Rockwood Lodge, No. 96, I. O. O. F., of Plaster Rock, New Brunswick, of which he is past grand; Waawena Rebekah Lodge, No. 54, of Plaster Rock, New Brunswick, of which he is a charter member, and Harmony Encampment, No. 2, I. O. O. F., of New Westminster. His religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Methodist church, to which his wife also belongs. The young couple are well known in social circles and have many friends in the community where they reside.

ROBERT RUBIE JONES.

Robert Rubie Jones, architect and builder, real-estate and financial agent in Victoria, is numbered among the young men of the city whose energy, enterprise and progressive spirit are important factors in the general business growth and expansion. He was born at Goodwich, Pembrokeshire, South Wales, March 5, 1883, being one of eight children born to Richard and Jane Elizabeth (Rubie) Jones. The father is a native of South Wales and at one time was employed by the English government as a surveyor on the west coast of Africa and on the Japanese coast. In later years he was connected with the customs service in south Wales, retiring in 1900 and moving to Hastings, Sussex, where he now resides with his wife, who is a native of that locality. On the paternal side Mr. Jones' grandparents were natives of South Wales and there the grandfather passed away as the result of an accident, in the ninety-fifth year of his age. The grandmother has now reached the age of ninety-five and still makes her home in her native country. On the maternal side Mr. Jones is of English extraction, his grandparents having been born in Sussex, that country.

Robert R. Jones acquired his education in the public schools of Devonshire, England, and in Connaught, County Mayo, Ireland. He later took a three years' course under a private tutor in Devonshire, England, and also in Sussex, as his ambition at that time was to qualify as a school teacher. Owing, however, to the scarcity of desirable positions in this field he decided to prepare himself for another line of work and accordingly entered upon four years' course of training in draughtsmanship, studying in Eastbourne, England, under the engineer and surveyor of that city. This course he completed in 1902, receiving an honor certificate and a gold medal which is given only to those with the highest qualifications. This entitled him to become an architect and he spent a short time at this profession, in which he became so proficient that in 1903 he was sent to Ireland in the capacity of manager of a war department contractor engaged in the erection of government barracks and other structures in Limerick, Tipperary and other places in that country. After eighteen months, or in the early part of 1905, he emigrated to Canada, locating in Moose Jaw, where for two years thereafter he conducted a large and important contracting and building business. However, the severe winters in Moose Jaw affecting his wife's health, he disposed of his business interests in that community and hearing of the mild climate of Victoria and the excellent business opportunities there existing, he came to the city, where he has since remained an honored and highly esteemed resident.



ROBERT R. JONES

A short time after his arrival he engaged in the real-estate business, opening offices in the Five Sisters block and remaining there until the building was destroyed by fire. He then returned to England on a business and pleasure trip, returning to Victoria at the end of six months and resuming his former occupation, to which he added that of contracting and building. He made his headquarters in the Sayward building and here he is at present located. He makes a specialty of building homes which he sells at medium prices on easy installments, but he has also designed and built many of the larger residences and business houses in Victoria. His buildings are all convenient and adequate, representing the best in workmanship and material consistent with the prices charged. In addition to this he makes it a definite object to have them artistic in design, for, being an architect as well as a builder, he draws his own plans which he makes always attractive and pleasing. He has secured a large and representative patronage and this is continually increasing as his business interests are carefully and conservatively managed and his skill and ability have become widely known. His motto is "No misrepresentation, many sales, reasonable profits, satisfied purchasers," and his adherence to these standards has been made possible by his close application to business, his thorough knowledge of the building trade and his ability to design according to original and practical ideas and to erect houses that strongly appeal to people of fair means who desire to own their own homes. His own residence, known as Ellesmere, is located at No. 1755 Monterey, North, and is one of the most attractive homes in Victoria.

On the 11th of October, 1905, in Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan, Mr. Jones was united in marriage to Miss Edith Wickham, a native of Seven Oaks, Kent, England. Her parents were natives of London and their deaths occurred when she was still an infant. Mr. and Mrs. Jones have five children, Robert Richard and Dorothy Edith, twins; and Owen Victor, Edgar Desmond and Evan Roy.

Mr. Jones is connected with the Masonic fraternity and the Canadian Order of Foresters. He also belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, being a past chief patriarch in the encampment and also a member of the Patriarchs Militant. His religious associations are with the Church of England and his upright and honorable life has been consistently in harmony with his professions. A lover of all kinds of outdoor sports, he is especially active in cricket and football and takes keen delight in yachting and motoring. His pet hobby is horticulture and he spends a great many of his leisure hours among his plants, in the cultivation of which he has met with remarkable success because he has studied the one for, judging by his past, it will be characterized by earnest, persistent and scientific details connected with the work and made practical application of modern ideas along this line. He is a young man of force, ability and capacity, interested in his profession and anxious to excel in it and governed always by the highest and most honorable business standards. His future is a promising well directed work and crowned by definite and important attainment.

DENNIS E. WELCHER.

Dennis E. Welcher, fortunate in his real-estate investments and thus able to live retired, makes his home at Port Coquitlam and is numbered among the valued and representative residents there. He was born on the 12th of March, 1859, in the state of Michigan, and is a son of Nelson and Serepta Welcher, who were farming people of Michigan. Following the outbreak of the Civil war in the United States, the father enlisted for service in the Union army and was killed in battle, thus laying down his life as a sacrifice on the altar of his country.

Dennis E. Welcher was but four years of age at the time of his father's death. He was educated in the public schools of his native state and after leaving school engaged in farming in the Dakotas and in the state of Washington, continuing his residence in the United States until April, 1896, when he came to British

Columbia. He settled first at Elgin, later in Surrey, and in 1897 came to Port Coquitlam. He afterward spent a short time in South Vancouver, but then again came to Port Coquitlam. For seven or eight years he engaged in logging and at the end of that time made investments in land and began farming. This property, because of the development work in that locality, became very valuable. It is situated three and a half miles north of Port Coquitlam and when the price obtainable was satisfactory Mr. Welcher sold, realizing a handsome return on his investment. He then purchased town property and again the wisdom of his choice of a location was shown in the rise in values, which also brought him a good financial return.

On the 18th of February, 1894, Mr. Welcher was married to Miss Adelaide Simpson, a daughter of Matthew and Alice Simpson, farming people. The children of this marriage are Alice May, Edith Pearl and Gordon Nelson Eugene. In politics Mr. Welcher is a liberal. For two years he was councillor of the municipality of Port Coquitlam and also filled the position of reeve, discharging his duties with promptness, capability and fidelity. At the present time he is one of the aldermen for Port Coquitlam and in this office is carefully safeguarding the interests of the town. He was likewise president of the Coquitlam Agricultural Society and for ten years was one of its directors, during which period he put forth earnest effort to advance the interests of the organization and the cause for which it stood. Mr. Welcher belongs to the Independent Order of Foresters and his family attend the Presbyterian church. His life is actuated by high and honorable principles and he manifests a progressive and public-spirited citizenship which has made his life work a valuable force in the development, improvement and upbuilding of the section in which he lives.

CHARLES BENSON WORSNOP.

Charles Benson Worsnop, engaged in the real-estate and mining brokerage business in Vancouver, was born in the United States although the greater part of his life has been spent on this side of the border. His birth occurred at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, August 5, 1879, his parents being Lieutenant Colonel Charles Arthur and Mary (Benson) Worsnop. His father, who is the present customs surveyor of Vancouver, was born in Lancashire, England, October 18, 1858, and is a son of Charles Barnett and Martha (Bellhouse) Worsnop, both of whom were natives of England. The former was for many years connected with the department of science and art in the South Kensington Museum.

Charles Arthur Worsnop was educated in London and in 1876 went to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, to take charge of the exhibition for the museum of science and art at the Centennial exhibition held in that city. He became a resident of Philadelphia and remained there until 1881, when he removed to Winnipeg, Manitoba, and later came to Vancouver. He entered business circles here as city editor of the Daily News Advertiser and was thus connected until he secured a position in the Dominion civil service. He became connected with the Vancouver customs house in 1889 and later was appointed Dominion customs surveyor at Vancouver, in which capacity he has since continued. He became a member of the militia in 1881, joining the Winnipeg Field Battery of Artillery, and in 1883 he became lieutenant of the Ninetieth Battalion of Winnipeg Rifles on the formation of that organization. In 1885 he was with his regiment in the Northwest rebellion and participated in the engagements of Fish Creek and Batoche. He was also in the operations against Big Bear's band and was awarded a medal and clasp. On the formation of the Garrison Artillery in Vancouver in 1894 he became captain and subsequently was promoted to major, while in 1897 he became lieutenant colonel, commanding the second battalion of the Fifth Regiment of Garrison Artillery. In 1899 the battalion became the Sixth Regiment, Duke of Connaught's Own Rifles, and on the expiration of his term

Colonel Worsnop was transferred to the corps reserve. He wedded Mary Benson, a daughter of Colonel Benson of Petersboro, Ontario.

Charles Benson Worsnop pursued his education in the public and high schools of Vancouver and at the old Whetham College of that city. He afterward entered the employ of the Canadian Pacific Railway in the passenger department as assistant purser of the steamship Empress of China, since wrecked in Japanese waters. This position took him several times to China. In 1898 he became junior clerk in the Imperial Bank of Canada at Vancouver, continuing in that capacity until 1902, when he resigned, having been advanced to paying and receiving teller. In that year he became bookkeeper for the Vancouver Breweries, Ltd., and was rapidly advanced, becoming a director and finally managing director, in which capacity he continued until 1910 and then resigned. In that year he formed a partnership with C. Elting Merritt, of whom more extended mention is made on another page of this work. Under the firm style of Merritt & Worsnop they engaged in the real-estate and mining brokerage business, and in this connection they gained a liberal clientage. They conduct an extensive real-estate business and are thoroughly conversant with property values. Both members of the firm are young men, wide-awake, alert, energetic, who recognize the possibilities in the business situation here, and are ever ready to utilize and improve them.

The record of Mr. Worsnop is a verification of the old adage: "Like father like son," for he has always been active in military service. He joined the Fifth Canadian Garrison Artillery in 1895 and was one of the representatives of British Columbia and sergeant in charge of the Garrison Artillery at the Queen's diamond jubilee celebration. In 1897 he passed the necessary examinations and was promoted to second lieutenant of artillery. He served as lieutenant in the Fifth (western) Regiment of Canadian Mounted Rifles in the South African war, returning to Vancouver on the declaration of peace in 1902. He was promoted to captain and served with that rank in the Sixth Regiment, Duke of Connaught's Own Rifles, until he became a member of the corps of reserve.

Since his boyhood Mr. Worsnop has been active in athletics. He rowed as junior and senior of the crews of the Vancouver Rowing Club, taking part in many of the shell and barge races in which that club participated. He is also a rugby football player of more than local reputation, having played for a long period of years. He was a member of the British Columbia rugby team which played a series of matches with the famous New Zealand All Blacks on its trip to America. After Mr. Worsnop ceased to take an active part in the play he continued his interest in rugby as a coach and has been especially helpful to the younger players, and during the past year has had forty boys under his direction. Aside from this he is a member of the Western Club, Shaughnessy Heights Golf Club, and the Vancouver Golf and Country Clubs. He is also a life member of the Vancouver Rowing Club.

On the 5th of March, 1909, Mr. Worsnop was married to Marion Coburn, of Seattle, Washington. He stands at all times for progress and improvement and his efforts have tended toward perfection in the sports in which he is interested, in his military activities and in his business career.

ARTHUR M. INSLEY.

Among the most progressive, enterprising and successful of the younger generation of business men in New Westminster is Arthur M. Insley, manufacturer of rubber stamps, self-inking stamps, notary seals, etc., with headquarters in the Ginchon block. He is a native son of the city, born August 6, 1878. His mother, who was in her maidenhood Miss Marina Morey, was born aboard ship near the Falkland islands while her parents were voyaging from England to Canada. Her father, Jonathan Morey, was a member of the royal engineering corps sent out by England to colonize British Columbia and he aided

in the construction of the five hundred miles of road into the Cariboo country. After two years of able service he resigned from the corps and for a number of years thereafter was a guard at the penitentiary. His daughter, the mother of the subject of this review, makes her home in Berkeley, California.

Arthur M. Insley was reared at home and acquired his education in the public and high schools of New Westminster. In 1893 he laid aside his books and became connected with the stationery and book store conducted by H. Morey & Company, with whom he was identified for twenty years thereafter. In the spring of 1913, however, he resigned his position and on May 1 established his present business concern. He manufactures all kinds of rubber stamps, self-inking stamps and notary seals and has developed a large business along this line, the basis of his success lying in his organizing ability, his sound and practical judgment and his modern and progressive business ideas.

On the 4th of June, 1912, Mr. Insley was united in marriage to Miss A. Marion Fraser, a daughter of the late Captain Alexander M. Fraser, in his earlier years captain on deep sea vessels and later marine engineer, residing in New Westminster. He was well known in fraternal circles as the founder of King Solomon Lodge, A. F. & A. M., and was prominent and active in the affairs of the Masonic organization. Mrs. Insley is a descendant of Captain Simon Fraser, the discoverer and first navigator of the Fraser river, which has been named in his honor. His bust stands in Albert Crescent, New Westminster. Mr. and Mrs. Insley are members of the Church of England and Mr. Insley is well known in religious circles, being sidesman in St. Helen's church, this city. He belongs to the Sons of England and the Native Sons of British Columbia and he is well known in this city, where he is respected by his business associates and held in high regard by all who come in contact with him.

WILLIAM ATKINSON LEWTHWAITE.

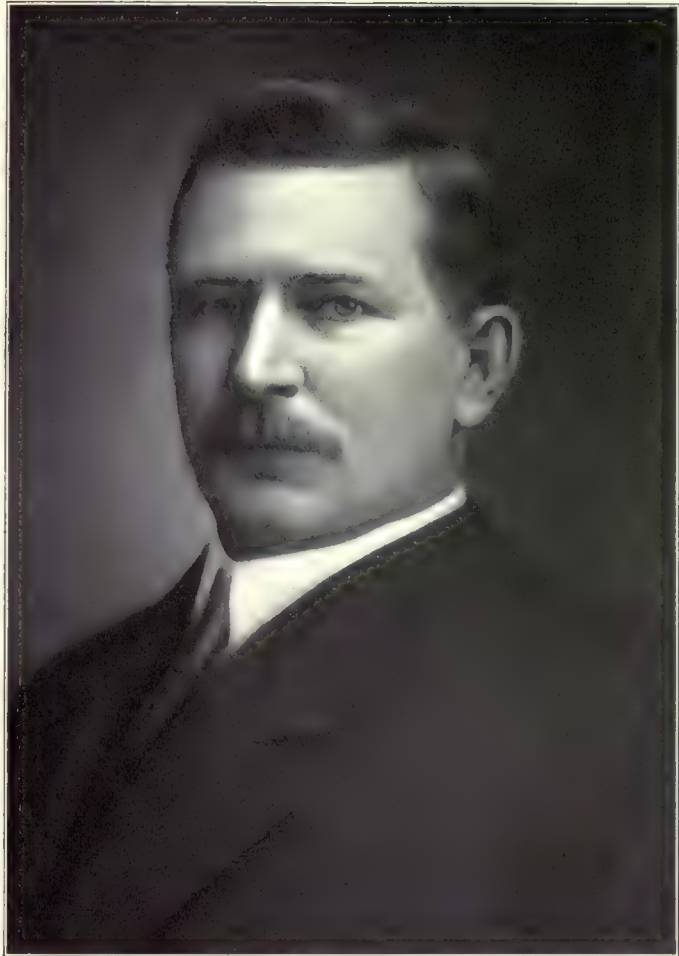
Among the active business men of Victoria is numbered William A. Lewthwaite, dealer in farm lands. He was born September 2, 1867, in Cumberland, England, and is the second eldest of eight sons in a family of twelve children, his parents being George and Margaret (Atkinson) Lewthwaite, who were also natives of Cumberland. The father was a landowner there and his death occurred in June, 1912, when he had reached the age of seventy-six years. His wife survives and is now residing in London.

W. A. Lewthwaite was educated in the Gigleswick grammar school in Yorkshire, England, and came to Canada in June, 1884, at which time he took up his abode at Indian Head, Saskatchewan. He was then a young man of seventeen years. For about a year after his arrival he was engaged in agricultural pursuits and subsequently followed various occupations until 1893. He next located in Vancouver and his previous success in his undertakings enabled him to engage in the wholesale produce business. He also took over the boarding contract of the Pacific division of the Canadian Pacific Railway, which he held from 1894 until 1902. Returning to Saskatchewan, Mr. Lewthwaite then engaged in the colonization of the lands of that province, with headquarters at Minneapolis, until 1906. He followed practical methods in bringing to the people of the States a knowledge of the value, worth and possibilities of the Saskatchewan lands and his efforts were an important element in advancing the settlement of that part of the country. In 1906 he promoted the Nechaco Valley Land Company, Ltd., of which he is still managing director. The company specializes in farm lands in the central valleys of British Columbia, its object being to acquire the lands and in many cases improve them so that they can be utilized at once for farming purposes by incoming settlers. Mr. Lewthwaite was also prominently identified with the Luse Land Company, of St. Paul, from 1904 until 1906, that company doing colonization work on a very extensive scale, their chief points of operation being



WILLIAM A. LEWTHWAITE





GEORGE W. LEDINGHAM

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Steele, until 1901, when he returned to Vancouver, remaining for a year. In 1902 he reenlisted in the Fifth Canadian Mounted Rifles and served until the end of the war, receiving his honorable discharge as senior sergeant of D Troop. He participated in many hard-fought battles, enduring many hardships, and could ever be found in the front ranks of those brave and courageous boys who had gone forth to preserve the unity of South Africa and to maintain the prestige of the empire. Mr. Ledingham then returned to Vancouver, occupying himself along various lines and waiting for the right chance to present itself for a successful career. In 1905 he entered the employ of the city government as foreman of concrete construction work and continued in that capacity for two years, when he formed a partnership with Thomas Scott, city superintendent of concrete construction work. They not only engaged merely as home builders, however, but early recognizing the possibilities of the cement business, followed in this city, which then entered upon a term of development which has lasted to this day and has by no means reached its end. For some time Mr. Scott and Mr. Ledingham were familiar figures on work undertaken for the city, but after four or five years devoted to hard work Mr. Scott, having turned his earnings into real estate, retired and prepared for a trip to England. During those four or five years the firm laid the foundation of their present extensive business.

Mr. Ledingham did not follow the example of his partner, having other ambitions for himself. For two seasons he carried on the work alone and then admitted to a partnership C. E. Cooper, A. M. C. S., C. E., who had served the city for several years and also acted as consulting engineer in South Vancouver. Ever since the firm of Ledingham & Cooper has been in business, and as time has passed, its contracts have grown in size and importance. They successfully handled a sewer contract in Point Grey, necessitating an expenditure of one hundred thousand dollars, and a contract of the same value on Hastings street, Vancouver. They also had a large contract on Keefer street, this city, and one exceeding fifty thousand dollars on Hornby street. Ledingham & Cooper have laid many miles of concrete sidewalk in the past years. During the time that he was alone he put down something like one hundred miles, besides carrying out other important projects. They also have the railroad contract for eleven miles on Cowichan Lake for the Canadian Northern Railway. Ledingham & Cooper employ a large number of men and always make efforts to obtain the best which can be possibly secured. Their equipment is most up-to-date and their machinery of the latest pattern. The enormous and profitable business which they now conduct has come to them on merit alone, and the prosperous condition of the firm is largely due to the efforts and the ability of Mr. Ledingham. The business office of the firm is maintained at 16-17 Inns of Court building. The firm of Ledingham & Cooper is keeping its foremost place amid a healthy yet severe competition, and that it maintains its place is largely due to the experience of Mr. Ledingham, which he gained as a capable foreman, and the knowledge of Mr. Cooper as a civil engineer. There could be no men more fit than these two in executing any, even the most intricate or extensive contract. The reputation which both enjoy is also evidence of the high opinion in which both men are held by those who are able to judge. There has never been a time when cement work, as put down by Ledingham & Cooper, has been so much in demand in Vancouver as now, and there is every assurance that the present demand will not only continue but increase. The demand for cement sidewalks and cement-paved streets is growing with the development of the province and with the increase of traffic in the city streets, and good streets, well paved, are absolutely essential to take care of the increased traffic. That Mr. Ledingham's work, therefore, is not only accruing to his own benefit but is of vast importance to the city and a factor in its growth, is self-evident.

At Chesley, Ontario, on Christmas day of 1903, Mr. Ledingham was united in marriage to Miss Helen Maud Reavely, a daughter of James G. and Margaret (Grant) Reavely, the former a native of the lowlands, having been born at Berwick, Scotland, and the latter at Aberdeen. They came to Canada with their

respective parents, the father's parents settling near Dundas, Beverly township, Ontario, while the parents of the mother made location where the city of Hamilton now stands. Mr. and Mrs. Reavely were married in 1870. The father in the beginning of his career was engaged in farming at Beverley, Ontario, as a boy and in 1857, at the age of seventeen, moved to Gray county, that province, where he continued along agricultural lines until 1886, when he moved to Chesley, where he engaged in the woolen mill business for ten years. He then engaged in the furniture and undertaking business, being so profitably occupied until 1912, when he retired from active work. The mother of Mrs. Ledingham passed away in 1911.

Mrs. Ledingham, after completing her education, engaged for some time in school teaching and then became assistant to her father in the furniture and undertaking business. She holds two diplomas for a commercial course and has the unique distinction of holding a diploma for embalming having assisted her father in that work up to the time of her marriage. She has decided business qualifications and is a great help to her husband, who discusses with her often his business transactions and profits by her sound advice. An excellent wife and mother, she has created a home atmosphere which is happy in every respect and she hospitably entertains the many friends of the family. She is popular in social circles on account of her many accomplishments and is a favorite in the best homes of the city. She is also active in charitable work and in connection with the Presbyterian church does much toward alleviating the needs of the poor and unfortunate. She is a member of the Canadian Order of Chosen Friends. Mr. and Mrs. Ledingham have three children, Eula Winifred, Bruce Reavely and Glen Wallace.

It is but natural that a man who is so closely connected with the upbuilding of the city as Mr. Ledingham should have branched out, and he is today connected with various important financial interests which not only are important as to the profits they return to the stockholders but in the growth and expansion of the city. In politics Mr. Ledingham is a liberal and, although he has never found time to actively participate in the affairs of the government, is ever interested in matters that affect the public welfare. He is a member of the Imperial Life Association and an ex-treasurer and member of Vancouver Lodge, No. 1328, Independent Order of Foresters. He has always shown a marked fondness for, and has appreciated, the value of athletic exercise and is president of the Mount Pleasant Presbyterian Athletic Club. Like his wife, he is a member of the Presbyterian church. A man of wide experience in business, thoroughly familiar with local conditions, and of that progressive western type of the Canadian empire builder, Mr. Ledingham has become one of the commanding figures in the life of Vancouver and has made for himself a name which is inseparably interwoven with the growth of the Terminal City.

SIMON JOHN TUNSTALL, B. A., M. D., C. M.

Exactng are the requirements of the medical profession. If a lawyer be brusque and crabbed we are apt to regard it as the result of keen application to professional duties; if a minister holds himself aloof we feel it is because he is engaged in the contemplation of things beyond the common ken, but a practitioner of medicine must, according to public demand, be ever genial and sympathetic as well as learned in the science which forms the basis of his professional service. Dr. Simon John Tunstall is one who fully meets the requirements of the profession, and comprehensive study, careful analysis and broad experience have placed him with the eminent practitioners of the northwest, his ability being attested by colleagues and contemporaries. For more than thirty years he has been active in practice in British Columbia, and since 1892 he has been permanently located in Vancouver.



SIMON J. TUNSTALL

A native of Quebec, Dr. Tunstall was born at St. Anne de Bellevue, September 19, 1852, and is a son of Gabriel Christie and Jessie (Fraser) Tunstall, both of whom were natives of Montreal and were descended from pioneer families identified with the early history of the province. In the paternal line the ancestry can be traced to the Rev. Mr. Tunstall, one of the first rectors of Christ church, Montreal, and chaplain to the military forces in Canada in the early part of the nineteenth century. He is also descended from General Gabriel Christie whose daughter became the wife of the Rev. Mr. Tunstall. General Gabriel Christie was colonel of the Royal Americans and was second in command for General Amherst when Vaudreuil surrendered Canada to the British Empire. Through General Christie, Dr. Tunstall was a co-seignior of the seigniorship of Lacolle and de Beaujeu. On the maternal side his great-grandfathers were Major Fraser, who as major of the Fraser Highlanders was present at the capture of Quebec under Wolfe; and Donald McKay, one of the United Empire Loyalists who left estates in Albany, New York, to follow the flag in Canada. The maternal grandfather, Simon Fraser, was one of the chief factors of the Honorable Northwest Company and his brother, Thomas Fraser, was an officer in the Royals and acted as aide-de-camp to the Duke of Kent when he was in command of the forces in Canada. Thomas Fraser rose to prominence in military circles and died while serving as a major general in India.

After attending the high school at Montreal Dr. Tunstall prepared for the practical of medicine at McGill University, Montreal. He first pursued the classical course in that institution, winning his Bachelor of Arts degree in 1873 and in 1875 the degree of M. D. and C. M. During his scholastic career he gained numerous honors, having won the Davidson gold medal at the high school, taken the Bachelor of Arts degree with first rank honors, and during his medical course received a prize for his primary year, while the Holmes gold medal was conferred upon him as the first of his year in his graduating class.

Dr. Tunstall located for practice at Papineauville, Quebec, where he remained for four years, subsequently spending a year in Montreal before coming to British Columbia in 1881. He practiced for two years in Lytton and for nine years was at Kamloops, where he was in charge as medical attendant, of a large number of men during the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railroad. In 1892 he came to Vancouver and has since enjoyed a distinctively representative and remunerative practice. His ability has gained him recognition as one of the ablest representatives of the profession of the northwest. Aside from private practice he has participated actively in a wide range of professional and public affairs. He has served as president of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of British Columbia, is a past president of the Canadian Medical Association, and for a number of years was director and also served on the building committee of the new Vancouver General Hospital. He is a past president of the Caledonian and St. Andrew's Society and is past president of the Veterans' Association of Vancouver.

On the 22d of September, 1885, Dr. Tunstall was married to Miss Marianne Lawson Innes, a daughter of James B. Innes, for many years a crown navy officer, located at Esquimalt. The five daughters of this marriage are: Janet Marianne, the wife of P. A. O. Samkey, a prominent wholesale merchant and importer of Vancouver; Marjorie Katharine, the wife of J. Browne, of the firm of Evans, Coleman & Evans, Ltd.; Dorothy Ella, the wife of Clarence O'Brien, a prominent barrister of Vancouver; Gwendoline Louise and Ruth Elizabeth Fraser, both at home.

The family attend the Church of England and Dr. Tunstall, active in its membership, has at various times served as church warden and lay delegate to the synod. He is well known in Masonic circles, having for many years been identified with the craft, while in the lodges of his local connections he has passed all the chairs. He still retains his membership in Kamloops Lodge, No. 100, and in the Royal Arch Chapter, of Kamloops. He is a past provincial prior of the Knights Templar and a member of the Shrine. He has membership in

the Vancouver, Jericho Country and United Service Clubs. He has recently returned from a several months' trip abroad. This was his first trip to the old home in England and Scotland. He was welcomed royally in every home, which added greatly to the impressiveness of the trip, which was a most enjoyable one, comprising visits to many of the old historic points as well as all the art centers and the scenes of the modern interests throughout Europe. He is a gentleman of broad culture and scholarly attainments and his companionship is an inspiration to deeper interest in the better things of life.

JOHN GORDON.

One of the progressive and ambitious young men of New Westminster is John Gordon, a son of George and Isabella (Grant) Gordon, of whom more extended mention is made in another part of this work, and a native of Petrolia, Ontario, where he was born December 8, 1874. Although Mr. Gordon has given much of his time to agricultural pursuits he has of late considered a legal career and at present entertains plans for pursuing a law course and establishing himself along that line. He was educated in the public schools of Middlesex and Bruce counties, Ontario, and at the Port Elgin high school, completing his education with a business course at Owen Sound at the early age of sixteen years, a fact which stamps him as a man of more than ordinary mental powers and ready perception. He began to earn his first wages in connection with farm work and, his father being a miller and merchant, he subsequently worked in the latter's store in Southampton, Ontario, becoming well acquainted with commercial conditions. In 1895 he came with the family to British Columbia and for one year lived in Victoria and worked for a short time in a sawmill and in a grocery store. In 1896 his father and his brother Sutherland took up land in Surrey municipality, each proving title to one hundred and sixty acres, which they still own and which is now operated by our subject and his brother. An ambitious young man of progressive tendencies, Mr. Gordon of late has considered a professional career and entertains ideas of embracing the legal profession. There is no doubt that a brilliant future is in store for him if he should follow out his plans and it may be safely prophesied that his adopted city and British Columbia will hear more of him in the near future.

CLARENCE HENRY ROGERS.

A continually growing business, capably managed and wisely directed has made Clarence Henry Rogers well known in real-estate circles in Vancouver. He was born in Winnipeg, August 18, 1886, and although yet a young man has attained an enviable position in business circles. His parents were James Henry and Emma (Carter) Rogers, who in the year 1895 removed with their family to Victoria, British Columbia. Their son Clarence, then a lad of about nine years, continued his education in the public and high schools of Victoria and after putting aside his text-books went to the Yukon, where for several years he acted as cashier of the White Pass & Yukon Railway. Returning to British Columbia, he has since 1908 been a resident of Vancouver. In that year he opened a real-estate office and was in business alone until 1910, when he was joined in a partnership relation by Charles B. Black under the firm name of Rogers & Black. In 1911 Frank McAlpine was admitted and the firm is now Rogers, Black & McAlpine. They have been largely instrumental in settling the Fraser valley, where they own valuable tracts. Their business consists entirely of buying up large areas of farm land, which they divide into farms, selling the same to new settlers. That their business has been of great importance



CLARENCE H. ROGERS

to the district is evident from the fact that they have been able to induce one hundred and fifty families to settle on these farms, bringing to the Fraser valley a reliable, thrifty and constant element of good agriculturists. The firm has, besides large real-estate investments, other business interests and Mr. Rogers is a stockholder in the Vancouver Colonization Company, Limited, of which he was formerly a director, and secretary and treasurer of the Fire Valley Land Company, Limited, of Vancouver. These companies are valuable supplemental interests to his real-estate activity and are proving important elements in the development, colonization and upbuilding of the province.

On the 18th of October, 1911, in Vancouver, Mr. Rogers was united in marriage to Miss Mary Dixon, a daughter of J. C. and Ada Dixon, who were Vancouver pioneers and representatives of old English families. Mr. and Mrs. Rogers have a daughter, Gyneth. Mr. Rogers exercises his right of franchise in support of men and measures of the conservative party, and by financial support and attendance he upholds the Baptist church, in which he has membership. He belongs to the Progress Club and is also a member of the Arctic Brotherhood. Through these connections, as well as in business, he has become widely and favorably known and has a growing circle of warm friends in the city.

ALEXANDER L. DEWAR.

Alexander L. Dewar, prominently known in Vancouver as a partner in the firm of Dewar & Springer, financial agents, was born August 6, 1852, and is a son of Plummer and Eliza Kemp (Pew) Dewar. Private schools in Hamilton, Ontario, afforded him his educational opportunities and in 1868 he laid aside his books in order to take a position as clerk in the Bank of British North America at Hamilton. He remained with this concern in various capacities, being stationed at Hamilton, Montreal, Quebec and New York city until 1874, becoming during that time a far-sighted, discriminating and resourceful business man and an expert in all matters pertaining to modern finance. In the latter year he became associated with the Canadian Bank of Commerce and was manager for this institution in their banks at Montreal, Toronto, St. Catharines, Woodstock and Chicago, rendering the institution able and efficient service for twenty years and rising during that time to a place of importance in financial circles of the various communities where he made his home. During the fourteen years between 1894 and 1908 Mr. Dewar developed his ability as a promoter and organizer, establishing large and important business concerns in various cities of the United States and Canada and dealing in large affairs, among the most important of his enterprises being the financing of the street railways in Chicago and the promotion of the Central London Tube Railway in London, England. During all of this time his powers were continually developing and his reputation, based on notable accomplishments, had extended to various parts of America and England, his ability as a financier carrying him forward into important relations with business life. In 1908 he came to Vancouver, British Columbia, and here two years later he organized the Bank of Vancouver, of which he was elected general manager. In this position his splendid executive and organizing ability was called forth and the success of the institution and its rapid progress was in a large measure due to him. He supervised the details of its management, inaugurated the policies by which its affairs were directed and gave much of his time, talents and energies to placing it upon a solid and safe financial basis and to making it one of the conservative and strong moneyed institutions in this part of the province. He resigned as general manager on the 1st of January, 1912, and since that time he has been in partnership with H. E. Springer under the firm name of Dewar & Springer, financial agents. They control an important and representative patronage and their business is continually

increasing, Mr. Dewar giving a great deal of his time to its further development. In Vancouver he is known as an able business man, capable of controlling large affairs and at his best in handling intricate financial problems. Since his arrival here his influence has been felt as a force for good in business circles and his success has come as a direct result of an energy that is untiring and an ability which commands opportunities.

On the 8th of September, 1875, in Hamilton, Ontario, Mr. Dewar was united in marriage to Miss Grace Mackenzie, a daughter of John I. and Margaret (Phelan) Mackenzie and a representative of the well known Mackenzie family of Hamilton, whose genealogy and a record of the lives of the most important members has been printed and published in book form. Mr. and Mrs. Dewar are the parents of seven children: Fred, who is connected with the Westinghouse Company of Vancouver; Harold, employed by the British Columbia Leather Company; John, a member of the Carter, Dewar, Crowe Company, Limited, of this city; Arthur, with Bentley & Company of Vancouver; and Elsie, now Mrs. R. C. Cook, Maude, now Mrs. J. G. Patterson, and Nellie, now Mrs. Tom Lord, all residents of Chicago.

Mr. Dewar is a member of the Church of England. He gives his political allegiance to the conservative party but is not active as a politician, although interested in the advancement of the city's business and public interests. He is modern in his views, progressive in his standards, high in his ideals, a splendid type of the modern business man and a valuable addition to the ranks of Vancouver's able citizens.

HUGH BURR.

Hugh Burr is one of the most venerable as well as one of the best known citizens of New Westminster, and receives the high respect which should ever be accorded one of his years whose life has been well spent. He is now living retired, but his interest in the questions and events of the day has never abated. He was born in Ireland on the 8th of June, 1829, and is a son of Benjamin and Eliza Burr, both long since deceased. The father held several government positions and was a well known resident of his locality. Hugh Burr is a descendant of General Burr, one of King William's military leaders, who fought at the battle of the Boyne in 1690. General Burr owned a castle and large estates in County Carlow and Hugh Burr, when a boy, saw the ancestral seat, it being pointed out to him by his father, who told him that the estate had at one time belonged to the family but had passed away from them before the father's time. The son was educated in the public schools of County Carlow and in the Kildare Street school of Dublin. Obtaining a teacher's certificate, he left Ireland for Canada and after teaching for a time in the eastern part of Canada returned to his native land, where he pursued a course of study in the normal school. He then engaged in teaching in Ireland for six years, after which he once more came to Canada, his destination at that time being British Columbia. He made his way across the isthmus of Panama and up the Atlantic coast, arriving at Victoria in 1860. For a short time he remained in that city and then went to Fort Alexander, where he had charge of the store of the Hudson's Bay Company for a time. He next came to New Westminster, where he again taught school for two years. On the expiration of that period he was fortunate enough to make some judicious real-estate investments which laid the foundation for a substantial little fortune. Becoming dissatisfied with the conditions under which he was teaching, he purchased some property at Burrard Inlet and turned his attention to agricultural pursuits, developing the first dairy and fruit farm on the inlet. He made it a model property and supplied the ships with butter, milk and vegetables. After twelve years of farming he sold his holdings on the inlet and again returned to New Westminster, since which time he has made the Royal



HUGH BURR

City his home. He is still active for a man of his age, although now in his eighty-fifth year. He is a splendid type of the old country gentleman, in whom courtesy and hospitality are pronounced characteristics. Through an active business career his affairs were well managed and his enterprise and energy, combined with sound business judgment, made him one of the successful residents of this part of the province.

In 1860 Mr. Burr was united in marriage to Miss Margaret Hill, a daughter of Alexander and Jane Hill, who were natives of County Wicklow, Ireland, born near Dublin. Mr. and Mrs. Burr became the parents of six children, of whom Martha Jane, Sarah Frances and Emmeline are deceased. The others are: Elizabeth, the wife of Joseph Burr; Adaline, the wife of E. Chidell; and Harriet, at home. The family are members of the Reformed Episcopal church. They reside at No. 809 Queen's avenue, and theirs is a hospitable home, over which Mrs. Burr graciously presides. She is a lady of many excellent traits of character, sharing in the warm regard always extended her husband. In politics Mr. Burr has always been a conservative, supporting the party, yet not seeking political honors or office for himself. He has always been fond of lacrosse and is still an enthusiastic advocate of the game. There is no couple more worthy of high esteem in all New Westminster than Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Burr, who have now traveled life's journey together for fifty-three years, their mutual love and confidence increasing as the years have gone by.

THOMAS GIFFORD, M. P. P.

Thomas Gifford, for eleven years member of parliament, is one of the most public-spirited of the citizens of New Westminster, standing at all times for that which looks to the welfare, development and upbuilding of the country and the shaping of its policy along beneficial lines. He is, moreover, well known as a leading merchant of New Westminster, owning and conducting a jewelry store, which during his absence on parliament duties is managed by his son.

Mr. Gifford was born in Lockerbie, Dumfriesshire, Scotland, on the 1st of June, 1854, his parents being William and Margaret (Stewart) Gifford, both of whom were natives of that country, where their entire lives were passed. The father conducted a grocery business in the town of Lockerbie, and in the Free Church grammar school his son Thomas pursued his education to his fourteenth year, when, desirous of entering the business world and providing for his own support, he apprenticed himself to a jeweler of Lockerbie, with whom he completed a seven years' term of indenture. For several years following he worked as a journeyman and during that period, prompted by laudable ambition, he carefully saved his earnings until he was able to engage in business on his own account. He opened a jewelry store in Lockerbie and conducted it for about four years. In 1880 he left his native country and came to the United States, settling in St. Paul, where he remained for six years. He there worked as a journeyman for a time and later spent three years in business on his own account. Later he came to British Columbia, settling in New Westminster, and immediately afterward established himself in the jewelry business, his store being the oldest jewelry house on the mainland of British Columbia. Two years after his arrival here he was elected to the board of aldermen and served continuously in that position for twelve years, exercising his official prerogatives in support of various measures and projects for the public good. He also acted for seven or eight years as a member of the school board, and the cause of education found in him a stalwart champion. About the same time he was a member of the hospital board and thus was closely connected with various features of local significance. Still higher professional honors, however, awaited him, for in 1902 he was elected to the provincial legislature and by reelection has been continued in the office to the present time, covering a period of eleven years. In this connection

he has performed many acts directly beneficial to the province, has been connected with much important legislation, and is at present chairman of the railway committee.

In 1877 Mr. Gifford was united in marriage to Miss Annie A. Stoddart, of Lockerbie, Scotland, and they have become the parents of the following children: William, who manages his father's jewelry business; Thomas Stoddart, superintendent of the Westminster bridge; Margaret, the wife of Gowan McGowan; Bursar, of the asylum at New Westminster; James Stoddart, who is engaged in the machinery business; and Julia Stewart, Hugh Wilson and John Jardine, at home.

Mr. Gifford and his family are members of the Presbyterian church, and he is prominently known in fraternal circles as a member of King Solomon Lodge, No. 19, A. F. & A. M.; Royal Lodge, No. 9, K. P., of which he became a charter member; the Ancient Order of United Workmen; the Canadian Order of Foresters; and the Sons of Scotland. He is likewise a member of the Westminster Board of Trade and cooperates in its various projects for the general good. He belongs to the Westminster Club, to the Westminster Progressive Club and the Westminster Publicity Club, his connection with and activities in these organizations indicating his deep interest in all matters relating to the welfare, up-building and substantial development of the city. By a consensus of public opinion he is termed one of the foremost men of New Westminster and his life work is indicative of his devotion and loyalty to adopted city and province. His life, honorable in its purpose and fruitful in its results, has indeed been a beneficial force in the community in which he lives.

SAMUEL FRED MUNSON.

By way of his activities in the real-estate and insurance business Samuel F. Munson has contributed in a large measure to growth and development in Vancouver.

He was born at North Branch, Michigan, June 24, 1876, and is a son of Almon and Jeanette (Scrimgeour) Munson. The father is a veteran of the Civil war, having been a member of the First Regiment, Michigan Cavalry, in the contest between the northern and southern states.

Mr. Munson, the subject of this review, acquired his early education by attending the public schools of his native town, this being followed by a course in the high school at Mayville, Tuscola county, Michigan. Later he entered the Albion Methodist College at Albion, Michigan. On leaving college he entered insurance work in connection with the Ancient Order of Gleaners, at Caro, Michigan. He was associated with that organization until 1902, when, deciding to come to Canada, he went to Edmonton, Alberta. There he engaged in business on his own resources, combining insurance with real-estate operations. In 1909 he came to Vancouver and established himself in the real-estate business and since that time he has specialized wholly in subdivisions. He purchased a tract of one hundred and sixty acres in North Burnaby and founded the town site of Hastings Grove and Hastings Grove Addition. He put into operation a motor-bus system between these properties and the terminus of the Vancouver street car line. He personally made many improvements on the property, among others being the erection of a spacious store building and a large rooming house, containing more than thirty rooms, both of which are rented. In addition to this he has built five fine houses and there is also a Methodist church in the town. The streets are all graded and all the improvements of the highest order. The town is connected with the city of Vancouver by way of the street railway and from that terminus over a stretch of beautiful macadamized road by the big auto-buses, which make an ideal trip and form the most rapid means of transportation. His appreciation for what the future



SAMUEL FRED MUNSON

has in store for this growing western country led him to enter the business in which he is now engaged, and Vancouver's marvelous growth furnishes him an excellent field in which to put forth labor that is productive of good results, not only for himself, but for the upbuilding of the city as well.

On the 7th of February, 1901, Mr. Munson was united in marriage at Groveland, Oakland county, Michigan, to Miss Laura Honert, a daughter of Christopher and Mary Honert, who are prominent farming people in the locality in which they live. Mr. and Mrs. Munson have two daughters, Dorothy and Phoebe. In religious faith the parents are Presbyterians and Mr. Munson belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is a member of the Vancouver Board of Trade and is interested in all efforts put forth by that organization for the benefit of the city. Socially, he is a member of the American Club. Throughout his life he has been actuated by a spirit of enterprise that has led him to such a position in commercial life that he is now regarded as one of the prominent factors in the building of the "Last Great West."

THOMAS KENNEDY.

Among the most successful, enterprising and prominent of New Westminster's native sons is Thomas Kennedy, now connected with the sheet metal, plumbing and heating business as a member of the firm of Mahony & Kennedy, proprietors of the largest concern of this kind in this section of the province. His birth occurred in 1863 and he is a son of James and Carolina (Stone) Kennedy, of whom extended mention is made in another part of this work.

Thomas Kennedy was reared at home and acquired his education in the public schools of his native city. After laying aside his books he served an apprenticeship as a sheet metal worker and became proficient and expert at this line of work. At the end of his term he established himself in business and continued alone for ten years, securing during this time a large trade and building up an extensive and profitable business. In 1910 he formed a partnership with Mr. Mahony under the firm name of Mahony & Kennedy. They now control the largest sheet metal, plumbing and heating establishment in this locality and their business is increasing owing to the progressive methods which they employ and the honorable standards to which they steadily adhere. Mr. Kennedy since beginning his active career has gained an enviable reputation in New Westminster for high integrity, enterprise and discrimination.

On the 10th of March, 1896, Mr. Kennedy married Miss Elizabeth Allanson, daughter of James Allanson, a native of England. Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy have seven children, Caroline, Emily, Thomas, William, Katherine, Marshall and Noal, all of whom with the exception of the two youngest are attending school. The family residence is at No. 229 Queensborough street. Mr. Kennedy has lived in New Westminster all his life and the fact that many of his staunchest friends are numbered among those who have known him from childhood is an indication that his life has been an upright and honorable one. Business men respect him for his high integrity, his enterprise and his initiative spirit and in the course of years he has made substantial contributions to the development of his native city.

ROBERT KEAM CHAPMAN.

As secretary of F. J. Hart & Company, Ltd., of New Westminster, and one of the representative business men of this city, Robert Keam Chapman needs no introduction to the readers of this volume. His attainments are visible to all and his success is the more creditable as it has been brought about by his own efforts, unaided by favorable circumstances or financial help. A native of

England, Mr. Chapman was born near Birmingham, in the town of Dudley, on November 15, 1873, and is a son of Edward and Sarah J. H. (Isbell) Chapman, the former a native of Birmingham and the latter of Cornwall, England. The father came to New Westminster in 1899 and died here in 1907. He had spent most of his active life as hardware merchant in St. John, Newfoundland. The mother is still living.

Robert Keam Chapman received his education in the common schools of St. John's, Newfoundland, and in laying aside his textbooks served an apprenticeship at the dry-goods trade in that city. He then removed to Boston, Massachusetts, where he was for four years employed along similar lines, largely augmenting his knowledge, and in 1897 came to New Westminster. Soon thereafter he became secretary of S. J. Hart & Company, Ltd., with whom he has since been identified. His experience and thorough methods have in a large measure contributed to the growth of that firm and he has become recognized as one of the able business men of the city.

In New Westminster Mr. Chapman was united in marriage to Miss Mary M. Jennings, a daughter of John F. Jennings, of Yorkshire, England, the ceremony being performed on November 20, 1901. To them have been born three children, Mary L., Edward Fawcett and Robert Jennings. Mr. Chapman has an interesting military record to his credit, having served seven or eight years as a member of the Sixth Regiment, Duke of Connaught's Own Rifles. For the past ten or twelve years he has been auditor of the municipality of Langley and has ever demonstrated his public spirit by staunchly upholding the measures and candidates of the conservative party. He is very prominent in Masonic circles and highly thought of therein, having received most of the honors which that brotherhood may bestow. He is a member of Union Lodge, No. 9, A. F. & A. M., and since 1905 has been past master. He is past principal of Westminster Chapter, R. A. M., of which he was a charter member, and a member of Westminster Preceptory, No. 56, K. T., in which he is constable. He also belongs to Gizeh Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. Mr. Chapman also holds membership in the Westminster Club, where he associates with men who, like himself, are interested in the growth and progress of the city and where many measures are fathered which have proven of permanent value to the community. The success which Mr. Chapman has attained is twofold,—as it not only means his financial independence but lies as much in the accomplishment of something that has proven of benefit to the public at large. A watchfulness over all the details of his business, a comprehension of what is most essential and the ability to combine and coordinate elements into a harmonious and unified whole have been elements in winning him a place among the leaders of commerce in New Westminster.

BEAUMONT THOMAS FREDERICK WILLIAM BOGGS.

Beaumont T. F. W. Boggs, widely known as a prosperous and prominent representative of business interests in Victoria, is a member of the firm of R. S. Day & Beaumont Boggs, real-estate, insurance and financial agents, having offices at No. 620 Fort street and constituting one of the oldest established real-estate firms in the city. His birth occurred at Halifax, Nova Scotia, on the 5th of August, 1863, his parents being Thomas and Charlotte F. (Bullock) Boggs, the former a native of Halifax, Nova Scotia, and the latter of Trinity Bay, Newfoundland. The ancestors of Thomas Boggs were United Empire Loyalists. He was the senior partner in the firm of Thomas Boggs & Company, which was established in 1790, conducting a general wholesale hardware business in Halifax, Nova Scotia. In the conduct of that enterprise he remained an active factor until his death. For several years he was likewise a member of the Nova Scotia volunteer forces. His demise occurred on the 27th of March, 1873, when he had attained the age of sixty-three years.

Beaumont Boggs obtained his education in the grammar and high schools of Halifax, Nova Scotia, completing his studies in 1877. In that year he entered the establishment of his uncle, who conducted business under the firm style of Brown & Webb, wholesale druggists of Halifax, Nova Scotia, in whose service he remained until 1885. In 1879 he had joined the Sixty-sixth Battalion, Princess Louise Fusiliers, and received his commission as lieutenant in 1883, having passed the long course at the Military School of Instruction, his sword being forwarded to him by Sir Garnet Wolseley. Upon the call for volunteers for service in the Northwest territories he was appointed assistant adjutant of the Halifax Provisional Battalion. In July, 1885, he returned from service and again entered the employ of the firm of Brown & Webb in the capacity of traveling salesman, remaining in that position until the call of the west prevailed. In January, 1886, he made his way to Victoria, British Columbia, and established himself as manufacturer's agent. Soon afterward the lure of the gold fields in the Similkameen valley took him to Granite creek and he crossed the Hope mountains in March, 1886. He met with but poor success and returned to Vancouver three days before the fire, his total resources at this time amounting to seventy-five cents. He obtained employment in the Royal City Mills of Vancouver and remained there for about nine months, at the end of that time coming to Victoria and entering the service of the Standard newspaper as a reporter under the late Amore De Cosmos. At the end of a year he secured a position with the Dominion Government Bank as teller, having received a civil service certificate before leaving Halifax. When a year had passed he resigned his position to join F. G. Richards in the real-estate business under the firm name of F. G. Richards & Company, the partnership being formed in 1888. This association was severed in 1889 and Mr. Boggs then became a member of the newly organized firm known as Crane, McGregor & Boggs, with offices near the corner of Broad and View streets in Victoria. At this time the firm opened up the Oak Bay district and placed other large subdivisions upon the market. They also built the Oak Bay Hotel, which was later destroyed by fire. They likewise opened up the Gordon Head district, where fruit growing was introduced and encouraged, the venture proving very successful. In 1892 Mr. Boggs disposed of his interest in this concern and began devoting his attention to insurance and the sealing business, conducting operations under the name of Beaumont Boggs & Company. Subsequently he joined R. S. Day, and the firm style of R. S. Day & Beaumont Boggs has been retained to the present time. Mr. Boggs was issued a commission as notary public in 1890 and was made commissioner for the province of Nova Scotia in British Columbia in the same year. His firm carries on a general real-estate and insurance business, specializing principally in farm lands on Vancouver island, and acts as agent for English as well as local capital. The company also handles large estates and acts as agent for large properties. Mr. Boggs' prominence in real-estate circles is indicated in the fact that he is the president of the Victoria Real Estate Exchange, having held that office since its organization. His able cooperation has been sought in the management and control of several business enterprises and he is now president of The Shore Hardware Company, Limited; the Canada Mosaic Tile Company, Limited; and vice president of the British Campaigners Association.

On the 23d of June, 1890, in Victoria, Mr. Boggs was united in marriage to Miss Louise Mary Richardson, her father being George Richardson, a native of Kent, England, who came to Canada in the service of the Hudson's Bay Company in 1858. Mr. and Mrs. Boggs have four children. Arthur Beaumont, who was born on the 28th of July, 1891, and was graduated with honors from the Royal Military College at Kingston, now holds a commission in His Majesty's Indian cavalry service, being stationed at Dalhousie, Punjab, India. Herbert Beaumont, born July 28, 1892, is studying law in Victoria, British Columbia. Mary Charlotte Beaumont was born November 4, 1893, while the birth of Dorothy Louise Beaumont occurred October 17, 1899. The family

home is a comfortable and attractive residence known as Maplewood, which is located at No. 1133 Catherine street in Victoria.

In politics Mr. Boggs is a conservative and has always taken an active interest in the work of the party. He acted as chairman of the public school board in 1906 and 1907 and was instrumental in the introduction of the cadet movement in the public schools. He has been connected with the Board of Trade since 1890 and is now a member of its council. Mr. Boggs is likewise vice president of the Victoria Development League and belongs to the Pacific Club, the Royal Victoria Yacht Club, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Independent Order of Foresters. His religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Anglican church, and he is one of the governors of the Anglican Theological College of British Columbia. Since 1887 he has been a member of the synod of the diocese of British Columbia. He is fond of athletic sports, hunting and fishing, and is an ardent advocate of military training for young men. He has always had a thorough belief in the eventual prosperity of Vancouver island and Victoria in particular, and this, together with his conservative and just business methods, has had much to do with his present success. His life is exemplary in all respects and he has ever supported those interests which are calculated to uplift and benefit humanity, while his own high moral worth is deserving of highest commendation.

GEORGE WARD DE BECK.

George Ward De Beck, who is now prominently identified with the timber and mining interests of British Columbia, was born in Carleton county, New Brunswick, on the 27th of September, 1849, and is a son of George and Elizabeth (Dow) De Beck. On both the paternal and maternal sides he is directly descended from loyalist stock and most of his ancestors have lived to a ripe old age. His great-grandfather, John Ludwig De Beck, was lieutenant in the Third New York Volunteers—a loyalist regiment—in the Revolutionary war and was present at the surrender of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown, Virginia. He was taken prisoner by the American army on the 19th of October, 1781, and our subject has in his possession a muster roll under the charge of Lieutenant De Beck dated on the 21st of October of that year. The Lieutenant married Elizabeth Althause and to them were born two children: George and one who died in early life. The family settled in St. John, New Brunswick, after the Revolutionary war. George De Beck wedded Mary Green and made his home in New Brunswick. To them were born seven children, of whom George, Jr., was the father of our subject. He is now deceased but the mother, who was one of the pioneers of British Columbia, having located here in 1868, is still living, hale and hearty, at the extreme old age of ninety-nine years.

George Ward De Beck remained at home and pursued his education in the public schools of New Brunswick until he was sixteen years of age. Believing he was fully qualified to assume the duties of manhood, he then laid aside his text-books and started out to make his own way in the world. He subsequently went to the Redwoods of California, where he engaged in the saw-mill business for two and a half years, and then came to British Columbia and followed the same occupation at Burrard Inlet for seven years. Next he built and operated the Brunett sawmill on the Fraser river above New Westminster for a year and then sold out. His next removal was to Yale, where he engaged in the hotel business for eighteen months, following which he went to the United States and spent five years in the states of Washington, Oregon and Idaho in the lumbering business. He returned to British Columbia in 1886 and engaged in logging until 1891, when he went to timber cruising. After following this latter occupation for four years he engaged in mining until 1902. In the latter year he received the appointment as Indian agent at Alert Bay, where he was



GEORGE W. DE BECK



stationed until 1906. He next drifted back to timber cruising and logging and has since been thus engaged, though he is still interested in several mines.

Mr. De Beck married Miss E. M. Keary, a daughter of James and Maria Keary, of New Westminster, the event being celebrated on the 17th of March, 1887. Of this marriage there have been born six children: Edna, now the wife of T. A. Livesley; Edward K., who married a Miss Foster and is engaged in the practice of law at Vancouver; Leonora, who is at home; Ward and Viola, who are attending school; and George, who is deceased.

Fraternally Mr. De Beck is identified with the Masonic order and holds membership in Cascade Chapter, No. 7, R. A. M.

W. RUSSELL JAYNES.

Among the successful younger business men of New Westminster is W. Russell Jaynes, located at 741 Front street, where he is engaged as dealer in gasoline engines and boat accessories, also handling oxyacetylene and also engaged in the welding and brazing of metals. He was born in Orono, Ontario, on August 22, 1884, and is a son of Thomas and Jane (Dodd) Jaynes, both natives of Ontario, where the father passed away in 1906 and the mother still resides.

W. Russell Jaynes was reared at home and educated in the common schools. In 1904 he bade farewell to parents and home and came west to British Columbia to put to test the stories he had heard of the wonderful opportunities held out to enterprising young men who would but seek them. He temporarily located in Vancouver but after a few months came to New Westminster, which he has since made his home. Having learned the trade of machinist in Toronto prior to his coming to British Columbia, he engaged at that occupation after locating in New Westminster, working in the Schaake Iron Works and subsequently in the Nelson Iron Works and the John Reid shops and also in the Van Stones works. Not content with remaining in a salaried position, Mr. Jaynes in 1910 engaged in business for himself by establishing the firm under which he now operates at 741 Front street, the business under his skilful management having become one of the important enterprises of New Westminster.

Mr. Jaynes is well known in social and fraternal circles of New Westminster, being a member of Royal City Lodge, No. 3, I. O. O. F., and a member of the Rebekahs. He is an enthusiastic boatsman, owning five motor boats from which he derives a considerable additional revenue. His strict adherence to fair methods of dealing and his manly and stalwart qualities of character have made for him many friends and he is considered one of the rising young business men of the city. He is public-spirited and progressive and ever stands ready to break a lance for the advancement of his city and province.

CLARENCE EARL MACLEAN.

Clarence Earl MacLean, a young man of excellent business ability, whose clear insight and ready appreciation of opportunities have enabled him to work his way upward to success, is now part owner of the MacLean-Burr Automobile Garage, and numbered among the most enterprising and progressive business men of New Westminster. He is a native of Nova Scotia, born March 13, 1885, and is a son of James Thomas and Jessie MacLean, the former of whom was a successful mining engineer.

Clarence E. MacLean acquired his early education in the public schools of his native country. He later studied steam and electrical engineering with the International Correspondence School and after receiving his degree went to Daw-

son, Alaska, where he was placed in charge of the steam pumps of the Detroit-Yukon Mining Company, gaining in this way invaluable practical experience in his profession. When he left Alaska he came to New Westminster and for a time was superintendent of the gasoline department of the Schaake Machine Works. He remained in this position for six years, during which time he designed the famous Yale engine which this concern makes a specialty of manufacturing. In the spring of 1912 Mr. MacLean severed his connection with the Schaake Machine Works, and forming a partnership with Mr. Burr, opened the MacLean-Burr Automobile Garage, now one of the important enterprises of its kind in the city. The partners have secured a large and representative patronage and their business is constantly increasing in volume and importance. Mr. MacLean has made for himself a most creditable business standing and his enterprising spirit, perseverance, and determination have been the foundation of his success.

Mr. MacLean married Miss Edith Cowper, a daughter of Jesse and Susan Cowper of Victoria, British Columbia. Mr. and Mrs. MacLean reside in their new and attractive home on Ninth street and they have made this the center of hospitality for an extensive circle of friends. Mr. MacLean is an athlete with an enviable local reputation, having won the championship in the trap shoot of 1908 and a gold medal for the three mile swimming contest held in Spokane in 1903. He is an enthusiast upon the subject of out-door sport and is especially fond of automobiling, boating and fishing, spending many of his leisure hours in these recreations. He is a member of the Presbyterian church and his life is in all its relations an upright and exemplary one. He manifests sterling qualities not only in his business activities but also in his social and citizenship relations and is justly accounted one of the valued residents of the community.

HERBERT EDWIN WELCHEL.

Although a comparatively recent arrival in Vancouver, Herbert Edwin Welchel has already established his right to rank among the enterprising business men of the city, having made for himself a creditable name and place as a real-estate broker. He was born in Syracuse, New York, December 28, 1870, and is a son of Charles R. and Noma (Cushing) Welchel, the former a native of Germany and the latter of the Empire state. The parents never came to Canada and both passed away many years ago.

During the boyhood of Herbert E. Welchel a removal was made to Decatur, Illinois, and there in the public schools he pursued his education. He afterward learned telegraphy in that state and was an operator on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad for three years. Later he learned the machinist's trade, which he followed in Nebraska. Still the west called him and in 1899 he made his way to Seattle, where he resided for a decade. During his residence in that city he engaged in the real-estate business, although much of this time was spent in travel and in the east. In 1909 he arrived in Vancouver and entered the real-estate brokerage business, establishing an office in this city. He makes a specialty of handling large tracts of farm and timber lands on the mainland of British Columbia and on Vancouver island and also in the state of Washington. He still has interests in Seattle and in Chicago. He was for two years engaged in chicken ranching on the Fraser river, along which line he was very successful, hatching fourteen hundred chickens each year. It proved a profitable venture but required too much time from his real-estate business, to which he now gives his undivided attention. He has thoroughly acquainted himself with property values in the line of real estate which he handles, knows what is upon the market and, as the years have gone by, has made for himself a creditable place in business circles, having now a large and gratifying clientele.



HERBERT E. WELCHEL



On the 13th of May, 1907, at La Grande, Oregon, Mr. Welchel was united in marriage to Miss Iva B. Roberts, of Kansas City, Missouri, who was a government nurse in the southern states for several years. They have one daughter, Eleanor Leone. Mr. Welchel has been both the architect and builder of his own fortunes. Starting out in life without any special advantages at the outset of his career, he has worked his way steadily upward and by his determination and energy has overcome all difficulties and obstacles and reached a prominent place in business circles. His life record proves that the path of opportunity is open to all who have the courage to persevere therein.

CHARLES MILTON WOODWORTH.

The consensus of opinion accords Charles Milton Woodworth high rank as a barrister, and history bears testimony to his activity in politics, his public spirit and his many tangible efforts for the general good. He was born in Kings county, Nova Scotia, July 11, 1868, and is a son of Abner and Susan (Selfridge) Woodworth, who are also natives of Kings county. The father made farming his life work but is now living retired in Middletown.

In his early boyhood Charles M. Woodworth worked upon the home farm, with opportunity to attend school for only a few months of each year. He was ambitious, however, to secure a good education and when fourteen years of age made arrangements to supplement his early school training by an academic course. He entered the Kentville Academy, where he spent eight months, completing two and a half years work in that time. He then returned home and the succeeding year attended the Provincial normal school at Truro, Nova Scotia. Through the succeeding year he engaged in teaching in a country school, after which he went to Acadia College at Wolfville, Nova Scotia, from which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1890. He then made his way to Halifax and became a student in the Dalhousie Law School. He had opportunity to articulate to the now Hon. Robert L. Borden and he was a classmate of R. B. Bennett, K. C., M. P., of Calgary, Alberta. He was the first graduate of Acadia College to receive the degree of Bachelor of Arts in course. He was admitted to practice in the courts of Nova Scotia after being articulated for only two years and nine months, and a year after his graduation he was elected one of the governors of the Acadia College.

In 1893 Mr. Woodworth became a resident of Edmonton, where he opened a law office and entered upon active practice, being there associated with such men as S. S. Taylor, of Vancouver, and Judge Beck, of the Alberta bench. He practiced there until 1896, when he went to the Kootenay country, where he remained for six months. In 1898 he went to the Yukon, settling at Dawson, where he remained for six and a half years in the active practice of law. He was successful there, being accorded a large clientele, his practice having chiefly to do with mining litigation. He was largely interested in public questions, improvements and interests of the day, and while in that country organized the citizen's committee in opposition to the liberal government and prepared the memorial to the governor general and represented the opposition in entertaining the party of the governor general while in the Yukon.

In 1904 Mr. Woodworth came to Vancouver, where he opened a law office and has since engaged in practice. From 1907 until 1909 he was in partnership with A. G. Smith, now land registrar, and from 1910 until 1913 he was in partnership with A. R. Creagh. In January, 1913, the present firm of Woodworth, Creagh, Benton & Fisher was organized. Their practice is extensive and connects them with much of the important litigation tried in the courts of this part of the province. Aside from his practice he has large timber holdings on the coast, together with fruit ranches at Summerland, British Columbia, and farm lands on the prairie.

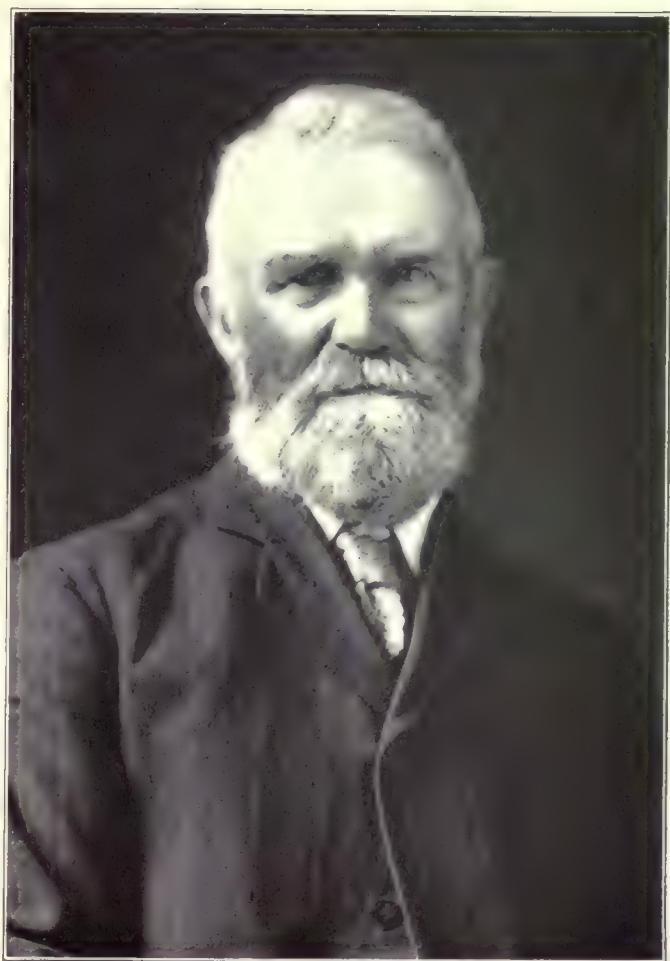
While in Dawson Mr. Woodworth decided that he would do his utmost upon coming to Vancouver to prevent the liberal party from getting into power in British Columbia and following his arrival here he immediately became a factor in shaping the political situation, of which he secured full control. In 1906 he was made president of the Vancouver Conservative Club and filled that position for two years, following which time he served a like period as president of the Provincial Conservative Association. When he was chosen president of the former they had ten officers, less than one hundred members and no ward organization. When he retired two years later they had one hundred and forty-one ward officers, six ward associations and over one thousand members. In 1908 Mr. Woodworth organized the Provincial Conservative Association and the constitutions of both societies, in all essentials, remain exactly as when he made them. Since Mr. Woodworth was elected president of the Vancouver Conservative Club there has never been a liberal elected to a city office, and the conservative organization has been made so substantial that the party has been victorious throughout the province. To his political service Mr. Woodworth has brought powers of organization, combined with executive ability. He has made a close study of the vital problems and questions of the day and is ever ready to support these by intelligent, clear and convincing argument.

In Calgary, on the 26th of June, 1902, Mr. Woodworth was united in marriage to Miss Alberta Beatrice Hart, a native of Cape Breton. They have five children, Sydney Michael, Charles Albert, Jessie Hart, Susan Dorothy and Margaret Evelyn. Mr. Woodworth belongs to the Terminal City Club and in the midst of his manifold professional and political interests is appreciative of the social amenities of life, and is well known to a large circle of warm friends. He belongs to the Kitsilano Baptist church, and something of his activity in religious work is indicated in the fact that he is vice president of the Provincial Baptist Association. Any cause with which he is allied finds him an earnest, zealous, active worker. Following his removal to the north, when Dawson was yet in a comparatively formative stage, he manifested public-spirited interest in her welfare that resulted in tangible effort for her progress and improvement. Since coming to Vancouver a spirit of fearlessness and loyalty has made him a leader in political circles and his opinions count for much in every line of activity in which he is engaged.

JOHN GATLEY.

John Gatley, living retired in Port Coquitlam, was born in Cheshire, England, April 4, 1849, and is a son of Robert and Martha Gatley, natives of that section, where the father engaged in farming and in work at the wheelwright's trade. In the acquirement of an education John Gatley attended public school in Cheshire and after laying aside his books at an early age was apprenticed to a carpenter, learning and following the carpenter's trade for a number of years. He is in all essential respects a self-made man for his father died when he was still very young. The independence and self-reliance developed in him by coming thus in contact with the responsibilities of life remain a dominating influence in his character to the present time and form the basis of the substantial success which he has achieved.

In Cheshire, England, in 1875, Mr. Gatley married Miss Jane E. Fletcher and her death occurred in 1881. Because of his deep sorrow at this loss he came two years later to Canada and settled in Manitoba, where he remained until 1885. In that year he became connected with an industrial school as instructor in the carpenter's trade, holding this position for a number of years and filling it in a creditable and able manner. In 1894 he arrived in Vancouver and then went on with the gold seekers to the Yukon Territory, arriving in Alaska on June 14, 1897. He returned in 1901 and located at Pitt Meadows and he has remained



JOHN GATLEY



a resident of this part of the province since that time. Foreseeing the development of the locality, he purchased a great deal of property here and the investment has proven extremely fortunate, bringing him an income on which he is able to live retired, resting after the labors of a long, useful and active life.

Mr. Gatley is a member of the Church of England and belongs to the Independent Order of Foresters. In all matters of citizenship he is eminently loyal and public-spirited, interested in the development of this section and eager to do his part in promoting its advancement and growth. His life has been one of genuine usefulness and his retirement rewards many years of earnest and faithful labor.

DAVID W. BRAY, JR.

There is no citizen in New Westminster more widely known or more prominent than David W. Bray, Jr., owner of the City Theater, which house he opened in June, 1902, and which already has become one of the best patronized pleasure resorts in the city. Mr. Bray is a native of Granby, Quebec, born April 8, 1870, a son of David W. and Elizabeth (Carty) Bray, both natives of that province. They came from Richmond, Quebec, to British Columbia, about 1889, locating in New Westminster, where both are now living. During his active life the father was well known as a contractor and builder, but is now living retired. He participated in the Fenian raid and in recognition of his valuable service received a medal as well as a pension.

David W. Bray, Jr., received his education in the public schools of Richmond, Quebec, and upon laying aside his text-books learned the carpenter's trade and for ten years was identified with that work and building. He entered upon his apprenticeship when about sixteen years of age. In New Westminster he became connected with the show business upon the building of the New Westminster Opera House, with which institution he was connected as stage carpenter for two years. Subsequently he secured the lease of that house. In 1908 he engaged in the picture show business, establishing the Edison Theater in partnership with F. L. Kerr. In June, 1912, he sold his interest in this concern and opened the City Theater, of which he is now proprietor. His long and varied experience in the theatrical business and his ready understanding of local conditions enable him to put on such entertainments as meet with the greatest popular favor and the success of the new house is already assured.

Mr. Bray in religious matters affiliates with the Church of England and fraternally is a popular member of the Eagles. He is one of the most public-spirited citizens of New Westminster, foremost in all matters of improvement and ever ready to do his share along lines of advancement and progress. He endeavors along business lines not only to promote entertaining spectacles but sees to their educational value and maintains views in regard to the stage which are most highly commendable.

JOHN MUSGRAVE.

John Musgrave, who has worked his way steadily upward in the business world to a position of prominence and prosperity, has since the spring of 1909 been the junior member of the firm of Swinerton & Musgrave, real-estate and financial agents, with offices at the Winch building, at No. 640 Fort street, Victoria, constituting one of the most extensive and important concerns of its kind in the city. The period of his residence in British Columbia covers almost three decades. His birth occurred in Argentine Republic, South America, on the 2d of June, 1868, his parents being Edward and Anastasia Letitia (Gee) Musgrave, natives of County Waterford, Ireland. His parental grandfather was Sir Richard Musgrave, baronet. Edward Musgrave, a younger son, went to Argentine

Republic in early manhood and there engaged in ranching on an extensive scale, devoting his attention to the raising of stock. In 1874 he returned to his native land, residing in Dublin until 1885, in which year he brought his family to British Columbia. Here he purchased a large sheep ranch of seven thousand acres on Salt Spring island, about forty miles from Victoria, operating the same successfully until 1892. In that year he established his home in the Cowichan district on Vancouver island, purchased a farm and devoted his attention to its operation until called to his final rest in January, 1911. He had been a resident of this province for a quarter of a century and had won an enviable reputation as a substantial and esteemed citizen. The demise of his wife occurred in the year 1902.

John Musgrave spent the first six years of his life in Argentina and was then brought by his parents to Dublin, Ireland, obtaining his education in the Corrig School near that city, at Kingston. In 1885, when a youth of seventeen, he came to British Columbia with his parents, five brothers and two sisters, the family residing on a ranch on Salt Spring island until 1892, when they took up their abode on a farm in the Cowichan district. John Musgrave carried on agricultural pursuits in association with his father until 1902, when, feeling that his opportunities in that direction were but limited, he came to Victoria and immediately embarked in the real-estate business. Despite the fact that he entered the business at an exceptionally quiet period, success attended his efforts from the start, though his only assets were a good name and the benefits of excellent home training and environment. He soon mastered the details and intricacies of real-estate operations and built up a very formidable clientele. In the spring of 1909 he bought out the interest of B. S. Oddy of the firm of Swinerton & Oddy, real-estate and financial agents, a well known and established concern. From that time to the present he has remained a member of the firm of Swinerton & Musgrave, which has grown to be one of the most extensive and important of its character in Victoria. In addition to their very extensive real-estate business they manage many large estates and represent much English capital. Their real-estate transactions extend only to the highest class residential and inside property. Mr. Musgrave is also a director in the Esquimalt Water Works Company, Limited, but devotes most of his time to the development and management of the business of the firm of Swinerton & Musgrave, which has been growing rapidly year by year. The remarkable success which he has enjoyed may be directly attributed to his natural qualifications, perserverance and close application to business.

Mr. Musgrave belongs to the Union Club of Victoria and is likewise a member and commodore of the Royal Victoria Yacht Club, in the affairs of which he has been decidedly active and interested and which owes its remarkable success in large measure to his efforts. He is also very fond of hunting and golf. In religious faith he is an Anglican. He has attained an enviable position in business circles, and the salient characteristics of his manhood are such as have brought him the warm regard of those with whom he has been otherwise associated.

DONALD EDWARD MCKAY.

Donald Edward McKay is the owner of an attractive farm of forty acres located on the River road, Lulu island, where for several years he has been successfully engaged in general agricultural pursuits. He was born in Oxford county, Ontario, on the 21st of February, 1866, and is a son of John and Helen (McKay) McKay, both of whom are now deceased. They located in Oxford



DONALD E. McKAY

county in 1835, and there the father subsequently filed on a homestead, devoting the remainder of his active life to its further improvement and cultivation.

The first eighteen years in the life of Donald Edward McKay were passed in his native county, his education being acquired in the local schools. The son of a farmer, his energies were early directed along agricultural lines, and before attaining his majority he was thoroughly familiar with the practical methods of tilling the fields and caring for the crops. In 1884, he left home and started out to make his own way in the world, coming direct to British Columbia. He first located at Steveston and there he subsequently leased some land from Monah Steves, who first settled that portion of the island. He engaged in farming for four years, but at the expiration of that time turned his attention to commercial activities and coming to Eburne engaged in the mercantile business. He conducted this enterprise for eleven years, meeting with a fair measure of success. Deeming it advisable, owing to the state of his health, to seek outdoor employment, he later disposed of his store and resumed his agricultural pursuits. He first rented one hundred and twenty acres of land and after cultivating this for several years, purchased forty acres on the island and has ever since been engaged in its further development. Mr. McKay has exercised intelligence and good judgment in the operation of his farm, which is one of the most attractive and valuable on the island.

At Mount Pleasant Mr. McKay was married to Miss Letitia Draney, a daughter of George and Helen Draney of Goderich, Ontario, who later removed to Bella Coola, British Columbia, where the father still resides. The mother is deceased. To Mr. and Mrs. McKay have been born four children, as follows: Pearl, who is fourteen years of age; Irene, who has passed the tenth anniversary of her birth; Donald, who is eight years old; and Gordon, who has passed his second birthday.

Mr. and Mrs. McKay are members of the Presbyterian church, and for many years he was affiliated with the Odd Fellows fraternity. He has for some time been president of the Richmond Agricultural and Industrial Association and holds the same office in connection with the Richmond Dairy & Produce Company and the Holstein-Friesian Association. He is a practical man of systematic methods and progressive ideas as is evidenced by the general appearance and condition of his farm, which stands in proof of the exercise of capable management and good judgment in its operation.

HENRY WALKER SANGSTER.

It is significant of the trend of modern times that more and more important business affairs are entrusted to young men, who are proving their ability by the excellent results which they obtain by the progressive policies which they advocate. Mr. Sangster is one of the prominent men of this class in New Westminster and has done much by his quick rise to justify the modern idea. A native of the United States, he was born in Argyle, Minnesota, on February 26, 1886, and was brought to British Columbia by his parents when but two years of age. They are Alexander and Elizabeth Davidson (Christie) Sangster, natives of Scotland, the former going to the United States as a young man, successfully engaging in farming. In 1888 the father removed to British Columbia, locating in Victoria, and in 1895 came to New Westminster. Here both parents still make their home, the father holding the position of miller with the Brachman-Ker Milling Company. They are highly respected and esteemed and both are widely and favorably known in this city.

Henry W. Sangster in the acquirement of his education attended the public schools in Victoria and New Westminster, being enrolled as a high-school student in the latter city. Ever since entering upon his career he has made forward steps in the right direction, giving proof of his natural business ability and

his capacity of readily judging business conditions and situations. Laying aside his text-books at the age of fourteen, he was connected with a dry-goods house until eighteen years of age, taking three years of high school at the end of that period. Upon completing his school course, he worked for a year and a half in lumber mills at Chemainus in Vancouver, at the end of which time he became associated with the Brachman-Ker Milling Company, in whose service he has since risen rapidly to an important position. He is acquainted not only with the details of the work under his charge but has a ready understanding of all the transactions in which his firm engages, and enjoys the full confidence and goodwill of the officers of the organization. Capable, earnest and conscientious, he gives his undivided attention to his duties, and the position he holds in the milling company is but the natural result of well applied energy, experience and business understanding.

The religious faith of Mr. Sangster is that of the Baptist church, and fraternally he is a member of Amity Lodge No. 27, of New Westminster, I. O. O. F., serving since July 1, 1912, as financial secretary of the local organization. He is thoroughly in accord with the brotherly principles this order stands for and professes them in all his life's actions. Mr. Sangster has also to his credit a military record covering a period of eleven years. Five years of that time he was associated with the Sixth Regiment, Duke of Connaught's Own Rifles, and for the past three years has been part of the One Hundred Fourth Regiment of New Westminster. In March, 1912, he received in that organization his commission of lieutenant. Mr. Sangster finds recreation from his onerous and confining business duties by outdoor exercises, along which line he gives preference to lacrosse, having been officially connected with the New Westminster Senior Amateur Lacrosse Club since 1911 in the capacity of secretary-treasurer. Although yet a young man, Mr. Sangster has already made himself felt in business life in New Westminster and a bright future may be prophesied for him. It is to just such young men as he that the community looks forward for its further development, and that Mr. Sangster ever conscientiously executes his citizen's duties and will do so in the future to the advancement and upbuilding of this city, there can be no doubt. He has always a cheery word for his friends or a pleasant smile, yet there is in him a depth of character that goes beyond mere sociability and no doubt will lead him into still more important relations.

JOHN MCKEE.

John McKee, one of the distinguished citizens of Ladner, is now living retired on his beautiful homestead, "Rosetta." For many years he was actively connected with the agricultural development of this section and was also for some time prominent in commercial life, being engaged in the meat and farm produce business in Ladner. Mr. McKee is a native of Ireland, where his birth occurred in County Down on the 17th of June, 1855. His parents were John and Margaret McKee, who in the fall of 1874, with their family, came to British Columbia via San Francisco, spending the winter of that year at Sapperton. In the spring the family came to East Delta, purchasing land in what is now known as the McKee Settlement, and there engaged in farming. The father died in 1900 and the mother in 1911. More extended mention is made of the father and mother on other pages of this work.

The education of John McKee was acquired in the schools of County Down and Belfast. When nineteen years of age he accompanied his parents on their emigration to the American continent, and after they had located their farm in the spring of 1875 he assisted his father in the cultivation of the land. At that time this section of the country was during a large portion of the year under water, which made it practically impossible to obtain results during the remainder of the time, the land being subject to inundation from the salt water of Boundary



JOHN MCKEE



lay. The farmers were compelled during that time to wear rubber boots all the year around and the horses had to be shod with wooden shoes to keep them from sinking into the marshy places while being put to the cultivation of the land. The McKees, father and sons, immediately began the construction of dykes after they had located their farm, and, when they had a small tract so protected against inundation, they began to prepare it for planting. Thus they gradually succeeded in placing their entire holding under cultivation. In the earlier years their crops were naturally small, but as they extended their operations, harvests were more remunerative and returns more gratifying. Mr. McKee also assisted with the building of the residence and barns, being associated with his father in the operation of the farm until the property came into his possession. He withdrew from active farming in 1889 and for nearly ten years thereafter engaged in the meat and general produce business with gratifying success. In 1912 he rebuilt the old home, "Rosetta," providing it with all modern conveniences and making other improvements. He continued to reside there, enjoying the leisure which his former labors have made possible, and without doubt finds his greatest satisfaction in the thought that his attainments are the well merited reward of his own efforts.

In October, 1903, Mr. McKee was united in marriage to Miss Margaret Lilla McNeill, a daughter of William and Margaret McNeill, of Dublin, Ireland, and granddaughter of Daniel and Mary (Peele) Dewar, the former of Perthshire, Scotland, and the latter of Durham, England. A brother of Mrs. McKee is Judge McNeill, of Macleod, Alberta.

Mr. McKee has always taken an active interest in local politics and has been a member of the municipal council practically since Delta municipality was established. He also has the distinction of having served as reeve for three terms. At present he is discharging the duties of magistrate of Delta municipality and has also been honored by appointment to the position of justice of the peace, filling both offices in a most creditable manner. He is a charter member of the Delta Board of Trade. Mr. McKee takes a deep interest in religious and educational matters, serving at present as elder in the Presbyterian church and member of the board of Westminister Hall Theological College, Vancouver. He is one of the foremost citizens of his district, worthily perpetuating a name which has long been honored on this side of the Atlantic as well as in the Emerald isle.

ANGUS EVAN McCOLL.

Angus Evan McColl, barrister and solicitor, practicing as a member of the firm of Corbould, Grant & McColl, of New Westminster, his native city, came of ancestry honorable and distinguished, and is fortunate in that his lines of life have been cast in harmony therewith. In person, in talents and in character he is a worthy scion of his race and the name of McColl has figured prominently in connection with the history of the legal profession in New Westminster and the northwest. His birth occurred in this city, August 2, 1888, his parents being Angus John and Helen Janet (Barlow) McColl. The father was chief justice of British Columbia for a number of years and extended mention of him is made elsewhere in this work.

The son was accorded liberal educational privileges. He attended St. Andrew's College at Toronto and the Columbian College at New Westminster, where he passed the senior matriculation and began the study of law in September, 1906, in the office of the law firm of Corbould & Grant. His preliminary course of reading was thorough and he was called to the bar in January, 1912. He then entered into partnership with his preceptors and is now an active member of the firm of Corbould, Grant & McColl.

Mr. McColl votes with the conservative party and he holds membership with the Native Sons of British Columbia. His religious faith is that of the Anglican church. He is well known in the city where he makes his home and the fact that

many of his stanchest friends are those who have been acquainted with him from his boyhood indicates that his has been an upright, useful, honorable life. He is yet a young man with his life work probably largely before him, and owing to his native ability and laudable ambition it is not difficult for one to predict for him success.

SAMUEL DAWE.

Samuel Dawe, who as manager of the Westminster Marine Realty, builders of boats and scows, occupies a foremost position in shipbuilding circles of New Westminster and British Columbia, is a man who has grown up amid surroundings which have connected him with the sea and seafaring life from a tender age. He was born in Newfoundland on May 25, 1860, a son of Samuel and Mary (Dawe) Dawe, natives of Newfoundland, who followed our subject to British Columbia about five years after he had made settlement here. The father was a seafaring man and for over forty years was master of his vessel. He died in New Westminster about 1905, his wife surviving him for about two years.

Samuel Dawe was reared at home and at the early age of twelve years went aboard his father's vessel and from that time until 1890 was identified with the sea. At the early age of nineteen he was made captain of his vessel but in 1890 decided to give up this occupation and came to New Westminster, British Columbia. In his native land he had spent many of the winter months in the shipyards, as the boats were laid up during the winter, and after coming to New Westminster he engaged in shipbuilding, with which occupation he has since been connected. In 1908 he organized, with four other gentlemen, the Westminster Marine Realty, becoming manager of the firm, which is one of the leading boatbuilding enterprises of the province. In the few years of its existence the business has grown by leaps and bounds and its success must be largely ascribed to the ability of Mr. Dawe.

In 1890 Samuel Dawe was united in marriage to Miss Emma Dawe, a native of Newfoundland, who came to New Westminster a few months after the arrival of her husband. Of this union were born six children: Selina F.; Arthur W., who holds a position as clerk in the Royal Bank of Canada; and Ernest L., Charles S., Eveline M. and Harold J. F. All of the children are yet at home. Politically Mr. Dawe is a conservative and fraternally is connected with Royal Lodge, No. 6, Knights of Pythias, and Lodge No. 1150, Loyal Orangemen. He is one of the successful men of New Westminster and on the high road to prosperity. As manager of an important commercial enterprise he takes part in all movements undertaken to promote trade expansion and is always glad and willing to contribute his share in time and money toward such a purpose.

WILLIAM JAMES McMANUS.

In life insurance circles of Vancouver William James McManus has taken a prominent place as manager of the life insurance department of the Canadian Financiers, Limited, his vast experience and profound knowledge in this line enabling him to intelligently manage an important branch of the great corporation that he represents. His work has, ever since he has taken charge, been of vast benefit to the concern. Although he now gives his time almost exclusively to his business, he has been for many years connected with military affairs, having always been deeply interested in such matters, which have been a tradition in his family. The son of a soldier, he himself has been connected with military



SAMUEL DAWE

life since 1887 and during his long career in Ontario and British Columbia has done much toward upbuilding bugle bands, having practically created these institutions in this province. Of late he has been in command of H Company, the Duke of Connaught's Own Rifles.

William J. McManus was born in Kilkenny, Ireland, April 9, 1870, a son of Daniel and Jane (Bruce-Harwood) McManus, the former of whom was connected with the English army since twelve years of age. He was later bandmaster of the famous Essex Regiment and was a veteran of the Crimean war. He went through that entire conflict, taking part in the campaigns of Alma, Inkerman and Sebastopol. He received from his queen the long-service medal (granted for twenty years of consecutive service) and also had the Turkish medal. After coming to Canada he took over the bandmastership of the Nineteenth Regiment at St. Catharines, Ontario, and retired several years prior to his death.

William J. McManus received his education in the schools of Ireland, Scotland and England and came to Canada in 1892, locating in St. Catharines, Ontario. He was variously engaged in that and in other cities in Canada and the United States until 1901, when he became associated with the York County Loan & Savings Company, Limited, of Toronto as selling agent. He later was in charge of the branch office of this company at Belleville, Ontario, and also had charge of the Montreal and Winnipeg offices and of the business in the western provinces. He later became inspector of the life insurance and loan departments for the Dominion and so continued until the company liquidated in 1906. In 1907 he came to Vancouver, British Columbia, and engaged in the life-insurance business, representing various companies until 1910, when he became manager of the casualty and life insurance department of the Canadian Financiers, Limited. His wide and varied experience and deep knowledge of insurance and financial interests serve him in good stead in his present important position and he has demonstrated his ability to handle this part of the business as is shown by a constant and healthy increase in the insurance handled annually. He is considered an authority along his line and his knowledge is proving a valuable asset to the financial institution which he represents.

Military life has always had a deep attraction for Mr. McManus, which is but natural for one grown up in a military atmosphere. Following in the footsteps of his father, he has devoted much of his time to the army, and army life has been dear to him ever since he was a boy. He began his military career in the volunteer service in 1887 and was at Aldershot, taking part in Queen Victoria's Golden Jubilee as a member of the Essex Rifles, during which celebration he was bugler to General (later Field-marshal) Sir Evelyn Wood. He then went to Woolidge and then to Colchester, returning from there to Woolidge and was lastly stationed at Worley, taking in each of these places a course of instruction each more advanced than that taken at the preceding place. He remained at Worley in the Volunteer service until he came to Canada in 1892. He obtained the bugle major's certificate, the sergeant drummer's certificate and the sergeant trumpeter's certificate. On coming to Canada he became bugle major of the Nineteenth Regiment at St. Catharines, Ontario. On his removal to Belleville, that province, he organized and trained the bugle band of the Fifteenth Regiment, Argyle Light Infantry, and was bugle major of the same until December, 1902, when he was commissioned second lieutenant of the Sixth Company of that regiment. He took the bugle band of the Fifteenth Regiment to the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo in 1901. Their musical efforts were the sensation of the day and to Mr. McManus is due much credit for their accomplishments. Mr. McManus also took the bugle band of the Fifteenth Regiment to the military review on the occasion of the visit to Canada of their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York, the present king and queen, and had command of the massed bands on that occasion. On the assumption of his business duties which compelled him to discontinue his residence in Belleville, he continued as an officer of the Fifteenth Regiment and was

presented by his fellow officers with a fine timepiece, suitably engraved in commemoration of his work done in establishing and perfecting the bugle band. On coming to Vancouver he became first lieutenant of the Sixth Regiment, Duke of Connaught's Own Rifles, and at the present time is in command of H Company. He organized and trained the bugle band of the Sixth Regiment which secured an engagement of one week at the Alaska-Yukon Exposition at Seattle, Washington, in 1906. The band, however, became so popular that it was re-engaged for a second week, this being the only time on record that a bugle band had been engaged as a feature at a world's exposition. During this time the band of the Sixth played with Liberati's band. During this exposition Mr. McManus in conjunction with Dr. Elliot Rowe was largely responsible for making the 1st of July—Canadian Day—such a big success, an occasion which brought Vancouver strongly before the eyes of the public. This proved of distinct benefit to the city, advertising its advantages and resources in an effective way. Mr. McManus has organized bugle bands in various other cities of the Dominion, including Halifax, Montreal, Winnipeg, Toronto and London. The founding of all the bugle bands of Vancouver is due to him either directly or to instructors who receive their training from him. He has also done valuable work in organizing numerous boys' brigade bugle bands.

Mr. McManus was united in marriage to Miss Hattie Benn, a daughter of Charles Benn, of Napanee, Ontario, the latter a carriage builder of that city, and they have one daughter, Margaret Ethel, who was born in Vancouver. Mr. McManus is a conservative in politics. Fraternally he is a Mason, holding membership in Moria Lodge, No. 11, A. F. & A. M. His religious belief is that of the Presbyterian church, being a member of St. Andrew's. Public-spirited and progressive, Mr. McManus takes a deep interest in the welfare of the city and is ever ready to support public measures of value. He is as enthusiastic and loyal in promulgating the military spirit as he is in his business affairs, recognizing the important part which volunteer forces may have to play some day in preserving the prestige and the unity of the empire.

THOMAS NEIL PHILLIPS.

A young man of energy, resource and capacity, Thomas Neil Phillips has made these qualities the basis of an enviable success, bringing him to a prominent position in business circles of Vancouver, where he is well known as vice president of Timms, Phillips & Company, Ltd., lumber brokers. He has had experience in every branch of the lumber industry, having worked in logging camps and in manufacturing houses and offices, learning the administrative branches of the business as manager of an important concern and mastering everything connected with lumbering and lumber manufacturing in principle and detail. He has based his success upon experience and ability and is numbered today among the young men of enterprise and substantial worth in Vancouver. He was born in Kenora, Ontario, May 22, 1883, and is a son of James and Mecaline (Bourasse) Phillips, the former a native of Dunblane, Scotland, who came to Canada as a young man and became identified with railroad construction work. He continued at this line of occupation until his retirement fifteen years before his death, which occurred in 1904. He gained well deserved success in his chosen field of labor and was perhaps one of the foremost contractors on stone and masonry work and railroad bridge building in the Dominion.

Thomas Neil Phillips acquired his early education in public schools of Kenora, Ontario, and afterward entered McGill University in Montreal, attending that institution for two years. At the end of that time he entered the employ of D. L. Mather and in his interests worked in the logging camps at Eagle lake, Ontario. After one year he resigned this position and became connected with the Rat Portage Lumber Company at Kenora, going first into a sawmill and



THOMAS N. PHILLIPS

then into the office, thus gaining experience in two important branches of the work. He remained with the Rat Portage Lumber Company until 1907 and in that year came to Vancouver as manager of the Burley Lumber Company, acting in that capacity until 1912, when he assumed the management of the sales department of the Imperial Timber & Trading Company of Vancouver. He continued in charge of this until January 1, 1913, when in association with Herbert Timms and D. M. Colquhoun he assisted in the organization of Timms, Phillips & Company, Ltd., of which he became vice president, an office which he has creditably and ably filled since that time. In the one year of its existence his company has secured a large and important trade and controls an extensive lumber brokerage business, the territory extending to all parts of Canada. Mr. Phillips' energy, resourcefulness and business ability and his detailed knowledge of the lumber business have been helpful factors in the growth of the institution which is now one of the largest and most important of its kind in this part of the Dominion. His associates are all young men and they manage the business along modern and progressive lines, recognizing that the present-day business world demands aggressiveness, keen insight, courage and resourcefulness.

On the 4th of January, 1911, Mr. Phillips was united in marriage to Miss Ella Gertrude Kilgour, a daughter of James Kilgour, of Hamilton, Ontario. Mr. and Mrs. Phillips have become the parents of a daughter, Marjorie M. Mr. Phillips was one of the foremost hockey players in Canada and his ability was known and recognized throughout the entire Dominion. He was a member of the Montreal team when they held the Stanley cup, emblematic of the world's championship in this sport, and he played with the Toronto Marlboros when they were champions of the Ontario Hockey Association. He captained the Kenora Thistles when that team held the Stanley cup, has played with the Ottawa team, and his ability along this line makes his name well known in athletic circles throughout Canada. Fraternaly he is connected with Mount Hermon Lodge, No. 7, A. F. & A. M., and he belongs to the Concatenated Order of Hobbies. His political allegiance is given to the liberal party, and his religious views are in accord with the doctrines of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Phillips is still a young man, but has already attained a distinct and substantial success and his future, judged by his past, will be marked by continuous progress and important accomplishments.

FRANCIS VERE AGNEW, M. D.

The advanced and enlightened methods of medical practice which have practically revolutionized the profession in the past have found an able exponent in Dr. Francis Vere Agnew, who since 1912 has been numbered among the prominent and progressive physicians and surgeons in New Westminster, his ability being evidenced in a large and increasing patronage. He was born in Belfast, Ireland, on the 21st of November, 1886, and is a son of Robert and Elizabeth (Gregg) Agnew, the former a native of Ballymena, County Antrim, and the latter of Belfast, Ireland. The father died in London, England, while on a journey, and the mother passed away in Bangor. The former had for many years held the office of general inspector of the local government board of Ireland in Belfast and was a man of considerable power and influence in political circles.

Dr. Francis Vere Agnew was reared at home, acquiring his early education in Clanrye School in Belfast and at Leadhall House, Harrogate, England. He was afterward a student in Cheltenham College at Cheltenham, England, and in 1906 entered the medical department of the Dublin University, from which he was graduated in the class of 1912, after a six years' course. He received the degrees of M. D., M. B., B. Ch. and B. A. O., having in 1907 been given the degree of B. A. from the same institution. Following his graduation Dr. Agnew came to British Columbia and settled in New Westminster, where he opened

offices in the Bank of Commerce building, and has since been in the active practice of his profession. Always a close and earnest student of underlying medical principles, he is in touch with the most advanced thought of his profession and is today one of its most able representatives in New Westminster. Although he has been here but a short time he has already secured a large and representative patronage and this is steadily increasing as his ability and skill become more widely known.

In July, 1911, Dr. Agnew married Mrs. Aumond, a resident of Vancouver but a native of Ireland. She was in her maidenhood Miss Maida Lloyd-Hamilton and after her first marriage lived in Vancouver, Dr. Agnew making his first journey to British Columbia in 1911 in order to wed her. To their union have been born two sons, Cecil John and Desmond Robert, twins. Mrs. Agnew is a member of the Church of England and the Doctor attends services and is a liberal contributor to the support of the church. In professional circles he is honored and esteemed for his excellent professional record and his close conformity to high standards of medical ethics and wherever he is known his excellent qualities and genuine personal worth have gained him wide and well deserved popularity.

CYRIL TWEEDALE.

A man who has made it the purpose of his life to make his native talents subserve the demands which the conditions of society impose at the present day and in so doing has won prominence in business, distinction in military circles and a position of power in public life is Cyril Tweedale, founder and managing director of the London and Western Canada Investment Company, Limited. Although he is still a young man a mature judgment has at all time characterized his actions so that he stands today an excellent representative of all that is best and most progressive in modern citizenship. He was born in Lancashire, England, June 23, 1881, and is a son of Samuel J. and Fanny (Aitken) Tweedale, the former a member of an old county family and himself one of the leading country gentlemen of his native shire. His wife was a daughter of Captain Thomas Aitken, J. P., senior county magistrate of Lancashire.

Cyril Tweedale acquired his education in the Portsmouth grammar school and at King's College University, after which in 1896 he entered the London & Westminster Bank in London, with which he remained connected until 1903. In that year he came to Canada and located in Lloydminster, Saskatchewan, where he engaged in ranching for three years, coming to Vancouver at the end of that period. In this city he entered the employ of Richards & Akroyd, insurance, financial and real-estate agents, and one of the oldest and most prominent firms in that line of work in Vancouver. Mr. Tweedale's advancement was rapid. He rose through the various departments of the business, becoming recognized as an able, far-sighted and progressive man, and was finally made manager of the real-estate department, acting in that capacity until 1910. He then determined to engage in business for himself and accordingly established an independent insurance and real-estate concern which he operated for a short time, eventually organizing the London and Western Canada Investment Company, Limited, which took over his former business. This concern was capitalized at two hundred and fifty thousand dollars and Mr. Tweedale was appointed managing director, a position which he fills at the present time. The London and Western Canada Investment Company was formed with the purpose of carrying on the business of financial agents, lending money on mortgage and other security on landed property, acting as agents for insurance companies and interesting capital for investment in the best class of real estate, either vacant or revenue producing, and to take over and carry on the established business and connection of C. Tweedale, notary public, financial and insurance agent, who has the principal interest in the

concern. Mr. Tweedale has had long experience in the financial business, including insurance and conveyancing, and, having been a resident of the country for the last ten years, is in every way well qualified to give expert advice in all kinds of investments, particularly revenue producing real estate in the inside business section and first-class residential apartment house districts. The company is making a special feature of investing money for clients living in England and in other parts of the world and is prepared on behalf of investors to purchase vacant business property and have erected thereon for clients blocks of offices, stores and apartment houses and it will complete the investment by finding the tenants, collecting the rents, etc. The directorate of this company is comprised of men of experience in the financial and commercial world and its affairs are conducted along safe, reliable and conservative lines. The energy with which Mr. Tweedale has applied himself to the direction of the concern, his enterprising spirit and his force of personality have been important elements in its rapid expansion and are considered today among its most valuable assets.

On the 18th of September, 1906, Mr. Tweedale was united in marriage to Miss Clara Wood, a daughter of William H. Wood, of Montreal, and they have three children, Phyllis, Cyril Dudley and Esmé Josephine.

A public-spirited and progressive citizen, Mr. Tweedale has always taken an active interest in community affairs and has evidenced that hearty cooperation in progressive movements and that eagerness to promote the permanent interests of the city which are embodied in the truest idea of public service. He belongs to the Vancouver Horse Show Association and is a member and director of the British (Isles) Public Schools Association. He belongs also to the Canadian Highway Association and the Progress Club of Vancouver and is at present acting as sub district intelligence officer for the district extending to Queen Charlotte's Sound. He is well known in military circles and is a qualified officer in the infantry, cavalry and corps of guides, holding four certificates. While in London he served three years with the Civil Service Rifles and after coming to Canada was officer of the Britannia Rifles of Saskatchewan for the same period of time. He is at present officer commanding the Vancouver Troop, Corps of Guides, of Canada. Mr. Tweedale is a member of the Canadian Club, the Vancouver Royal Yacht Club, a director of the Vancouver Hunt Club and a member of the Vancouver Automobile Club and the Brockton Point Athletic Club, connections indicating something of the scope of his interests and his standing in social circles. The period of his residence in Vancouver has brought him a wide acquaintance and his sterling personal qualities have won him high regard. A man of broad views, of varied interest, of modern standards and ideas, he has gained a high degree of success and laudable ambition prompting him to further effort, will undoubtedly bring him continued progress and greater prominence.

GEORGE EDWARD WINTER.

George Edward Winter, chartered accountant, practicing his profession as a member of the firm of Riddle, Stead, Hodges & Winter, chartered accountants of Vancouver, Winnipeg and Montreal, was born in Prescott, Ontario, November 9, 1875. He is a son of William Bottomley and Jane (McFarlane) Winter, the former a representative of an old English family, who came to Canada at the age of twenty years, settling first in Montreal, and afterward in Prescott, Ontario. He married Jane McFarlane, a daughter of Francis McFarlane, of a highland Scotch family who came to Canada in 1842, and of Sara Browne, a daughter of an old north of Ireland family.

George E. Winter pursued his studies in the public schools and high school at Prescott, later taking a commercial course at Ogdensburg, New York and afterward at Montreal. After engaging in several businesses in a clerical capacity, he went in 1896 to the West Indies, taking charge of the business management of a commission and fruit exporting house. He then went to Halifax and

next to Montreal and later became accountant for the Gurney-Massey Company. In 1905 he became associated with Montreal and Toronto financial interests in the Alaska Central Railway Company, as its representative in the official capacity of assistant auditor and later auditor until the end of the year 1907. After spending some little time in public accounting work he became associated with his present firm in 1910. Mr. Winter has other business interests which are bringing to him substantial success. He is a member of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of British Columbia and also of the Dominion Association of Chartered Accountants.

On the 29th of June, 1905, at Victoria, British Columbia, Mr. Winter was united in marriage to Miss Edythe Anne Wilson, a daughter of Robert Wilson, of Montreal. Their children are Edythe Wilson and Wilson McFarlane.

While residing in Montreal, Mr. Winter was an active member of the militia, belonging to the Third Field Battery of that city for three years. He was also active in the work of the Young Men's Christian Association, especially in the physical department, being on many committees at different times in that department. He was secretary of Mount Royal Lodge, A. F. & A. M., in Montreal for two years and was also a member of Carnarvon Chapter there. He is a member of the Vancouver Board of Trade, the Progress Club, the Canadian Club and other organizations. His religious faith is indicated in his membership in St. John's Presbyterian church.

JAMES THOMPSON.

Unqualified commendation is ever deserved by the man who through his own honest effort rises from an impecunious position to one of comparative affluence. Such a one is James Thompson, who arrived in British Columbia with a capital of fifty dollars, and now owns a farm of one hundred and twenty-five acres, free of encumbrance and valued at a thousand or more dollars per acre. He is a native of County Derry, Ireland, his birth having there occurred in the month of September, 1868, and a son of John and Jennie (Smith) Thompson. The parents passed their entire lives in the Emerald isle, where the father devoted his energies to agricultural pursuits.

The education of James Thompson was acquired in his native land, where he passed the first thirteen years of his life. Laying aside his school books he then started out in the world to make his own way, coming to the American continent to seek his fortune. At Campbellford he joined a brother with whom he engaged in farming until he was twenty years of age, when he resolved to try his luck in British Columbia. He crossed the continent soon after the Canadian Pacific opened its lines to transportation, coming directly to Lulu island. Soon after his arrival he obtained work with a Mr. Mitchell, with whom he remained for six months. At the expiration of that time he entered the employ of a Mr. Shaw, remaining in his service for three years. His diligent habits and reliable methods brought him the offer of the management of the Milligan farm, which he accepted. It is comprised of six hundred and forty acres and for three years thereafter Mr. Thompson applied himself to supervising its operation. Subsequently he leased the property and engaged in diversified farming on his own account for twelve years. This undertaking proved to be so lucrative that he was then able to buy his present farm. During the intervening years he has worked systematically and tirelessly in his effort to develop his place. He has erected substantial buildings, introduced many modern conveniences including a fresh water system, and brought the fields under high cultivation, thus converting his land into one of the most attractive and valuable properties in that vicinity.



MR. AND MRS. JAMES THOMPSON

For his wife Mr. Thompson chose Miss Esther Abercrombie, a daughter of John and Elizabeth Abercrombie, and to them have been born seven children: Elizabeth Jane, who is seventeen years of age; Esther Letitia, who has passed her fifteenth birthday; John James, who is thirteen years; Jessie Mildred, who has attained the age of eleven years; David William, who is anticipating his tenth birthday; Mary Leona, who is six years of age; and Violet Beatrice, who is three. All but the last named are attending school.

The family attend the Methodist church of which the parents are earnest members. Mr. Thompson takes an active interest in all public affairs and has for the past six years been serving as school trustee, being at present chairman of the school board of Richmond. He is a man of earnest purpose, honorable business methods and upright standards of conduct, all of which he has manifested during the long period of his residence in this vicinity, where he has won and retained the respect and esteem of a large circle of friends.

WILLIAM ARCHIBALD DUNCAN.

William Archibald Duncan, city clerk of New Westminster, has been identified with various business projects which have left their impress beneficially upon the history of the northwest. He was called to his present position by appointment on the 1st of January, 1902, and his record in this office is most commendable, being characterized by capability and unquestioned fidelity to duty. Mr. Duncan was born December 13, 1845, at Castle Baldwin, County Sligo, Ireland, his parents being James Stewart Moore and Jane (Shaw) Duncan. The parents were also natives of the Emerald isle and are both mainly of Scotch descent, with a slight intermixture in the mother's family of English blood. James S. M. Duncan was born in Ballycastle, County Antrim, Ireland, and both he and his father were either in the military or civil service of the British government and were retired on pensions. On account of the frequent changes of residence caused by the promotions and transfers in the service, the family lived at many places. The mother was born in the town of Sligo, Ireland, and was a daughter of John Shaw, also in the service of the government.

William A. Duncan was educated at various schools in Ireland until he reached the age of sixteen years. He was first employed as a clerk in Trenton, New Jersey, having emigrated to the United States in 1863. At the request of his father, however, he removed to Ontario in 1864 and lived in or near Toronto for a time but returned to the United States in 1865. On the 2d of March of that year he joined the One Hundredth New York Infantry for service in the Civil war, being with that regiment until the 10th of September, 1865, when he was honorably discharged. He took part in the Appomattox campaign under General Grant, was present at the capture of Fort Gregg near Petersburg, Virginia, on the 2d of April, 1865, and was present at the surrender of General Lee on the 9th of April, which practically put an end to the war. He continued to make his home in the United States until 1870, when he became a resident of northern Ontario, settling in the Parry Sound district, where he was employed by the Guelph Lumber Company as clerk and bookkeeper. In June, 1879, he made his way westward to New Westminster, British Columbia, and was employed as bookkeeper at the salmon canneries, while later he served in the same capacity in the Royal City Planing Mills until February, 1890. He was then instrumental in organizing a company under the name of Duncan, Batchelor & Company and built the Britannia cannery at Steveson, British Columbia. This was sold to the A. B. C. Canning Company in 1891, after which Mr. Duncan engaged in the real-estate business in New Westminster until 1895. In that year he removed to San Francisco but after a year returned to New Westminster, where he has since resided. He was manager of canneries from 1897 until 1901 inclusive

and in 1900 he became the first secretary of the Cannery Association, with office at Vancouver.

Mr. Duncan's military experience in Canada covers five years' service in the volunteer artillery of the New Westminster militia. He has taken no very active interest in politics, especially as a partisan. He was reared in the faith of the conservative party but since coming to British Columbia has voted with the liberals and conservatives, as his judgment has dictated, so that he may well be called an independent. He was a member of the city council of New Westminster in 1887 and was one of the three water commissioners that brought the water from Coquitlam lake to New Westminster to supply the first water system, his service in that connection covering the years 1890, 1891 and 1892. He was alderman for New Westminster in 1894 and on the 1st of January, 1902, was appointed city clerk, in which capacity he is still serving, his eleven years' record in this connection being a most commendable one, characterized by thorough understanding and faithful performance of the duties of the office.

On the 5th of December, 1895, at Vancouver, Mr. Duncan was married to Miss Donalda Annie Sutherland, a daughter of John and Christina Sutherland, of Caithness, Scotland. Her eldest brother went to central Africa as a medical missionary and is still there. Another brother died in Edinburgh, Scotland, while completing his college course, and her youngest brother is in charge of the business of S. Leiser & Company, Limited, at Cumberland, British Columbia. One sister is a teacher at Edinburgh; one is married and lives in Wales; and the youngest resides with her parents in the highlands of Scotland. Mr. and Mrs. Duncan have a family of four children: Alexander Sutherland, aged sixteen; Lily Eleanor, fifteen years of age; Annie Christine, thirteen; and William Archibald, nine years of age. The parents hold membership in St. Stephen's Presbyterian church and Mr. Duncan is serving on the board of management and session. He has been a member of the Masonic fraternity since 1882, when he joined Union Lodge, No. 9, A. F. & A. M., in which he has filled the offices of junior warden, senior warden and worshipful master. He became a member of the Royal Templars of Temperance in 1897 and his influence is always on the side of sobriety, truth, justice and improvement.

ALBERT JAMES DAWE.

Albert James Dawe is a member of the Westminster Marine Realty, one of the foremost shipbuilding firms in British Columbia. He was born in Newfoundland on August 31, 1867, and is a son of Samuel and Mary A. (Dawe) Dawe, the former for forty years a sea captain who subsequently gave up his occupation and came to New Westminster, where he passed away in 1905, his wife following him in death two years later.

Albert J. Dawe was reared at home and when about twelve years old took up the life of a sailor on his father's vessel and from that time until coming to British Columbia followed the sea. He became first mate of the ship and for one year served as master. The year 1891 marks his arrival in New Westminster and here he followed for several years salmon fishing during the summer months, while in the winter time he worked as carpenter and boatbuilder. In 1908, upon the organization of the Westminster Marine Realty, he became one of the organizers of that concern and has since been identified with its expansion. His practical knowledge and experience have stood him in good stead and he has largely been instrumental in producing boats which have earned him a high reputation and have brought increased business to his firm.

In 1897 Mr. Dawe was united in marriage to Miss Clara M. Dawe, a sister of the wife of his brother Samuel. His marriage was the outcome of a school romance, Mrs. Dawe coming to New Westminster in the year of her marriage. They became the parents of six children, of whom three survive: John Reginald,



ALBERT J. DAWE

Henry Albert R. and Fannie Alexander. Mrs. Dawe is a daughter of Captain Samuel Dawe, of the same name as the father of our subject, both captains living in the same town and being widely and favorably known at Bay Roberts, Newfoundland, which was their home port. Albert J. Dawe and his wife are devoted members of the Church of England, to which they give their moral and material support. He is independent in politics and fraternally affiliates with Royal Lodge, No. 6, Knights of Pythias. That the business fraternity of New Westminster has benefited by the arrival of Mr. Dawe there is no doubt, for he has been instrumental in founding a business which fills an important place in the commercial life of the city and makes for expansion and advancement. Mr. Dawe is popular both in social and business life and highly regarded by all who know him on account of his honorable manhood and high qualities of character.

JOHN WESLEY SEXSMITH.

John Wesley Sexsmith, who is living retired on his beautiful homestead located on the River road near Eburne, was for many years actively and successfully identified with the agricultural development of this section, where he acquired extensive property interests. His birth occurred in Lennox, Ontario, on the 10th of May, 1830, his parents being Simon and Margaret (Holcomb) Sexsmith, both deceased.

The early life of John Wesley Sexsmith was passed on his father's farm, his education being acquired in the common schools of Lennox. After leaving school he engaged in farming, giving his undivided attention to this vocation until he had attained the age of twenty-five years. Deciding that commercial pursuits offered more lucrative returns at the expenditure of less effort than farming, he subsequently identified himself with the mercantile activities of Lennox, where he was engaged in business for twenty years. During that period he also participated to some extent in public affairs, and for eighteen years held the office of treasurer in Richmond county. At the age of forty-eight years, he resolved to try his luck in the northwest and started for British Columbia. As this was prior to the building of the Canadian transcontinental railroad lines, he made the journey by way of San Francisco, spending eleven days en route. He landed at Victoria, going from there to New Westminster, whence he continued his journey by rowboat to his present farm. It comprises a hundred and seventy acres of land for which he agreed to pay four thousand dollars, his first payment consisting of a hundred dollars, his entire capital. He immediately established a factory and engaged in cheese making. Not having the necessary money with which to buy an equipment he was compelled to make all of the appliances necessary for the operation of his plant. Despite the fact that they were very crude, they met all practical requirements, his venture proving so successful that at the expiration of two years he was able to pay off the mortgage and secure a clear title to his farm. As time passed he enhanced the value of his property by the addition of many improvements, subsequently increasing his holdings by the purchase of another tract of land consisting of six hundred and forty acres and afterward bought enough to make up nineteen hundred acres in all. He also owned at one time five hundred acres at Pitt Meadow, which he has also divided with his family. When Mr. Sexsmith came here there were no schools and he started the first educational institution in British Columbia and was the first school trustee. He also established mail service in this section and built and ran the first daily steamer between Eburne and New Westminster. He also erected and operated a large cannery for several years. He still has a large interest in the Esterbrook Milling Company, of which he was one of the organizers. He engaged in the cultivation of his farms with his sons until 1908, when he divided his land among his children and more or less withdrew from active work.

Mr. Sexsmith has been twice married. His first union was with Miss Amanda Boyce Henderson, of New York, and to them were born five children, as follows: Charles Garrett, who married Miss Burrows, of Napanee, Ontario; Addie, who became the wife of A. B. Wintermute, of New Westminster; and three who have passed away. They are: Alida, who married David Milligan and who died on July 29, 1891, at the age of thirty-four years; Lansing, who died on June 21, 1877, at the age of twenty-one; and a daughter who died in infancy. The mother of these children passed away on December 6, 1870, and in July, 1873, Mr. Sexsmith married Miss Alice M. Tuttle, a daughter of James and Mary Ann Tuttle, of Addington, Ontario. Five children have been born of this marriage: James Tuttle; Frances Louise, the wife of J. W. Foster, of Vancouver; George Ansley, a resident of Alberta, who married Miss Alice Kerr; and Anna May and Myrtle, both of whom are living at home.

Despite the many exactions of his extensive private interests, Mr. Sexsmith found time in his earlier life to participate in local politics and in the early '80s served for six years as reeve of Richmond municipality. He has always been a conservative in his political views and staunchly supports the men and measures of that body. Although he had practically reached the half century mark when he came to British Columbia, and had very little capital, Mr. Sexsmith had absolute confidence in his powers to retrieve his fortunes. That he succeeded in his efforts is evidenced by the beautiful farm he now owns and a competence which more than meets the needs of himself and family.

HERBERT TIMMS.

Herbert Timms, a young man of forceful individuality and marked business ability, has in the course of an active life constantly worked his way upward and each step in his career has brought him a broader outlook and wider opportunities. He has carefully noted and used his advantages for progress and is today one of the successful business men of Vancouver, where as president of Timms, Phillips & Company, Ltd., he is in control of the affairs of one of the important commercial concerns of the city. He was born in Montreal, Quebec, February 8, 1885, and is a son of William and Harriet (Meldrum) Timms, the former a native of Yorkshire, England, who emigrated to the United States at the age of eighteen and located in Baltimore, Maryland. He remained there for several years and then removed to Montreal, where he followed engineering to which line he devoted his entire active life. He died in Montreal in 1909.

Herbert Timms acquired his education in the public schools of his native city and after laying aside his books was variously employed in different parts of Canada and the United States until 1907, when he became a stenographer in the offices of the Imperial Timber & Trading Company, Ltd., of Vancouver, British Columbia. Here his ability, energy and industry gained him rapid and steady advancement and he rose through department after department until he finally became one of the most important officials of the concern, serving creditably and ably as general manager. This position he resigned December 31, 1912, and on the 1st of January of the following year joined T. N. Phillips and D. M. Colquhoun in the organization of Timms, Phillips & Company, Ltd., of which he has since been president. The company does a general lumber brokerage business and their trade extends all over Canada. Although the enterprise has existed barely one year, it has become an established business factor in Vancouver and is counted among the most important commercial establishments of the city. The men at its head are young, ambitious and progressive, alive to modern business conditions and capable of coping with them—men of resource, energy and personality who have made these qualities factors in the attainment of a distinct and substantial business success. Mr. Timms gives practically all



HERBERT TIMMS

of his attention to the affairs of the company and his duties as its president are discharged in a capable and far-sighted way.

On the 15th of May, 1912, in Vancouver, Mr. Timms was united in marriage to Miss Alice V. Kendall, a daughter of John N. Kendall, of this city. Mr. Timms is a member of Mount Hermon Lodge, No. 7, A. F. & A. M., and of the Concatenated Order of Hoo-Hoos. In business he is progressive and energetic, carrying forward to successful completion whatever he undertakes and utilizing the opportunities which are presented for advancement. His own well directed efforts, his diligence and integrity are the qualities upon which his success is founded, and they have brought him to the creditable place which he now occupies in business circles.

A. W. HARRIS.

A. W. Harris is the owner of a well improved and attractive farm of ten and a half acres located in the vicinity of Steveston, which he has been cultivating for more than twenty years. He was born in Oxford county, Ontario, on the 8th of September, 1849, and is a son of George H. and Mary A. (Secord) Harris, both of whom are now deceased.

The early life of A. W. Harris was passed in his native county, his education being obtained in the public schools, which he attended until he was nineteen years of age. His energies during the succeeding ten years were devoted to the cultivation of the home farm, where he resided until 1878. In the latter year he went to Huron county and there continued his agricultural pursuits for one year, at the expiration of which time he moved to Algoma, where he remained thirteen years with the exception of two years spent in Michigan. He then came to Steveston, where he has ever since resided. His farm comprises ten and a half acres of land, for which he paid eighty-five dollars per acre, and it is now valued at fifteen hundred dollars per acre.

In Ontario on the 3d of May, 1876, Mr. Harris was married to Miss Lois E. Knight, a daughter of Benjamin Knight, and to them have been born two sons: Austin M., who married a Miss Bodwell; and Goldwin H., whose wife was formerly Miss Kidd. Mrs. Harris is president of the Richmond branch of the Victorian Order of Nurses.

Mr. and Mrs. Harris attend the Methodist church and he also belongs to the Good Templars Lodge. In politics he supports the conservative ticket. Mr. and Mrs. Harris are people of many estimable qualities and are held in high regard by their neighbors, the majority of whom are acquaintances of long years standing.

JOHN EDWARD TUCKER.

John Edward Tucker needs no introduction to the readers of this volume, for as president of the Vancouver Lumber Company he is well known. During his residence here he has been a powerful factor in the building up of this concern, and has been active in cooperating with many movements for the public good, his business affairs being largely of the kind which contribute to the general development and improvement.

Mr. Tucker was born in Danville, Texas, October 10, 1857, and is a son of Henry and Tennessee Tucker. He acquired his education in the grammar and high schools of his native state and after completing it turned his attention to the lumber business, in which he has since continued active, each year adding to his knowledge of the business and developing his insight, his natural administrative ability and his ready grasp of detail. Mr. Tucker left his native state

in 1903 and came to British Columbia, settling in Vancouver, where he purchased with A. L. Clark the lumber business now operated under the name of the Vancouver Lumber Company. This plant was operated as it stood until 1905, when a much larger mill was erected. This is situated on twelve acres of land, in the heart of the city, and the company controls over one thousand feet of water frontage on False creek. The annual output reaches forty-five million feet of lumber and this goes to the prairie provinces and to foreign ports with the exception of that which is used locally. There is now in course of construction a new mill, which will double the capacity of the plant, which is supplied from the thirty-three thousand acres of fine timber land in British Columbia controlled by the operating company. The present concern was incorporated under the name of the Vancouver Lumber Company, Limited, in 1911. Mr. Tucker has had over forty years experience in the lumber business and understands it in principle and detail, and it is mainly through his well directed efforts that the present concern has been built up. He is a wide-awake, progressive and energetic business man, who usually carries forward to successful completion whatever he undertakes, and he has made the concern with which he is now connected widely known throughout this part of Canada. Manufacturing only the best lumber, the company controls a trade which has now reached extensive proportions, this being largely due to the reliable and progressive business methods to which its members have steadily adhered.

In 1879 Mr. Tucker was united in marriage to Miss Mary Gillespie Blaine, and they have become the parents of one daughter, Ione, who married E. C. Knight, managing director of the Vancouver Lumber Company. Mr. Tucker is an elder in St. John's Presbyterian church in Vancouver and he is connected with the Vancouver Club, the Shaughnessy Heights Golf Club, the Vancouver Golf Club, the Vancouver Automobile Club, the Commercial Club and the Progress Club. He belongs also to the Masonic order. He is popular in both business and social circles and is regarded as one of the leading citizens of his adopted city.

HENRY CHARLES FRASER.

Henry Charles Fraser has been a resident of Salmon Arm since 1885 and is, therefore, numbered among its earliest settlers and has witnessed almost its entire growth and development, for few settlements had been made within its borders at the time of his arrival and all the evidences of pioneer life were to be seen. Mr. Fraser was born in 1837 and has, therefore, reached the age of seventy-five years. He is a self-made man, who owes his prosperity and progress to his own well directed labors and unfaltering determination and to the substantial qualities upon which he based his efforts. His birth occurred in the isle of Ceylon in the East Indies, where his father, Captain Hugh Fraser, of the Seventy-eighth Highlanders, was stationed. He later returned to his native country of Scotland and afterward came to eastern Canada, locating in the Dominion in 1850. The mother of our subject was in her maidenhood Miss Caroline Cavendish, a native of Devonshire, England.

Henry C. Fraser acquired his education in the public schools of Perth, near Stratford, Ontario, and he remained at home for a number of years. He came to Salmon Arm in 1885. He walked the distance from Regina to this city and took up a homestead claim of one hundred and twenty-seven acres. It was still a frontier district and all around him stretched wild forest lands, his own tract being covered with a dense growth of timber. In the winter Mr. Fraser hunted and trapped in the woods and during the summers carried forward steadily the work of development, cutting down trees, building roadways by hand and gradually getting the unbroken soil under the plow. He built his own log cabin and not only developed his fields and fenced the place but also put up substantial build-



HENRY C. FRASER

ings. He carried on general farming and dairying until the city was founded and laid out, at which time he subdivided much of his property into town lots. Of late years he has lived retired from active life, having earned rest and comfort by worthy work in the past.

Mr. Fraser married in 1900 Mrs. Alice (Letts) Jirard, of London, England, and they have two children: Pearl, aged eleven; and Wilhelmine, aged two. For twenty-seven years Mr. Fraser has lived in Salmon Arm and is one of the few who have so long witnessed its growth and development. He has set aside the site of his first cabin, a lot fifty by one hundred feet, to go to the Historical Society at his death. He also will leave that institution a number of valuable relics of historic interest. He is interested in the uplift of humanity and active in his support of church work. This section owes its wealth and progress to a large extent to men who dared to face the hardships of pioneer life and who have reclaimed this region for purposes of civilization. Among these is Mr. Fraser, who has been a resident of Salmon Arm for over a quarter of a century.

EDGAR BURTON PFOST.

A native of the United States, in which country he was honored with important public positions and where for a number of years he was particularly successful in mining in the state of Missouri, Mr. Pfof has since November, 1911, sought the business opportunities of Vancouver, in which city he is engaged in the real-estate and investment business. His prominence in the American colony is evident from the fact that he at present serves as president of the American Club. Born at Ravenswood, West Virginia, May 14, 1863, he is a son of La Fayette and Martha Olive Pfof, the former of German descent, his father having come to America from that country, first settling in Pennsylvania and later removing to Ripley, Jackson county, Virginia (now West Virginia) where his son, La Fayette Pfof, was born. The latter was reared and educated in Ripley and after reaching manhood engaged successfully in live-stock dealing at that place and later in Ravenswood. There he remained until 1876, when he removed to Henry county, Missouri, where he engaged in farming, and here he still resides, highly respected and esteemed by all who know him.

Edgar B. Pfof received his education in the schools of Ravenswood, West Virginia, and at Montrose, Henry county, Missouri. After completing his education he went to Medicine Lodge, Kansas, where for four years he engaged in farming, and then removed to Topeka, that state, where he became first officer of the Kansas City Reform School for Boys. He continued in that important position, discharging his duties with rare efficiency, until 1895, when another removal brought him to Kansas City, Kansas, where he engaged in the fraternal life-insurance business and also took up the study of law, being admitted to the bar of the state of Kansas in 1897. In the same year he took charge of the North-side city court of Kansas City, upon which bench he sat for two years, taking up private practice at the end of that time in the same place. At the same time, however, he continued in the insurance business. In 1901 Mr. Pfof removed to Kansas City, Missouri, where he continued in fraternal insurance, representing the Ancient Order of Pyramids until 1906. In that year he became interested in mining in the lead fields at Joplin, Missouri, along which line he was successful from the start, taking out one hundred and twenty-two thousand dollars worth of metal in the first year. He continued in that district, operating five mines, but the slump of 1907 severely crippled operations and in 1910 he disposed of his interests, entering in January, 1911, into a five-year contract with the Seitz Truck Company as general sales manager for their entire output in the United States and Canada. In October, 1911, he cancelled his contract and in the following month came to Vancouver, British Columbia, where he has since been engaged in the real-estate and investment business, having quickly proven

his worth as a reliable dealer and already enjoying an important clientage. His varied experience stands him in good stead and he is considered to be one of the most shrewd men in his line.

Mr. Pfof was twice married. His first union to Miss Jean Walton, of Deerhead, Kansas, took place in 1886. She was a daughter of Thomas Walton and to them were born two children: Alfred, of Vinita, Oklahoma; and Gladys, of Knowles, that state. Mrs. Pfof died in 1900 and on September 1, 1902, Mr. Pfof married Miss Josephine Zeleny, of Kansas City, Missouri.

While in Kansas Mr. Pfof was active along political lines, in the ranks of the people's party, for four years and served as chairman of the finance committee. He was also prominent in Masonic circles in that state, being a thirty-second degree Mason and as such a member of the Kansas City lodge, chapter, commandery and shrine. He is a life member of Kansas City Lodge, No. 440, B. P. O. E., and also a member of the Woodmen of the World, the Modern Woodmen of America and the Fraternal Aid Society. Since coming to Vancouver he has joined the Progress Club, in which organization he has taken his place with those who ever support worthy public enterprises. He has also been honored by election to the office of president of the American Club of Vancouver. Although one of the later arrivals in this city Mr. Pfof has already firmly established himself in business circles and has become known as a reliable man of affairs. Personally he is popular and is fast making friends, his genial disposition and pleasant manner finding ready response among those whom he meets.

JOSEPH SCOTT.

Joseph Scott has been a resident of Chilliwack since 1890 and during the greater portion of the intervening period has been in some way connected with official life, gaining for himself an enviable reputation for integrity, conscientiousness and ability in the public service. He was born in Oxford county, Ontario, on the 10th of February, 1861, a son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Bell) Scott, both deceased. The father was during his active life engaged in general agricultural pursuits.

Joseph Scott acquired his education in the grammar and high schools of his native province and after laying aside his books came to the western coast, locating in Chilliwack in 1890. He first secured a position as a clerk, but in 1895 was appointed clerk of the municipality of Chilliwack and he held this office continuously until 1901. During this period he served also, in 1899, as provincial assessor and collector and in 1904 was appointed deputy sheriff, a position which he still occupies and the duties of which he discharges in a capable and able way.

Mr. Scott is a conservative in his political views and is a member of the Church of England. He is connected fraternally with Ionic Lodge, No. 19, A. F. & A. M.; the Westminster Chapter and the Mystic Shrine; and is also a member of Excelsior Lodge, No. 7, I. O. O. F.; and Lodge No. 1470, L. O. L. His has been an excellent official record and in the private relations of life also he has been found upright and reliable, so that he commands the respect and confidence of his fellow citizens.

BERTRAM EWART TUCKER.

Foremost in business and foremost in his loyalty to his adopted city, Bertram Ewart Tucker occupies an enviable position in the business life of Edmonds, British Columbia, where he is widely and favorably known in connection with the firm of Disney & Tucker, contractors and builders and dealers in lumber



JOSEPH SCOTT

and builders' supplies. A native of Devonshire, England, he was born on the 21st of February, 1883, a son of William and Elizabeth (Knight) Tucker, both natives of Cornwall, that country. After their marriage the parents located in Devonshire, where they still reside. The father, until his retirement about four years ago, was for many years station agent in the employ of the Great Western Railway, serving at different points.

Bertram E. Tucker was educated at the Newton Abbott grammar school in Devonshire but as early as in his fourteenth year secured a position in the engineering department of the Great Western Railroad, specializing in carpentering and building. He remained in the employ of this corporation for seven years and upon leaving them in 1903 came to Canada, where he spent about four years in various provinces, making his headquarters successively in Ontario, Manitoba and Saskatchewan. In 1907 he came to British Columbia, where he worked at his trade in New Westminster and vicinity for about a year, after which time he engaged in contracting and building and in 1911 associated himself with Harold Disney, establishing their present business. Although the firm has been in existence but two years, their connections are important and their business has become one of the foremost of its kind in the city, its flourishing condition being largely due to the efforts of Mr. Tucker, whose wide experience and innate business ability are important factors therein.

In 1908 Mr. Tucker was united in marriage to Miss Melissa Phillips, of Mission City, British Columbia, and to them have been born two children, Ethel Mildred and John Leonard. Mr. and Mrs. Tucker attend the Church of England. Politically the former is independent, giving his support to the candidate he considers best qualified for the position to which they aspire, irrespective of party lines. Fraternally he is a member of the Sons of England and of King Solomon Lodge, No. 17, A. F. & A. M. Yet a young man, Mr. Tucker has readily acquired the enterprising spirit of the west and guards and helps along the public interests of his adopted city. He is public-spirited and progressive and stands ever ready to give his indorsement to any measure undertaken to benefit this community. He has become a forceful element in Edmonds, where he is highly regarded and enjoys the confidence and good-will of all who know and have met him in a business or social way.

WILLIAM JAMES SCRATCHLEY.

William James Scratchley, who owns a well improved farm of a hundred and sixty acres located on the River road, Eburne, built the first house on Lulu island, having located here over forty-eight years ago. He is a native of England, having been born in Wiltshire on the 20th of November, 1843, and a son of Job and Matilda (Parriot) Scratchley. The parents passed their entire lives in the mother country and were laid to rest in the cemetery near their home in Wiltshire.

The education of William James Scratchley was acquired in Keevill. Upon the completion of his course of study, he joined Major Harrison as mail agent on the line of the West Indies Steamship Company. He continued in the mail service until he had attained the age of nineteen years when he crossed the Isthmus to San Francisco, whence he took passage for Victoria and New Westminster, his arrival antedating the extension of the railroad lines to western Canada. The year 1864 marked his arrival in British Columbia, where he subsequently obtained employment with C. W. Franks, who was treasurer of the mainland when the capital was removed to Victoria. Eighteen months later he resigned his position and purchasing the farm of Mr. McGee at Rose Hill entered into partnership with a Mr. Brighthouse, with whom he was associated for sixteen years. Disposing of his interest in the property in 1882 he purchased his present farm in the cultivation of which he has now been engaged for thirty

years. He has dyked and cleared his place, erected thereon substantial buildings and brought the fields to a high state of productivity, making it one of the most desirable estates on the island. Mr. Scratchley was one of the early pioneers of this section and was the first settler on the island, where he has ever since resided. All the stock he had on his place at that time were brought here from Westminster on a scow, that being the mode of handling all freight traffic in pioneer days. During the long period of his residence here Mr. Scratchley has witnessed the fulfillment of his early prophecy regarding the agricultural development of the island, which has been transformed from a wilderness into one of the richest farming districts of British Columbia. Land which could be purchased for ten dollars or less per acre when he arrived here, is now valued at from a thousand to fifteen hundred dollars.

At Norfolk, England, on the 1st of July, 1892, Mr. Scratchley was united in marriage to Miss Matilda Frost, a daughter of Samuel and Susanna Frost. Of this marriage there have been born five children, Laura, Myrtle, William James, Jr., Ernest Alfred and Gilbert Edward, all of whom are at home.

The family manifest their religious faith through their connection with the Church of England. Mr. Scratchley has always taken an active and helpful interest in all local affairs and is known as one of the public-spirited men of his community. When the New Westminster volunteers were organized in 1864, he enlisted, serving for three years under Captain Pritchard. Later he became identified with political affairs and was a member of the first council of Richmond municipality, discharging the duties of this office for three years. He is widely known on the island, where he has made his home continuously for nearly half a century and has many friends, who hold him in high regard by reason of his many estimable qualities and the fine principles he has always manifested in his business transactions.

PETER LEO KING.

Peter Leo King, prominently connected with business interests of Vancouver as proprietor of the business controlled by the King Warehousing Company, was born on the 3d of November, 1881, in Montreal, Quebec, and is a son of Atwell Charles and Edith Lucy King, both representatives of old English families. The father was a commander in the British navy for many years and three of his brothers, who have now passed away, were admirals in the English naval service.

Peter L. King acquired his education in the public schools of California and British Columbia and upon laying aside his books went in search of adventure to the far east, traveling through all the Oriental countries, principally in China, for about two years. At the end of that time he came to the United States and the war with Spain having just been declared, he enlisted in the Forty-first New York Volunteers and saw a great deal of active service in the Philippines. Of the thirty-six members which comprised his troop he and his chum were the only ones who returned to the United States, half of their companions having been killed in battle and the remainder having died of disease. Upon his return Mr. King went to California, where he secured employment as a telegraph operator, later moving to Milwaukee and taking a position as a traveling salesman in that city. He came to Vancouver in 1903 and has since been numbered among the active, enterprising and prominent young business men of the city. At first he formed a partnership with George H. Cotterill in the forwarding business here. He had entire management and control of the business and developed it ably along progressive modern lines. The partnership was dissolved in 1912 and on the 15th of April, in that year, Mr. King started in the storage and warehouse business for himself, operating under the name of the King Warehousing Company. His concern has expanded rapidly under his



PETER L. KING

able management and has now assumed extensive proportions, being one of the largest and most profitable of its kind in the city.

Mr. King gives his political allegiance to the conservative party and has served the local organization as delegate to various political conventions. He is a devout member of the Roman Catholic church and is well known in fraternal circles, holding membership in the Knights of Pythias; Vancouver Lodge, No. 284, U. C. T.; the Woodmen of the World; and the Masonic order. In this latter organization he belongs to Cascade Lodge of Vancouver and is the youngest member to attain the office which he now holds. He takes an active part in the affairs of the Vancouver Board of Trade and has extensive and representative club affiliations, belonging to the Terminal City Club, the Vancouver Country Club, the Hunt Club, the Business Science Club, the Vancouver Rowing Club and the Vancouver Athletic Club—connections indicating the scope and variety of his interests. He is a splendid type of the modern business man—progressive and liberal in his views, up-to-date in his standards and possessed of that executive and administrative ability necessary to success in any business pursuit. He is altogether a man to be reckoned with in business circles of Vancouver and, although still a young man, occupies a place of honor and prominence in the city where he makes his home.

ANGUS JOHN McCOLL.

Angus John McColl, an eminent member of the British Columbia bar and a peer of the ablest men who have sat upon the supreme court bench of the province, is one whose career reflects credit and honor upon the people who honored him. His life was, indeed, one of signal usefulness in molding the judicial history of the northwest and in upholding the legal status of this section of the country. He was born in Toronto, Ontario, November 3, 1854, a son of the Rev. Angus McColl, D. D., a graduate of Queen's University and for many years a prominent Presbyterian minister. The mother was Mrs. Alice McColl, nee Ross, of Toronto. The son was educated by private tutors and at the high school of Chatham, Ontario, where his parents resided. He afterward matriculated and studied law in the office of Sir Oliver Mowat, in Toronto, and after thorough preliminary preparation was called to the bar of Ontario in 1875, when about twenty-one years of age. The same year he entered into partnership with J. W. Squire, afterward a county court judge in Ontario, under the firm name of Squire & McColl. They practiced in the cities of Goderich and Brussels, Ontario, for about a year, when Mr. Squire was appointed a judge and Mr. McColl continued the firm's practice alone. To an understanding of uncommon acuteness and vigor he added a thorough and conscientious preliminary training, while he exemplified in his practice all the higher elements of the truly great lawyer. He was constantly inspired by an intense, inflexible love of justice and a delicate sense of honor which controlled him in all his personal relations. His fidelity to the interests of his clients was proverbial, yet he never forgot that he owed a higher allegiance to the majesty of the law. His diligence and energy in the preparation of his cases as well as the earnestness, tenacity and courage with which he defended the right as he understood it challenged the high admiration of his associates. He invariably sought to present his argument in the strong, clear light of common sense and sound logical principles.

In 1878 Judge McColl went to Winnipeg and entered the firm of Bain & Blanchard as junior partner. For four years he practiced in Manitoba and in 1882 came to British Columbia, where he formed a partnership with Gordon E. Corbould, afterward king's counsel, at New Westminster. This partnership was continued until 1896, when Judge McColl left the firm and removed to Rossland. He there formed a partnership with C. R. Hamilton, afterward king's counsel, under the firm name of McColl & Hamilton. Their practice was of an

important character, and throughout the years of his active connection with the bar Judge McColl showed constantly increasing ability and power in solving the most intricate and involved problems of the law.

In 1892 he was appointed queen's counsel by the Dominion government and on the 13th of October, 1896, was appointed a justice of the supreme court of British Columbia. On the 23d of August, 1898, he succeeded the Hon. Theodore Davis as chief justice of British Columbia. His decisions indicate strong mentality, careful analysis, a thorough knowledge of the law and an unbiased judgment, and he wrote his name high on the keystone of the legal arch.

In 1884 Judge McColl was married to Miss Helen Janet Barlow, a daughter of John Valkhard and Helen (Burns) Barlow of Toronto. The death of Judge McColl occurred January 16, 1902, and in his passing British Columbia lost a prominent citizen and eminent jurist. He was a vigilant and attentive observer of men and measures and this, added to his thorough familiarity with the principles of jurisprudence, enabled him to cope with the most intricate legal questions. His reported opinions are monuments to his profound legal learning and superior ability. They show a thorough mastery of the questions involved, a rare simplicity of style and an admirable terseness and clearness in the statements upon which the opinions rest.

SAMUEL DAVIES SCHULTZ.

While the practice of law is the vocation of Samuel Davies Schultz, he has also been connected with varied activities and interests, journalism, music and outdoor sports all making claim upon his time and energies. His, therefore, is a well rounded character and his broad knowledge permits of the intelligent discussion of the many problems of general moment. Mr. Schultz is not only entitled to representation in this volume as a representative citizen but also as one of the native sons of British Columbia. At a period when the northwest was just being opened up to civilization he started upon life's journey in Victoria, his natal day being October 21, 1865. His parents were Herman and Elizabeth (Davies) Schultz, the former a native of Prussia, whence he emigrated to California in the '50s and in 1863 came to British Columbia, continuing a resident of this province until his death in 1877. Following his arrival here he was for a time engaged in mining but later became a partner of the firm of Schultz & Tricke, one of the best known freight-carrying firms of the early days, operating pack trains. He married Elizabeth Davies, a daughter of Judah Philip and Maria Davies, who were pioneers of British Columbia, having come to this province in 1862. The former was one of the leading citizens not only in business connections but also by reason of his prominence in political circles. He at one time contested the seat in the Dominion house of commons with Sir John A. Macdonald and A. de Cosmos, but was defeated by the latter by a few votes.

Samuel D. Schultz was educated in the schools of Victoria and in Toronto University, from which he was graduated with the B. A. degree in 1888. Following his graduation he returned to his native city but later again went to Toronto to prepare for the bar and at the time attended lectures at Osgoode Hall, in that city. He was called to the Ontario bar in 1893 and went to Nelson, British Columbia, where he entered upon the active practice of his profession. After several months there he again went to Victoria, where he practiced until 1902, when he came to Vancouver, where he has since remained as a follower of the profession, being now senior partner of the firm of Schultz, Scott & Goodstone. He has always manifested marked aptitude for journalistic work. He has a temperamental disposition which finds enjoyment in music and the drama. During his college days he was reporter for the Mail and Empire and the World of Toronto upon music, the drama and sports. After entering upon his professional career he continued his newspaper writing upon those subjects for the



SAMUEL D. SCHULTZ

Colonist at Victoria and for the Province and the World in Vancouver. He is one of the few local composers and has published several successful compositions, especially "The Charge at Dawn," a military march dedicated to the Canadian heroes who fell at Paardeberg. He was a member of the first British Columbia Amateur Military Band and played clarinet in the Victoria and Vancouver Amateur Orchestras.

He has always displayed keen interest in sports and particularly in baseball, for many years being one of the most prominent pitchers in Canada, having figured in many intercollegiate contests in the east. He was the first pitcher in British Columbia to retire a team without a run.

On the 5th of January, 1904, Mr. Schultz was united in marriage to Miss Maude Dunwell Squarebriggs, a daughter of J. C. Squarebriggs, of a well known Prince Edward Island family. The children of this marriage are Carl Joshua Davies and William A. In 1909-1910 Mr. Schultz was alderman of the city of North Vancouver, where he maintains his home. He is a charter member of the Native Sons of British Columbia, belongs to the Horticultural Society of North Vancouver, having won many prizes for horticulture, and is a member of the University and Commercial Clubs of Vancouver. He has been a consistent and enthusiastic worker in the ranks of the conservative party for the past eighteen years, during which time he has served on the executive of various associations in Victoria and North Vancouver. He was president of the North Vancouver Association in 1912. Mr. Schultz has been more concerned with promoting the best and highest interests of the conservative party than in seeking personal reward and recognition. Few residents of the city have for a more extended period been witnesses of the growth and development of British Columbia and none rejoices more heartily in what has been accomplished than this native son of the province. His record is equally creditable and honorable to the district that has honored him.

COLIN F. JACKSON.

Colin F. Jackson, who is engaged in the logging and contracting business and is a dealer in mining supplies at Vancouver, has been identified with the industrial and commercial interests of this city since 1901. He was born at Sale, Cheshire, England, January 10, 1864, his parents being Frederick James and Mary Anne Jackson. The father was a leading merchant of Manchester, England, in the '60s and '70s and made extensive shipments to South America and Africa.

The son, Colin F. Jackson, pursued his education in the Uppingham school of England and in 1882, when eighteen years of age, started out in the business world in the employ of Brazilian merchants, friends of his father, with whom he remained for two years. During the succeeding four years he was engaged in manufacturaing in Manchester, England, and the decade that followed was spent in Liverpool, England, in the employ of Theo. H. Davies, of Honolulu, who had a branch in Liverpool. During that period of ten years he thoroughly mastered the business in its various phases and on the expiration of the period was admitted to partnership, becoming sole owner on the death of Mr. Davies a few years later. He is still owner of that business in Liverpool although for twelve years he has been actively connected with commercial and industrial affairs in Vancouver. He arrived in this city in 1901 and founded the Vancouver Engineering Works, Ltd., of which he remained president and managing director for six years and then resigned. Subsequently he organized the present firm of Colin F. Jackson & Company, general importers. He is still engaged in this business of which he is sole proprietor. He deals extensively in mining supplies and in connection therewith conducts a logging and contracting supply business. His activities have been varied since he started out in life on his own account thirty years ago. At all times he has been found

resourceful, his efforts and knowledge being adequate to the demands of the situation, and in the guidance and control of his business interests he has met with well merited and growing success which has placed him among the substantial residents of Vancouver.

In military circles Mr. Jackson has a record of five years' service as a member of the volunteer army in England. His interest in municipal and provincial affairs is deep and helpful and along political and other lines he has contributed in substantial measure to the work of public progress and improvement. He is a conservative and for one year was chairman of the conservative campaign of North Vancouver. For two years, beginning in 1910, he held the office of police commissioner of North Vancouver and he has been president of the Vancouver Electoral Union. He was also president of the North Vancouver Rate Payers Association. That his interests are broad and that he is studying the important sociological, labor and economic problems of the community is further attested by the fact that he was vice president of the Employers Association and his spirit of broad humanitarianism found tangible evidence in his service as vice president of the Children's Aid Society at Vancouver.

Mr. Jackson has been married twice. In 1892 he wedded Gertrude Longson, who passed away in January, 1906. On the 10th of July, 1907, he married Nella Longson, a daughter of James Edward and Annie Longson, the former a prominent merchant of Manchester, England. His children are Frederick Ivor, Edward Carol, Dorothy Mary and Eric Whitcliffe. The religious faith of the family is that of the Anglican church. Mr. Jackson belongs to the Conservative Club of Liverpool and to the Vancouver Club, and he is likewise a member of the Vancouver Kennel Club, of which he has twice been president.

EMERY COE JONES, D. D. S.

Liberal educational opportunities qualified Dr. Emery Coe Jones for the practice of dentistry which he has successfully followed since 1906, being now a partner of the firm of Holmes, McSween, Jones & Hacking, of New Westminster. He was born at Lynden, Ontario, June 20, 1879, and is a son of Amos R. and Mary A. Jones, the former of whom passed away in 1906. Following his graduation from the high school at Waterdown, Ontario, with the class of 1898, Dr. Jones began preparation for the practice of dentistry and won his D. D. S. degree from the University of Toronto in 1906. He is also a licentiate of dental surgery from the Royal College of Dental Surgeons of Toronto (1906), and the same year was granted the Dominion dental license by the Dominion Dental Council. In 1912 the degree of L. D. S. was conferred upon him by the College of Dental Surgeons of British Columbia. Like many who have attained success in various professional lines, Dr. Jones devoted a period of his early manhood to school teaching, being thus engaged in Ontario for four years, but following the completion of his dental course at the University of Toronto in 1906 he entered upon active practice in Dundas, Ontario, where he remained until 1912. During the period of his residence there he was also active in public affairs bearing upon the welfare and upbuilding of the city and the advancement of its best interests. He served as a director and secretary of the Dundas public library board from 1906 until 1910, and was secretary of the Ontario Dental Society in 1911-12. On leaving his native province he came to British Columbia and, joining the firm of Holmes, McSween, Jones & Hacking, is now well established in the practice of his profession in New Westminster.

In Cleveland, Ohio, on the 1st of June, 1912, Dr. Jones was married to Miss Jessie May Fulton, a daughter of Humphry F. and Elizabeth Fulton, of Cleveland. Their religious faith is that of the Methodist church and Dr. Jones

also belongs to the Masonic fraternity, in which he has attained the fourteenth degree of the Scottish Rite. He is yet a comparatively young man, but the record which he has made would be creditable to one connected with the profession for a much longer period than Dr. Jones has been. He is a close and discriminating student and his broad reading has kept him in touch with the advanced work being done by the profession while his own investigation, research and practice have brought him knowledge and skill that have won for him the high position which he occupies in public regard.

ROBERT SCOTT DAY.

Robert Scott Day is prominently connected with business interests of Victoria as a member of the firm of Robert S. Day & Beaumont Boggs, real-estate, insurance and financial agents. He is known also as a leader in community affairs and as a man whose cooperation can always be relied upon in the support of measures to promote the social, economic or business advancement of the city and he is, moreover, president of the Victoria branch of the Archaeological Institute of America, in the affairs of which he has taken a prominent and active part for a number of years. He is therefore a man of wide interests, each of which he has made a force in progress, and he stands among the men of marked ability and substantial worth in the city where he makes his home.

Robert S. Day was born in the city of Cork, Ireland, November 8, 1858, and is a son of Robert and Rebecca (Scott) Day, both natives of that city, the former actively engaged in the merchandising and manufacturing business there at the present time. He is a man of scholarly attainments and especially interested in the science of archaeology, of which he has always remained a close and earnest student. He is a member of the Royal Irish Academy and a fellow of the Society of Antiquaries and belongs to other archaeological societies, his own collection of antiques, known as the Robert Day Collection of Irish Antiques, being the finest private collection in the world.

Robert S. Day acquired his education in private schools in Cork and in Queen's College, receiving from that institution the degree of B. E. on October 12, 1877. He afterward studied architecture, serving his time in the offices of Sir Thomas Drew, of Dublin, who was a member of the Royal Hibernian Academy. At the end of two years Mr. Day went to London and there followed his profession for a similar period of time, after which he moved to South Africa, locating in Kimberley. After five years of successful professional work in that city he came to Canada, locating in Victoria early in 1891. He opened offices as an architect in this city but at the end of one year purchased the real-estate business controlled by H. E. Croasdail & Company and established it under the name of R. S. Day. In 1907 he made an arrangement with Beaumont Boggs and the business underwent a complete reorganization, Mr. Boggs becoming connected with it and the name being changed to Robert S. Day & Beaumont Boggs. They have offices at No. 620 Fort street and there carry on a general real-estate and insurance business, acting also as financial agents, loaning money on mortgages and agreements of sale both as principal and agent. The firm acts as agent for fire, life and accident insurance companies, and Mr. Day represents such concerns as the Law Union & Rock Insurance Company, Limited, of London, England, and the Guardian Assurance Company, Limited, of the same city, being general agent for these two concerns for British Columbia. Mr. Day represents also the London Guarantee & Accident Company, Limited, of London, England, and the Prudential Life Insurance Company of Winnipeg. In the upbuilding of their business Mr. Day has taken a prominent and active part and, being a man of energy, resource and capacity, has directed its development along practical and modern lines, so that the business has increased steadily in volume and importance. Today the firm controls a representative patronage

and is considered one of the strongest and most reliable of its kind in the city.

On the 16th of April, 1888, at Cape Town, South Africa, Mr. Day was united in marriage to Miss Patience Swanton, a daughter of Rev. William and Keziah (Collins) Swanton, both of whom have passed away. The father was a native of Ireland and the mother was born in England. Mr. and Mrs. Day became the parents of seven children, six of whom are living. Aline Dorothy Wynne married Captain L. W. S. Cockburn, of the Royal Canadian Artillery, stationed in Quebec. Olive Mary became the wife of Ronald George Dundas, who is in the Dominion government wireless service and is stationed at Alert Bay, British Columbia. William Swanton is associated with his father in the firm of Day & Boggs. Richard Welsted is a pupil with James & James, architects in Victoria. Amy Leota is a student in the schools of this city. Robert, the youngest member of the family, is also attending school. The family occupy a beautiful home at No. 1606 Rockland avenue. It is known as Derreen and is situated in the midst of two acres of grounds of great natural beauty. During the twenty-one years he has lived here Mr. Day has continuously improved and beautified his home, and the results of his efforts are seen today in its attractive appearance. Mrs. Day takes a prominent part in the promotion of all movements tending to the moral and social uplift of the community and is identified with the work of the local Council of Women, the Children's Aid Society and other associations of a similar nature. She takes a very active interest in church affairs, is a regent of Coronation Day Chapter of the Daughters of the Empire and is well known in social circles of the city, where her cultured mind and her many charming qualities have gained her an honored place.

Aside from business Mr. Day's interests have extended to many fields and have all been along lines of progress and improvement. He is honorary treasurer of the Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital, of which he has been a director for many years, and he is a member of the Victoria Board of Trade. He takes a prominent part in the work of the Reformed Episcopal church and for several years past has been warden. Amateur photography and horticulture are hobbies with him and form two of his chief sources of recreation. He is a student of historical and scientific works, and has become imbued with much of his father's interest in archaeology, being today very active in the affairs of the Victoria branch of the Archaeological Institute of America, of which he is president. A man of wide interests, forceful personality and modern ideas, he has made steady progress since the beginning of his active career and is today accounted one of the most able business men and prominent and representative citizens of Victoria.

ALGERNON JUDSON PALMER.

Algernon Judson Palmer, who died in 1900, will long be remembered as one of the notable pioneers of British Columbia and as one of the real founders and upbuilders of Salmon Arm, to which he came among the first settlers. He was a man of great determination, clear perception and stalwart character and upon this firm foundation built up a prosperity which placed him in a high position among the leading and representative citizens. He was born, May 3, 1853, in Brant county, Ontario, where his father, a descendant of old United Empire Loyalist stock, settled more than one hundred years ago.

Algernon J. Palmer acquired his education in the public schools of his native section and there remained until he came to British Columbia in 1889 and took up a tract of one hundred and sixty acres covered with a dense growth of scrub and timber. Undaunted by the obstacles in his path, Mr. Palmer set about to clear the property, cutting down the trees and hauling them away by hand, for this was long before there were any horses or oxen in this part of the province. By hard work and unremitting industry he put his property acre by acre under the



ALGERNON J. PALMER

slow, building with the timber cut down a log cabin, barns and outbuildings, and then commenced the work of cultivating the fields. He carried on general farming on a small scale, later adding stock-raising to his activities. The evidences of his labor were soon seen in the highly cultivated fields, which brought forth good harvests, and in the attractive and excellent condition of the entire farm. Mr. Palmer steadily carried forward the work of improvement and development and at his death had one of the finest agricultural properties in this locality. It is now being operated by his son William, who has continued in the stock-raising business and has recently added to his interests a butcher shop in Salmon Arm, where he is one of the most successful business men. He is well known in the Masonic order, of which he is a member.

On October 8, 1878, Mr. Palmer was united in marriage to Miss Emma Shaw, of Glanford, Ontario, a daughter of Thomas and Maria Jane (Choate) Shaw and the first white woman in this locality. To this union were born four children: William; Mamie, who married William Savage, of Vancouver; Mrs. Gertrude Kerr, of Vancouver; and Thomas Hedley. In his wife Mr. Palmer found a worthy helpmate who at all times has proven a blessing to the household and by her counsel and wise management has forwarded the best interests of the family.

Mr. Palmer was a liberal in politics and for a number of years was president of the local association. He also served as president of the Agricultural Association. Interested in politics, he ran for parliament at the time the Hon. Joseph Martin was premier. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and served for many years as its recording secretary. He was president of the Farmers Cooperative Society and although a flour miller by trade gave most of his efforts to agricultural pursuits. He deserved great credit for what he accomplished in this community and his life record should serve as a source of inspiration and encouragement. He was one of the first settlers in this part of British Columbia and, continuously connected with its development and upbuilding, he watched its progress from pioneer times. He took an active and helpful interest in all that pertained to the general good and to the substantial upbuilding of Salmon Arm, where he remained throughout his life an esteemed and highly honored resident.

ERNEST HENRY ROOME.

Twenty-four years of active and close connection with real-estate interests in Vancouver has brought Ernest Henry Roome a gratifying measure of success, a large and representative patronage and a secure place among men of marked ability and substantial worth in the city. He is in addition serving as notary public for the province of British Columbia and connected through investment or official service with many of the most important corporate concerns in the province—a man of varied interests, all of which he has made constructive forces in progress. He was born in Lindfield, Sussex, England, July 7, 1866, and is a son of Rev. W. J. B. Roome, F. R. A. S., who was pastor of a Presbyterian church in Sussex for many years.

Ernest Henry Roome acquired his education at Mill Hill, Middlesex, England, and upon laying aside his text-books became connected with the Capital & Counties Bank in Aldershot, rising through various positions of responsibility and importance to a place of trust in the main office on Threadneedle street, London. He maintained his connection with this concern for five years, resigning in 1889 in order to come to Canada. He settled in Vancouver and almost immediately afterward engaged in the real-estate brokerage business here, an occupation in which he has since continued. For almost a quarter of a century he has been one of the leading real-estate men in the city, and he today controls a large and important patronage which has been built up as the result of

many years of reliable work and straightforward business dealings. On the 23d of July, 1903, Mr. Roome was appointed notary public for the province of British Columbia and he has since filled that office, discharging his duties in a capable, far-sighted and able way. In addition to this and his individual business interests he is also secretary of Interior Lands of British Columbia, Ltd., and president of Central British Columbia Lands, Ltd., both dealing in British Columbia farming property, and his force, experience and capacity have carried him forward into important business relations.

In Vancouver, in August, 1900, Mr. Roome was united in marriage to Miss Amy E. Herbert, a native of England, and both are well known in social circles of Vancouver. Mr. Roome belongs to the Presbyterian church and his life has always been in harmony with his professions as a member of that organization. He has proved himself always public-spirited and a loyal citizen, and throughout the years of his residence in Vancouver few men have contributed more materially to the permanent welfare of the community.

SAMUEL H. THOMPSON.

One of the substantial citizens of New Westminster is Samuel H. Thompson, who since April, 1912, has lived retired in the enjoyment of a comfortable competence after a long and active business career, in which he has been connected for many years with the commercial expansion of New Westminster. Born in Colchester county, Nova Scotia, he is a son of Samuel and Ruth (Durning) Thompson, both of whom passed away in Nova Scotia.

Mr. Thompson was reared at home, enjoying the limited educational advantages the neighborhood afforded at the time of his youth. He came to the United States in 1887 and for one year worked in Boston, Massachusetts, in the service of the Jamaica Pond Ice Company. In 1888 he came to British Columbia, finding employment in a logging camp at Pitt Lake, but a few months later removed to New Westminster and engaged in work at brush slashing for John Kirkland, being so occupied for nine or ten years. Subsequent to his connection with the lumber trade he spent one year in the fire department of New Westminster, after which he engaged in the livery business, being very successful along that line. The exact period of his identification with this occupation was eleven years, one month and four days, selling out his interests on April 12, 1912.

Fraternally Mr. Thompson is a member of Union Lodge, No. 9, A. F. & A. M.; of Royal City Lodge, No. 3, I. O. O. F.; and of Royal Lodge, No. 6, K. P. For a quarter of a century he has made his home in New Westminster and, having thrown in his fortune with that city, has grown to prosperity and become as loyal to the interests of his adopted city as he has been industrious to promote his own success. He is a well known figure on the streets of New Westminster and highly respected by all who know him on account of what he has achieved through continuous years of steadfast application to work.

ALEXANDER LACHLAN McQUARRIE, M. D.

Dr. Alexander Lachlan McQuarrie, physician and surgeon, engaged in active practice in New Westminster, was born in Ottawa, Canada, August 11, 1879, a son of Lachlan and Mary (MacKinnon) McQuarrie, the former a native of Orangeville, Ontario, and the latter of Streetsville. In 1886 the father removed westward to Revelstoke. He was a contractor and came to British Columbia in connection with the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railroad. In 1887 or 1888 he arrived at New Westminster and took a contract on the New Westminster Southern Railway, now a part of the Great Northern system.



SAMUEL H. THOMPSON

With the completion of that work he engaged in contracting in New Westminster but is now living retired and spends the winter seasons in California, the success which he achieved in former years making it possible for him to rest from further labor and enjoy life's comforts and many of its luxuries.

Dr. McQuarrie was reared under the parental roof with opportunity for the acquirement of an education in the graded and high schools of New Westminster. He left the high school when about eighteen years of age to enter the service of the Canadian Pacific Railroad and for three years worked as a brakeman. Subsequently he was for five years in the railway mail service but during the last year took a vacation, covering eight and a half months, during which period he entered upon the study of medicine. Believing that he would find it a congenial life work, he matriculated in the medical department of the University of St. Louis and completed the full course by graduation with the class of 1909. He then returned to New Westminster and in the following November took his examination before the medical board, being admitted to practice in British Columbia. He then opened an office in New Westminster and has since enjoyed a remunerative practice. He has the confidence and trust of the public and the high regard of his brethren of the medical fraternity because of his close conformity to the highest standards of professional ethics. In addition to his private practice he is serving as medical health officer and is the present coroner of New Westminster.

On the 22d of May, 1910, Dr. McQuarrie was united in marriage to Miss Florence Maud Morrison, a daughter of John Morrison, of New Westminster, and unto them has been born a son, Lachlan. For two years Dr. McQuarrie played on the lacrosse team of New Westminster, which won the world's championship. He is well known in Masonic circles as a member of Union Lodge, No. 9, A. F. & A. M., and of New Westminster Chapter, No. 124, R. A. M. He also has membership with the Modern Woodmen of America and with the Westminster Club and the Westminster Progressive Club, interested not only in their social features but also in the efforts being made to advance the welfare, upbuilding and progress of the city. His standing as a man and citizen equals the position which he occupies in his profession, which is that of a capable and leading physician and surgeon.

DUNCAN McDONALD.

One of the most attractive and valuable farms in the vicinity of Eburne is that of Duncan McDonald, which is located on Sea isle. Here in connection with diversified farming and dairying he makes a specialty of raising Clyde horses and is the owner of one of the finest stables in this section. He was born in Glengarry, Ontario, on the 2d of May, 1850, and is a son of Donald and Sarah (Duer) McDonald, both of whom lived to attain a ripe old age, the father being eighty-six at the time of his demise while the mother was ninety-three when she passed away. They made their home on the old McDonald homestead in Ontario, which was taken up by the grandfather in 1811 and cultivated by him until his death. To this worthy couple there were born seven sons, four of whom are now deceased, two having died at about the age of twenty-five years, and the others somewhat later in life. Of the two who are living beside our subject Hugh resides on Sea isle, while Thomas makes his home in Glengarry.

The early life of Duncan McDonald was passed on the old farm in Glengarry, his education being obtained in the common schools of that vicinity. At the age of eighteen years he left home and started out to make his own way in the world. For three years thereafter he worked in the Canadian woods during the winter and on the Ottawa river in the summer months. He subsequently crossed the border into the United States and after spending two years in the

woods of Wisconsin returned to Glengarry. The year 1875 marked his arrival in British Columbia, the journey having been made by way of San Francisco, as this was prior to the building of the Canadian transcontinental railway. Here he and his brother Hugh, who was also one of the early pioneers of this section, worked in the lumber woods for six years and then they turned their attention to agricultural pursuits. Between them they purchased four hundred and forty acres of land on Sea isle, which they industriously set about dyking, clearing and placing under cultivation.

Their holding is one of the most desirable in this vicinity, and its value has been greatly enhanced by the capable and intelligent manner in which they have developed it. Mr. McDonald has built a large attractive residence on his place, provided with all modern appointments, and has erected commodious barns and sheds for the protection of his stock and grain. During the first ten or twelve years of his residence here in connection with diversified farming he engaged in dairying, keeping a large herd of graded Holsteins. Later he began breeding Clyde horses, of which he still makes a specialty. Mr. McDonald possesses the fine business instincts which characterize the Scotch people generally, directing his undertakings with the foresight and sagacity, which invariably bring success.

The lady who now bears the name of Mrs. McDonald was known in her maidenhood as Miss Catherine Isabella McDowell. She is a daughter of Samuel and Mary (Harrison) McDowell, of Shawville, Quebec, where the mother still lives at the venerable age of eighty-three years. The father is deceased. Mr. and Mrs. McDonald were married on the 14th of April, 1886, and to them have been born the following children, Mary Arabella, Donald Samuel, Thomas Harold, Gordon Kilgour, Duncan Gladstone and Hugh Ralph, all of whom are residing at home.

The family affiliate with the Presbyterian church, of which Mr. McDonald is an elder, while his fraternal relations are confined to his membership in the Independent Order of Foresters. He takes an active interest in public affairs, particularly those of a political nature, and served for three years as councillor in Richmond. Mr. McDonald is one of the substantial agriculturists of his community, where his prosperity is recognized as the result of thrifty and diligent habits.

EDWARD OSCAR WESTON.

Edward Oscar Weston, a well known business man of Victoria, connected with the firm of Stinson, Weston & Pearce, real estate and investments, is a native of London, Ontario, born January 16, 1870, a son of Peter and Emma (Byfield) Weston, the former born in Nottingham and the latter in London, England. Both the paternal and maternal grandparents were natives of England and the paternal grandfather was a prominent lace manufacturer in Nottingham. Peter Weston emigrated to Canada in 1842, and located in London, Ontario, where he followed the woodworkers' trade in a business carried on by himself. He did all the pillar and baluster work in St. Paul's cathedral and filled a number of other important contracts. He retired from active life in 1892 and his death occurred in 1896. He had survived his wife, who passed away in 1885.

Edward Oscar Weston acquired his education in the public schools of London, Ontario, and at the age of sixteen years laid aside his books, entering the service of a hardware concern with which he remained identified for two years. In 1888 he moved to Chicago, Illinois, and there worked in various capacities for the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company until 1891, when he became associated with the Deering Harvester Company in charge of the sales accounting department. This responsible position he held until the reorganization of the company in 1901, when the concern became the International Harvester Com-



EDWARD O. WESTON

pany. Mr. Weston remained with this company in an executive capacity until 1908, resigning in order to become associated with the real-estate firm of Baird & Warner of Chicago. On the 1st of January, 1910, he removed to Victoria and resumed his connection with the real-estate business, entering the employ of Tracksell, Anderson & Company. At the end of one year he established himself as an independent real-estate dealer and on the 1st of January following formed a partnership with J. O. Stinson and M. R. Pearce, organizing the firm of Stinson, Weston & Pearce. Their offices are located at 214-215 Sayward building and there a general real-estate business is carried on, the firm acting both as agent and principal. A specialty is made of dealing in inside properties and handling mortgages and conservative investments and the firm also writes a great deal of insurance, acting as agent for the German American Insurance Company of New York. In 1911 Mr. Weston was instrumental in negotiating what was from a financial standpoint perhaps the largest transfer of timber land ever completed on Vancouver island. It represented a consideration of approximately two and one quarter million dollars, the property being purchased by a German syndicate. The firm is one of the best and most favorably known of its kind in Victoria and it controls a representative and growing patronage. Mr. Weston has extensive individual real-estate holdings and is interested in several financial enterprises in British Columbia. He is recognized as a far-sighted and discriminating business man whose sagacity is far-reaching and whose integrity is beyond question.

In Belleville, Ontario, in 1888, Mr. Weston married Miss Rebecca Spear, a daughter of John and Mary Spear. The father was a native of Cornwall, England, and emigrated to Canada in 1852, locating in Belleville where he engaged in agricultural pursuits and where he has since resided. Mr. and Mrs. Weston have three children: Mary Olive, who married W. S. Nason, of Victoria; Leonard Spear, associated with the Times Publishing Company of Victoria; and Rebecca Louise, who is attending school in Victoria. The family residence is at No. 19, Highland drive, Oak Bay, and is a comfortable and attractive home overlooking the sea and the Olympic mountains in the distance. Mrs. Weston is active in church organization work and is president of the Ladies' Guild of the Metropolitan Methodist church.

Mr. Weston was a member of the Field Battery at London, Ontario, having enlisted for the purpose of going to the Northwest Territories at the time of the Riel rebellion. However, the Field Battery was not called out and he saw no active service. He is a charter member of Camosun Lodge, No. 60, A. F. & A. M., and belongs to the Pacific and Progress Clubs of Victoria. He holds membership in the Board of Trade and although he has always taken an active interest in politics is independent, voting for the man on account of qualifications rather than for mere party's sake. His religious views are in accord with the doctrines of the Methodist church. Ability, integrity and industry have brought him success in business and his excellent personal qualities have won for him the esteem and regard of all who have met him in a business or social way.

WILLIAM JOHN LUTLEY.

Among the younger set of able business men of Vancouver is William John Lutley, who as secretary of Williams & Murdoff, Limited, of Vancouver, occupies an important position in the commercial life of the city. He is yet a young man and his career is another proof of the fact that this is the age of the young man's business success,—the young man who by his successful policies proves the value of modern methods. Born in Exeter, England, on January 25, 1880, Mr. Lutley is a son of Samuel Baker and Mary Ann (Hayden) Lutley, the father also a native of that city. He was a well known construction engineer, a man of ability with more than local renown, and among other projects of importance he built in part the Bombay and Thana canal in British East India.

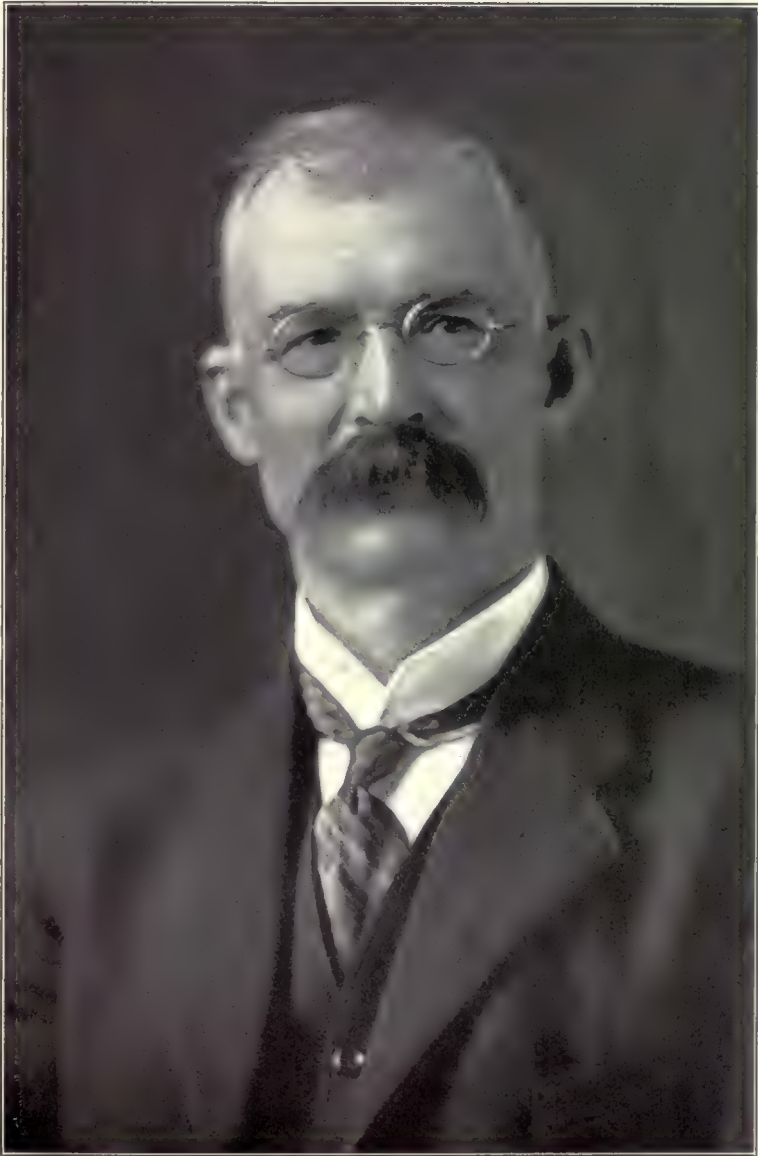
William John Lutley was reared amid the surroundings of a cultured home and in the acquirement of his education attended Wellington College, in Somersetshire, entering upon a position in a wholesale drygoods house in London after leaving school. He remained in the world's metropolis until 1904 and no doubt its hastening life and overcrowdedness largely induced him to turn his thoughts towards the favoring conditions prevailing in the great Canadian west. A man of action, he soon transformed his ideas into reality and came to Arcola, Saskatchewan, ready to engage in any work that his hands might be able to perform and selecting farming as the most likely to bring the quickest success. Conditions, however, did not come quite up to expectations and he concluded that in the fast developing British Columbia there were still greater chances for young men of his brains and ability and he therefore came to Vancouver, where he located, becoming connected with the firm of Williams & Murdoff. Soon gaining the confidence and commendation of those in charge because of the ready adaptability with which he performed his duties he made himself master of business procedures and details of operation. Upon the incorporation of the firm, in 1908, as Williams & Murdoff, Limited, Mr. Lutley became secretary of the company and has since continued in that important office. The firm largely carries on a general real-estate business and they are also financial brokers. They are very heavy investors in realty, being especially interested in farm properties in the interior. An optimist in the best sense of the word, yet a man of logical mind and sound judgment, Mr. Lutley has largely contributed to the success of the firm and has himself become an acknowledged judge of real-estate conditions and values in this region. He firmly believes in the great future of Vancouver and British Columbia and that property values will yet rise to unprecedented heights. He gives proof of his firm belief in a number of judicious investments which he has personally made in the city as well as the province and his aggressive activities are not only leading him to prosperity but are a force in general advancement and development.

On August 30, 1906, Mr. Lutley was united in marriage at Washington, to Miss Lucile Hopkins, of Michelston, County Meath, Ireland, youngest daughter of the Rev. Francis Hopkins, chaplain to the bishop of Dublin. Mr. and Mrs. Lutley have one son, Hayden. Both he and his wife are members of the Church of England. Mr. Lutley is essentially a home man and is at his best at his own fireside. However, he is popular in the business world on account of his open-heartedness and frankness and the friends he has made in Vancouver are numerous. Wherever known he enjoys the highest regard and confidence and considered from every viewpoint must be counted a valuable addition to the best class of citizenship of Vancouver.

JAMES WILSON.

The importance of his previous service in connection with interests of vital worth and significance to the general welfare, well entitles James Wilson to enjoy rest from further labor. It was ill health, however, that forced his retirement, for he is a man of marked energy and enterprise, never happier than when engaged upon the solution of some important professional problem. He was born July 12, 1856, in Ontario, and is a son of James and Mary Ann Wilson, the latter a daughter of Theophilus Smith, who came to Canada in 1809 from Wood-enbeck, in Northamptonshire, England. He was a son of Captain Thomas Smith, who was one of the advisors of the governor general of Western Canada at the time of the War of 1812.

James Wilson, Sr., became a resident of Canada in 1855. He was a native of Alnwick, Northumberlandshire, and a son of the Rev. Ralph Wilson, of England, who died during the early childhood of his son, James Wilson, Sr. The latter settled in Elora, Ontario, where his remaining days were passed, and his



JAMES WILSON

wife also departed this life in that province. In their family were seven children: James, of Vancouver; Ralph and Hugh, who are residents of New Westminster; Theophilus, of Manitoba; Phyllis, of Ontario; Janet, wife of A. C. Fraser, whose home is in Moose Jaw, he being inspector of the Canadian Pacific telegraph system; and a boy who died in infancy.

James Wilson remained in the province of Ontario until 1876, or until he reached the age of twenty-one years. His educational opportunities had been somewhat meagre, but in the school of experience he has learned many valuable lessons, making him a well informed, efficient and resourceful man. In 1872 he took up the study of telegraphy in his native town and in 1873 moved to Toronto. In 1876 he went to Nova Scotia, where he was placed in charge of the cable office at Torbay Station for the Dominion Telegraph Company, continuing there until 1878. He was then made inspector of construction for the company for Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and in 1879 was superintendent of construction for the same district for the company. In May, 1880, he was sent to British Columbia as district superintendent of the Dominion Government Telegraph System and thus continued until October, 1886, when the major portion of the government lines were transferred to the Canadian Pacific Railroad. He was then appointed superintendent of the Pacific division of the Canadian Pacific Railway lines and remained in that position of responsibility and honor until he was forced to retire because of ill health on the 30th of June, 1910. He had gradually worked his way upward, advancing step by step, the exercise of effort developing his latent talents and ability until he was qualified to superintend most important interests.

In July, 1884, Mr. Wilson was united in marriage to Miss Jennie Webster, a daughter of George and Martha Elinor Webster, of Dresden, Ontario. George Webster, who died at Dresden, was a native of Aberdeen, Scotland. After his death Mrs. Webster was married to Hon. T. R. McInnes, of British Columbia. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson have one child, Dr. George T. Wilson, who is a graduate of the arts and medical departments of McGill University and is now practicing in New Westminster.

Mr. Wilson and his family are members of the Presbyterian church, and in his fraternal connection he is a Mason, having been affiliated with the order since 1878, his membership being now in Cascade Lodge of Vancouver. Mr. Wilson has lived to see notable changes since coming to Vancouver. He was the first Canadian Pacific Railroad telegraph superintendent to take up his abode in Vancouver and when he took charge everything was in a crude condition, the company then having but one transcontinental wire. During his incumbency in the office the system was developed until he was in charge of six transcontinental lines in addition to operating nearly all the telegraph lines in British Columbia. The steps in Mr. Wilson's orderly progression are easily discernible. From the outset of his business career he mastered every task that devolved upon him, and from the faithful performance of his daily duties found strength and inspiration for the labors of the succeeding day. Each forward step brought him a broader outlook and wider opportunities, and he at length gained a position of prominence in connection with the management of a telegraphic system of the northwest.

ARTHUR BRYAN WILLIAMS, B. A., J. P.

Arthur Bryan Williams is numbered among the representative and valued citizens of Vancouver, where since 1905 he has ably and efficiently discharged his duties as game warden of British Columbia and as justice of the peace for the province. He has resided in British Columbia since 1888 but was born in Lismany, County Galway, Ireland, December 8, 1866, his parents being David Arthur and Mary S. (Cocksedge) Williams, natives of England, who afterward moved to Ireland, where the mother still resides.

A. Bryan Williams acquired his education in the public schools of his native city and at Cambridge University, from which he received the degree of B. A. In 1888 he came to Canada and settled in British Columbia, where for fifteen years thereafter he engaged in prospecting and mining in the interior, visiting during that time practically every portion of the province and becoming familiar with the different kinds of game and with the laws governing the hunting of the same. His comprehensive knowledge along this line received official recognition in June, 1905, when he was appointed provincial game warden, an office which he has most acceptably and creditably filled since that time. He conducts the affairs of his department in a businesslike way, studying conditions and seeking to improve them, and he has accumulated some valuable statistics concerning game destruction and preservation in British Columbia. In the same year in which he received his appointment as game warden Mr. Williams was made justice of the peace of the province and he still retains this position, his services reflecting credit upon his ability and his public spirit.

In Vancouver, on the 21st of January, 1902, Mr. Williams was united in marriage to Miss Alice Moens, of Blackheath, England, and they have become the parents of a daughter, Mary Adeline. While at Cambridge Mr. Williams served for two years as a private in the University volunteers and during that time also became interested in athletics, an interest which he has carried forward into his later life. In the early days in Vancouver he held an important position on the local football team and was a member of the rowing crew. He belongs to the Western Club of Vancouver and to the Union Club of Victoria and he is well and favorably known in both cities, having during the twenty-five years of his residence in the province gained an extensive circle of warm friends.

ROBERT BLACKSTOCK.

Robert Blackstock, who was engaged in farming in the vicinity of Hammond, was one of the well known residents of Maple Ridge municipality, where he held the official position of both reeve and councillor. He was born at Lake Simcoe, Perth county, Ontario, on the 16th of July, 1849, and was a son of Thomas Blackstock, a brother of our subject, is a well known resident of Haney, British Columbia.

The son of a pioneer agriculturist of limited means, the early advantages of Robert Blackstock were very meagre. Such education as he received was acquired in the common schools of Essex and Listowel counties, Ontario, prior to the age of nine years. His service being needed at home he then laid aside his text-books and began assisting his father with the work of the farm. This was before the advent of the modern agricultural implements, when the various processes connected with the cultivation of the fields involved long and laborious hours of toil, farm work being little less than drudgery from dawn to dark during the growing season, and naturally the duties of Robert Blackstock were many, and oftentimes taxed the endurance of the lad. Long before he had attained his majority he was thoroughly familiar with the practical duties of the agriculturist and was taking the place of a man about the farm. He remained at home until he was twenty-five and then started out for himself. For a time he traveled through different portions of the United States and Canada looking over the country, and finally settled in the state of Washington. He took up his residence there in 1874, and after engaging in lumbering for four years came to British Columbia. His destination was Victoria, but from there he later went to Granville, now Vancouver, where he remained for a year. In the autumn of 1879 he located in the vicinity of Hammond and there he engaged in lumbering for ten years. At the expiration of that time he turned his attention to agri-



MR. AND MRS. ROBERT BLACKSTOCK

cultural pursuits and for twenty years was actively engaged in farming, meeting with a good measure of success in his undertaking.

On the 5th of July, 1883, Mr. Blackstock was married to Miss Mary Isaac, a daughter of William and Elmira Isaac, the ceremony occurring at New Westminster. Of this marriage there were born four children, as follows: Robert Harold, Albert George, Nora M. and Tereca M.

Fraternally Mr. Blackstock was formerly affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. His political support he gave to the conservative party and for three years he served as reeve in the municipality of Maple Ridge, while for several years he held the office of councillor. Mr. Blackstock worked hard from early childhood and well merits such success as attended his efforts. He was a man of good principles, honest and upright in his transactions, diligent and enterprising in his business methods, and enjoyed the respect and esteem of his neighbors and fellow citizens. He died July 8, 1913, and his many friends felt the deepest regret at his death because his was a well spent life worthy the regard of all.

WILLIAM JAMES WHITESIDE, K. C.

The consensus of public opinion places William James Whiteside in the front rank among the barristers of New Westminster. He is practicing as a member of the firm of Whiteside & Edmonds and the extensive clientage accorded them is indicative of the ability which they display in handling intricate and involved legal problems. Mr. Whiteside was yet a young man of twenty-two years when he came to British Columbia in 1886, his birth having occurred in the county of York, Ontario, on the 15th of January, 1864, his parents being Thomas and Jane (McCowan) Whiteside. The father was also a native of the county of York, while the paternal grandfather came from Ireland to the new world, settling in Ontario. The mother was a native of Scotland and in her girlhood accompanied her parents to Canada. The marriage of Thomas Whiteside and Jane McCowan was celebrated in Ontario and they continued to reside for a number of years in York county, removing thence to Oxford county, near Woodstock, where the latter passed away in 1911. The father, who made farming his life work, is now living retired in the village of Inniskip. In politics he is a conservative.

William James Whiteside was reared at home, acquiring his education in the Toronto Collegiate Institute, following which he engaged in teaching school for two and one half years. He regarded this, however, merely as the initial step to other professional labor, and with a desire to become a member of the bar he entered the law office of G. W. Badgerow, of Toronto, who was a member of the local legislature from east York. Mr. Whiteside pursued his studies under the direction of Mr. Badgerow for a year and then in 1886 came west to British Columbia. Settling in New Westminster, he entered the law office of T. C. Atkinson, with whom he remained for three years and then finished his studies with Armstrong, Eckstein & Gaynor. In 1890 he was called to the bar, after which he entered at once upon the active practice of law. He remained alone for a year and then formed a partnership with Judge F. W. Howay, with whom he was associated for two years. He was next associated with the firm of Corbould, McColl, Wilson & Campbell, for two years, after which Mr. Whiteside entered upon active practice in partnership with the present premier, Sir Richard McBride. A year later, attracted by the gold discoveries, he went to Rossland and in that mining district practiced law for six years. In 1902, however, he returned to New Westminster and became one of the organizers of the firm of Morrison, Whiteside & McQuarrie, the senior partner being now a member of the supreme bench. In 1905 Mr. Whiteside became a partner of H. L. Edmonds, who is his present associate. For eight years they have con-

tinued active at the New Westminster bar, the firm being recognized as one of the strongest among the barristers of New Westminster. Mr. Whiteside has always been a close and discriminating student of law and his knowledge of legal principles is comprehensive and exact. Moreover, he is seldom if ever at fault in the application of a legal principle and his reasoning is clear, concise and convincing.

On the 31st of October, 1893, Mr. Whiteside, was united in marriage to Miss Margaret Dalglish, a daughter of James Dalglish, a business man of Ottawa, and they have become the parents of seven children: Isabelle Marjorie, William Gordon, Jean Kennedy, Margaret Eleanor, James McCowan, John Dalglish and Mary Beatrice, all yet at home.

Mr. Whiteside is a liberal in his political views. He is well known fraternally, holding membership in King Solomon's Lodge, No. 17, A. F. & A. M., and in the Royal Arch Chapter. He is likewise a member of Royal City Lodge, No. 3, I. O. O. F. He belongs to the Westminster Progressive Association and to the Burnaby Lake Country Club. Appreciative of the social amenities of life, yet he never allows these to interfere with his professional duties. He gives to his client the service of great talent, unwearied industry and rare learning, yet he never forgets that there are certain things due the court, to his own self-respect, and above all to justice and a righteous administration of the law, which neither the zeal of an advocate nor the pleasure of success will permit him to disregard. He is able and faithful, and conscientiously ministers in the temple of justice.

WILBER STANLEY SMITH.

The term of self-made man is truly applicable to Wilber Stanley Smith, who from a humble position has raised himself to one of importance through his own efforts based upon industry, energy and self-denial. Mr. Smith occupies a foremost position among the business men of New Westminster, where he is engaged in teaming and also deals extensively in coal and wood. He was born in St. Stephen, New Brunswick, March 29, 1866, his parents being George F. and Mary E. (Dean) Smith, both natives of that province. There the mother passed away. The father came to British Columbia about 1870 and engaged in logging, with which occupation he was identified for several years. He also spent a year or more in the Cassiar mining district during the gold excitement there. He died in Victoria in 1878, about eight years after coming to British Columbia. Wherever known he was highly respected and was a member of the Masonic lodge.

Wilber S. Smith was reared at home and received a meager education until his twelfth year, when he went to work as a farm hand in his native province. Three years later he crossed the border into the United States, spending four years in various parts, and in 1888 came to British Columbia, where for nearly two years he found employment in the lumber districts, after which he came to New Westminster. After driving a team for two months for another man he bought a team and engaged in that business for himself. For the past twenty-three years he has been prominently identified therewith, his trade connections and annual income increasing as the years have passed. He has also since engaged as a dealer in coal and wood and his various interests result to him in gratifying financial returns.

On February 24, 1892, Mr. Smith was married to Miss Minnie Smith, of St. Stephen, New Brunswick, and to them were born eight children, of whom six survive, namely: Hazel Mildred, Beryl Estelle, Wilber Gordon, Percy Raymond and Kenneth Graham and Clyde MacKenzie, twins.

Since making his home in New Westminster, Mr. Smith has always actively participated in all matters of public importance and has been a member of the



WILBER S. SMITH

council of New Westminster for one term in 1907. Not only has he witnessed the city grow from a small provincial town into one of the metropolitan centers of the Canadian west, but has been an active and cooperant factor in bringing about the transformation. Fraternally he is a member of Union Lodge, No. 9, A. F. & A. M., and Royal City Lodge, No. 3, I. O. O. F., being also a member of the encampment and canton of the latter organization. Moreover, he is affiliated with Granite Lodge, No. 16, K. P. Mrs. Smith is a member of the Baptist church, to which organization she gives her ready support, and is also connected with charitable and other beneficent work in connection with that institution. Highly respected and honored, both Mr. and Mrs. Smith are popular in social circles of New Westminster and enjoy the friendship of many.

ALEXANDER ROBERT MOWAT.

There is no more trusted, capable and reliable man in the employ of the Canadian Pacific Railroad Company than Alexander Robert Mowat, of Vancouver, who throughout forty years of earnest, conscientious and able service as an engineer has seen railroad history develop in Canada and has taken a prominent part in its making. During that time he has gained the trust and high regard of the officials of the company he serves and the confidence and good-will of his associates and today there is no better known nor more widely beloved resident of the city where he makes his home. He was born in Galt, Ontario, April 3, 1854, and is a son of A. H. and Barbara Mowat, distinguished descendants of a noble Scotch family and for a number of years residents of the Shetland islands. The father served as deputy attorney of Wellington county, Ontario, and did a great deal of important and notable work in this capacity. He and his wife have passed away.

Alexander R. Mowat acquired his education in the public schools of Berlin, Ontario, and after laying aside his books learned the carpenter's trade, at which he worked for four years, becoming afterward an employe of the Grand Trunk Railroad at Toronto, serving in the capacity of fireman from 1873 to 1880. He was afterward for three years on the run between Toronto and Stratford on the Grand Trunk Railroad and he resigned in the spring of 1883 in order to enter the service of the Canadian Pacific Railroad as engineer, remaining active in this capacity since that time. As the rails were laid and the territory covered by the road extended Mr. Mowat followed with his engine, running for two years between Fort William and Calgary, Alberta, and finally becoming connected with the Rocky Mountain division under James Ross, chief engineer of construction. In charge of his engine he continued to follow up the work of construction and was in charge of the engine which pulled the train carrying troops to quell the Riel rebellion. In the summer of 1885 the line was finished to Port Moody. In 1886 he went to Montreal and brought an engine from that city across the continent to Port Moody. The same year he ran an engine from Port Moody to Kamloops and the next year the line was extended to Revelstoke. When the local train on the branch road from Seattle to Vancouver was put on Mr. Mowat was placed in charge of the engine and he continued in this capacity for twenty years thereafter, years of hard and often dangerous work and of conscientious and earnest service. In his day he has pulled trains carrying many members of the nobility and notable personages in all ranks of life, Lord Aberdeen being a frequent passenger, and at present, although Mr. Mowat has been forty years in the service, he is still active and hearty and always alert at the throttle of the engine he loves. His present run is between Vancouver and Agassiz.

Mr. Mowat married Mrs. Z. Alice Middlemas, a daughter of James and Mary Dunlap, the former a prosperous farmer of Grinnell, Iowa. Mr. and Mrs. Mowat have one daughter, Ruth Helen, who is attending school. They

occupy a handsome home at No. 1212 Davie street, Vancouver. In 1900, when Mr. Mowat purchased the lot, it was entirely unimproved and the street had not yet been opened, only a path was running where handsome Davie street now is.

In politics Mr. Mowat pays little attention to party lines, voting always for the man whom he considers best fitted for the position. Although he takes an active and intelligent interest in the growth of the province to which he came in early times he is not active in public life, concentrating his attention upon his duties as an engineer. He is an enthusiastic gardener and a lover of all kinds of outdoor sports, being especially fond of fishing and baseball. He has many interesting recollections of pioneer railroad days in Canada, days when the engineer's duty was never done, when he slept, ate and practically lived at the throttle, responsible for the lives of the people in his charge. In those early times Mr. Mowat knew many notable people and had friends among the Indians, often conversing with Chief Crowfoot, of whom Ralph Connor makes mention in one of his stories. His life is a record of daily duties conscientiously performed, the years bringing him a high place in the confidence of his superiors and the true success which lies in the consciousness of work well done.

FRANCIS KERMODE.

Francis Kermode, curator of the Provincial Museum of British Columbia at Victoria and a naturalist of more than ordinary reputation and unusual ability, was born in Liverpool, England, June 26, 1874. He is a son of Edward George and Elizabeth (Newby) Kermode, natives of Liverpool, the paternal ancestors, however, having come originally from the Isle of Man. Edward G. Kermode was a shipwright by trade and for many years engaged in shipbuilding in his native city. In 1881 he came to British Columbia, leaving his family in Liverpool, and a short time afterward moved to China, where he remained until 1883. In that year he returned to this province and, locating in Victoria, decided to make his permanent home in the city. He therefore sent for his family and they arrived in this city November second of the same year. The mother passed away in Victoria in 1892 but the father survives, living retired at the age of sixty-nine years.

Francis Kermode was nine years of age when he arrived in Victoria and he completed an education, begun in the parochial school of the Anglican church in Liverpool, in the public schools of this city. At the age of fifteen he secured a clerkship in one of Victoria's mercantile establishments, where he was employed for about eighteen months. In September, 1890, he was appointed assistant curator of the British Columbia Provincial Museum and here found work well suited to his tastes and abilities and became a student of natural history. He carried his researches far into the fields of this science and his work soon gained for him wide recognition and a place among men of superior attainments in this field. In February, 1904, he was made curator of the museum and has since held this important position, his scientific knowledge and his interest in his work making him reliable, accurate and painstaking in the discharge of his duties. He is a member of the American Ornithologists Union, a charter member of the American Museums Association, a member of the Natural History Society of British Columbia, the National Geographical Society and the Cooper Ornithologists Club, and his ability is recognized and respected in scientific circles. His research work in the field of natural history has added greatly to present-day knowledge of this branch. He spends a great deal of time on shooting and hunting trips through the mountains of the province and has brought back many specimens to the museum and was instrumental in the discovery of a new species of bear named in his honor *Ursus Kermodei*. Professor Hornaday in his account of the circumstances surrounding the finding of this species says: "In November, 1900, while making an examination of the skins of North America bears that were



FRANCIS KERMODE

to be found in Victoria, British Columbia, the writer found a very strange specimen in the possession of Mr. J. Boscowitz, a dealer in raw furs. The skin was of a creamy white color and very small. Mr. Boscowitz reported that it had come to him from the Nass River country and that he had previously received four or five similar skins from the same locality. Although this skin was of small size and had been worn by an animal no larger than a grizzly cub one year old, the well worn teeth indicated a fully adult animal. Believing that the specimen might really represent a new ursine form, it was purchased and held for corroborative evidence. In view of the multiplicity of new species and sub-species of North American bears that have been brought out during the past ten years, it is not desirable to add to the grand total without the best of reasons for doing so. Four years have elapsed without the appearance of a zoological collector in the region drained by the Nass and Skeena rivers, and further evidence regarding the White Bear of British Columbia was slow in coming. At last, however, the efforts of Mr. Francis Kermode, curator of the Provincial Museum at Victoria, have been crowned with success, in the form of three skins in a good state of preservation. They represent two localities about forty miles apart. The four specimens now in hand are supplemented by the statements of reliable persons regarding other white bear skins which have been handled or seen by them, and were known to have come from the same region. Following the route that a polar bear would naturally be obliged to travel from its most southern haunt in Behring sea to the Nass river, the distance is about twenty-three hundred miles. But the teeth of these specimens show unmistakably that they are not polar bears. There is not the slightest probability that albinism is rampant among any of the known species of bears of North America; and it is safe to assume that these specimens do not owe their color to a continuous series of freaks of nature. There is no escape from the conclusion that a hitherto unknown species of white bear, of very small size, inhabits the west-central portion of British Columbia, and that it is represented by the four specimens now in hand. In recognition of his successful efforts in securing three of these specimens the new species is named in honor of Mr. Francis Kermode."

On the 1st of January, 1900, Mr. Kermode was united in marriage to Miss Margaret Allan Fowler, a daughter of Dr. C. E. Fowler, one of the prominent dentists of Vancouver. Mr. and Mrs. Kermode have become the parents of a daughter, Margaret Elizabeth, and a son, Edward Gordon.

Mr. Kermode is connected fraternally with Dominion Lodge, No. 4, I. O. O. F., of which he is a past grand. He belongs to the Canadian Club and the Union Club of Victoria. He is widely known in scientific circles as a man of superior attainments and great ability as an investigator and in the private relations of life he holds the esteem and confidence of all who are associated with him.

HORACE JAMES KNOTT.

Horace James Knott is prominently connected with business interests of Victoria as a member of the firm of Knott Brothers & Brown, Ltd., general real-estate, insurance and financial agents, and his work in this connection, as in all others which have claimed his interest and activity, has been progressive, far-sighted and constructive and has resulted in the attainment of a degree of success which places him among the men of ability and power in the city. His efforts have extended to many other fields and he is especially active in the work of the Methodist church and Sunday school, his religious activity forming one of the vital interests of his life.

Mr. Knott was born in Cornwall, England, June 19, 1871, and is the third son of a family of seven children born to Robert and Elizabeth Jane (White) Knott, natives of that locality. The parents emigrated to the United States in 1873 and located in New Jersey, where the father followed the stone mason's

trade for four years. At the end of that time the family moved to Canada and the father engaged in general building and contracting for thirteen years thereafter at Orono, Ontario. He moved from there to British Columbia and in this province located in Victoria, where he continued in this line of work until the time of his death, in 1896. He had survived his wife for some years, her death having occurred in 1888. On both the paternal and maternal sides Mr. Knott of this review is of English extraction, the paternal grandfather having been a contractor and builder in England and the maternal grandfather having engaged in the nursery business there.

Horace J. Knott acquired his education in the public schools of Orono, Ontario, laying aside his books at the age of twelve in order to learn the bricklayer's, stone mason's and plasterer's trades under his father. At the end of five years he moved to Toronto and there followed the same line of business for two years, after which, in 1891, he came to Victoria, establishing himself in the contracting and building business with his father and brother. Mr. Knott of this review disposed of his interests in this concern at the end of one year and turned his attention to the grocery business. When he next made a change in his active interests he accepted the position of agent for the British Columbia Permanent Loan Savings Company of British Columbia and in their interests acted as stock salesman and manager for Vancouver island for eight years and a half. During that time he became one of the most able representatives of the concern and was intrusted by the company with the responsible duty of organizing their business in the province of New Brunswick. In 1907 Mr. Knott resigned from the employ of the British Columbia Permanent Loan Savings Company and went to Vancouver, where he assisted in the organization of the National Finance Company, Limited, holding the position of manager of this concern for two years thereafter and acting as general superintendent for the following two years and a half. At the end of that time he severed his connection with the company, remaining, however, a director, and came to Victoria, where he aided in the foundation of a new concern known as Knott Brothers & Brown, Ltd., general real-estate, insurance and financial agents. This company does a large insurance, real-estate and loan business, dealing principally in city property, and as its president Mr. Knott holds an important position and has been largely responsible for its rapid advancement. He devotes a great deal of his time to outside work in connection with the business and by his ability, energy and resourcefulness has developed the concern into one of the largest and most prominent of its kind in the city.

On the 17th of February, 1895, in Victoria, Mr. Knott was united in marriage to Miss Letitia Andrews, a daughter of Richard Bennett and Anne (Perring) Andrews, natives of Devonshire, England. They emigrated to Canada in the early '60s and located in Victoria, where the wife of the subject of this review was born. The father was one of the pioneers in the Cariboo district, having joined the rush of gold seekers to the fields of that region, but he afterward returned to Victoria, where he made his home up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1896.

Mr. Knott is a trustee of the Metropolitan Methodist church and has been for many years an active religious worker, doing a great deal to promote the spread of the doctrines in which he believes and to advance the temporal interests of the church with which he is connected. He was for four years superintendent of the Metropolitan Methodist Sunday school and was in 1910 a delegate to the World's Sunday School Convention, held at Washington, D. C., and to the World's Missionary Conference, held at Edinburgh, Scotland. He is now president of the Provincial Sunday School Association. He is chairman of the finance committee of the Fairfield Methodist church and is also a trustee and a member of the quarterly official board. He is teacher of the Excelsior Bible class and his religious activity has been fruitful of great good in the city and province. Mrs. Knott also takes a great interest in church affairs and ably supplements her husband's untiring work in the cause of

Christianity. Mr. Knott is a member of the Canadian Club and is past president of the Young Men's Christian Association, serving during the years 1906 and 1907. His political allegiance is given to the liberal party and he has at all times taken an active interest in community affairs although he has never sought nor held public office. His success in business has not been the result of any fortunate combination of circumstances but is entirely due to his close application and his honorable business methods which have inspired the confidence and regard of all who are associated with him. Another important factor in his prosperity has been his unshakable faith in the future development of Victoria and his optimistic belief in its resources and possibilities. He is fond of all kinds of outdoor sports and gymnastics and is an enthusiastic automobilist, spending a great many of his leisure hours in this recreation. In business circles of Victoria he is recognized as a man of unusual ability and foresight, of keen discrimination and sound judgment, and in religious circles is respected and esteemed as a man whose sincerity of purpose has united with his organizing ability to make him a great individual force in a notable work of Christian service.

WILLIAM WILLIAMSON.

Diversified farming and dairying engage the energies of William Williamson, who is the owner of eighty acres of well improved land on Sea isle, in the vicinity of Eburne. A native of Scotland, he was born in Fifeshire on the 24th of November, 1851, and is a son of James and Mary (Taylor) Williamson, who passed their latter days in Leslie, Fifeshire.

The early life of William Williamson was passed in the parental home. He was given the advantages of a common-school education, terminating his student days at about the age of sixteen years. Upon leaving school he entered a linen mill, where he learned the bleacher's trade which he followed for nineteen years. Becoming dissatisfied with conditions as he found them in the old country, and realizing that the future held but little promise of advancement, he resolved to come to America. Acting upon this decision he took passage for the new world, coming direct to British Columbia and Port Moody. As there were no linen mills here it was impossible for him to find employment at his old trade, and he therefore followed any line of work which enabled him to earn an honest living. For a time he assisted in installing the gas system in New Westminster, and later he worked on the government roads, following the latter occupation until he came to Sea island. Subsequently he leased two hundred and forty acres of land here which he cultivated for four and a half years. At the end of that period he removed to a farm of a hundred and fifty acres. After cultivating the latter place for ten years, he purchased the farm where he now resides. During the eleven years of his ownership, Mr. Williamson has energetically applied himself to the further development of this property with gratifying results. He formerly made a specialty of dairying, and at one time kept a herd of thirty-four cows. His attention is now almost entirely devoted to farming, although he still raises some stock and keeps eight horses and five cows. The property was entirely unimproved and uncultivated when Mr. Williamson took possession of it, but he has since erected a fine residence, barns and outbuildings, put in a water system and introduced various other modern conveniences.

In April, 1879, Mr. Williamson was married to Miss Jane Ann Leard Mackie, a daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Syne) Mackie, and to them have been born the following children: James; Thomas; Elizabeth, the wife of Thomas Peden, of Victoria; and Mary, who married G. W. Boston, of Vancouver.

Fraternally Mr. Williamson is a member of the Independent Order of Foresters. In matters of citizenship he is public-spirited and is an ex-councillor of Richmond. He is an industrious man and since coming here has led a life of marked activity and enterprise, the results of which are apparent in his well improved and valuable farm.

HUGH JAMES SIMPSON.

Hugh James Simpson, of Kerrisdale, has for the past four years done efficient and valuable service as chief of police of the municipality of Point Grey. His birth occurred in Ayrshire, Scotland, on the 19th of December, 1876, his parents being John and Catherine (McNiven) Simpson. The father, a molder and pattern maker by trade, removed from Ayr to Liverpool, where his demise occurred in 1877.

Hugh J. Simpson obtained his education at Largs Academy in Ayrshire and subsequently attended the government school of forestry at Scone, Scotland, for a short time. He was afterward connected with the land department at Ross-shire, Scotland, for two years, then spent two and a half years in the land department at Yorkshire and thence emigrated to Canada in 1904, becoming engaged in police work at Cobalt, where he was located for a year and a half. On the expiration of that period he entered the service of the Canadian Pacific Railway, becoming master at arms of the western division, which entailed police work and necessitated his presence in various ports of the Orient. He remained in that capacity until 1909 and then became chief of police of the municipality of Point Grey, which responsible position he has held to the present time. Chief Simpson has ably and faithfully discharged the duties devolving upon him in this office, which is one of the most important in the municipal government, organizing and systematizing the police force until it is now a credit to the province and a powerful and effective factor in the quelling of lawlessness and the maintenance of peace and order. His military record covers four years' service with the Seaforth Highlanders at Inverness, Scotland.

Fraternally Mr. Simpson is identified with the Masons, belonging to Mount Hermon Lodge, No. 7, A. F. & A. M., of Vancouver, and being also senior deacon of Mount Lebanon Lodge, under dispensation, of Point Grey. He is likewise a member of the Loyal Orange Lodge and the United Service Club. His record well deserves a place among those of the leading and representative citizens of the province.

PERCY B. BROWN.

Percy B. Brown, who has won an enviable reputation in business circles of New Westminster because of his successful operations as a real-estate broker, managing director of the Edmonds Development Company and notary public, maintains offices in the Merchants Bank building. His birth occurred in Ongar, Essex county, England, on the 11th of July, 1861, his parents being Charles and Louisa (Hubbard) Brown, the former a native of Essex county and the latter of Suffolk county, England. Charles Brown was engaged in merchandising at Ongar for a half century or more and became a prominent factor in business circles of his section. His religious faith was that of the Anglican church, in the work of which he took an active and helpful part, serving for many years as warden. Conscientious and charitable, his life was upright and honorable in all respects and he enjoyed the high regard and esteem of all with whom he



HUGH J. SIMPSON

was associated. His demise occurred at Ongar in 1884. His wife passed away when our subject was but six months old, the latter being thus deprived of a mother's love and care.

Percy B. Brown acquired his education at Halstead, England, and in 1877, when a youth of sixteen, became associated with his father's business with which he was identified for a period of twenty years. In 1903 he came to Canada, locating in New Westminster, British Columbia, where he served as an accountant with T. J. Trapp & Company for three years. In 1908 he embarked in the real-estate brokerage business on his own account and subsequently became identified with the Edmonds Development Company, of which he has served as managing director. In these connections he has won a gratifying and well merited measure of success and deserves recognition among the prosperous and representative business men of New Westminster.

In Essex county, England, Mr. Brown was united in marriage to Miss Jeanie Masterton, of Kincardine, Scotland, by whom he has one son and five daughters, as follows: Jeanie, who is a graduate of the Westminster high school; Charles B., likewise a graduate of that institution, who is now employed in the engineers' department of the Burnaby Corporation; Christine L., a high-school student; Phyllis, who is pursuing a course in stenography at St. Ann's convent of New Westminster; Gladys B., who is attending public school; and Nina F. B., also a public-school student.

Mr. Brown is a member of the Burnaby Board of Trade and also belongs to the Edmonds Club, serving as president of the latter. He is likewise connected with the Sons of England. He and his family are of the Anglican faith, belonging to St. Albans church of Burnaby, in which Mr. Brown has served as warden for the past several years. His genuine worth and his devotion to all that is right, just and elevating, make him a man whom to know is to respect and honor.

JOHN C. McCURDIE.

John C. McCurdie, living in retirement in Vancouver, is numbered among the pioneers in the city and among the men who from early times bore an active and useful part in the work of its upbuilding. He was born at Hamilton, Ontario, December 29, 1856, and is a son of Alexander and Mary McCurdie, deceased, the former a tailor by trade, and both of whom came from Scotland.

John C. McCurdie acquired his education in the public schools of Restigouche county, New Brunswick, where his parents had removed from Hamilton, Ontario. After laying aside his books he turned his attention to the lumber business, which he followed for a number of years. He later spent one year as a locomotive fireman and at the end of that time came to British Columbia, landing in Vancouver in 1887. After his arrival he turned his attention to the contracting business and in the early days laid a great many of the wood sidewalks with which the city was provided. As the community advanced and cement took the place of wood in sidewalk construction Mr. McCurdie turned his attention to another field of labor, entering the shops of the Canadian Pacific Railroad. For sixteen years thereafter he continued at that occupation, winning during that time the confidence and esteem of his employers and the respect and good-will of his associates. In 1910, feeling that he had won a period of leisure by his many years of labor, he retired from active life and has since enjoyed a well earned rest.

Mr. McCurdie is a devout member of the Presbyterian church and belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and to the Pioneer Association. His political views are in accord with the doctrines of the liberal party and he is progressive and public-spirited in matters of citizenship although not active as an office seeker. He owns a considerable amount of property in Vancouver

and his own home is located at No. 1038 Davie street. He took up his residence here twenty-six years ago and built one of the first houses in the locality upon a lot which was on the very outskirts of the city and in the midst of dense woods. The growth of the city, however, has long since reached beyond this place, which is today one of the finest residence streets and almost in the heart of Vancouver. Mr. McCurdie has made his home in this city for over a quarter of a century and has witnessed practically its entire development, aiding to the extent of his ability in the great work of upbuilding and growth. He has an extensive circle of friends here, his many sterling qualities of character having throughout the years gained him the respect and esteem of all who have come in contact with him.

ERNEST WILLIAM BECKETT.

A spirit of enterprise and progress has actuated Ernest William Beckett in all the activities of his business career and has been an important factor in the success which has attended him through the years, bringing him finally to the position of crown timber agent for the New Westminster district, where he is known as one of the most capable and efficient representatives of the Dominion government. He was born in Sherbrooke, Quebec province, on the 31st of October, 1857, and is a son of Henry R. and Mary (Earley) Beckett, the former a native of Sherbrooke and the latter of the north of Ireland. The Beckett family was founded in Canada by the paternal grandfather of the subject of this review, Henry Beckett, who came from Berkshire, England, about the year 1818 and was one of the first to settle upon the present site of Sherbrooke, Quebec. He married there and his son Henry R. there grew to manhood, moving in 1885 to British Columbia, where he and his son established brickyards at Port Haney. Here the remainder of his life was spent, his death occurring about the year 1899. His wife survived him some years, dying about 1905.

Ernest William Beckett was reared in Sherbrooke and acquired his education in the public schools of that city. After he laid aside his books he formed a partnership with his father in the contracting and building business, and they built up an extensive and lucrative patronage along this line, manufacturing their own building materials in the brickyards, the lumberyards and the stone quarries which they owned and operated. In 1885 he accompanied his parents to British Columbia and in Port Haney he and his father opened a large brickyard, confining their attention to the manufacture of brick and becoming well known as prosperous and representative business men. Mr. Beckett of this review was soon carried forward into important relations with local public affairs and in 1888 was appointed clerk of the municipality of Maple Ridge, subsequently acting as assessor and later as collector, serving the municipality in an able and efficient way for twenty-four consecutive years and discharging his duties during that time in a manner which reflected credit upon his ability and his public spirit.

Mr. Beckett was appointed to his present position of crown timber agent for the district of New Westminster in 1912 and in that year removed to this city and took up the duties of his new office. In their discharge he has proven capable, reliable and far-sighted, the same qualities of energy, discrimination and initiative which formed the basis of his prosperity in business aiding him greatly in the successful development of his official career. In New Westminster he is already recognized as a trusted government servant, a man of tried loyalty and effective public spirit, whose political honor is beyond all question and who never sacrifices the public good for his personal gain.

Mr. Beckett married, in May, 1884, Miss Mary McSwiggin, of Sherbrooke, a daughter of John McSwiggin, a retired farmer residing in that city. To Mr.



ERNEST W. BECKETT

and Mrs. Beckett have been born four children, three of whom survive, two sons being in the northwest and one daughter at home.

Mr. Beckett is well and prominently known in fraternal circles, holding membership in Victoria Lodge, No. 16, A. F. & A. M., of Sherbrooke, and the chapter at Sherbrooke; Court Friendship, No. 5, C. O. F., of the same city, and Maple Leaf Lodge, No. 17, A. O. U. W., of Port Hammond. He is a member of the Maple Ridge Board of Trade and still interested in the growth and progress of the municipality which he served so ably for almost a quarter of a century. He gives his political allegiance to the conservative party, taking an intelligent interest in public affairs, although not an active politician. His wife is a member of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Beckett has joined the Progressive Association of New Westminster and is rapidly becoming a leader in the promotion of projects and measures for the general welfare, his name being held in high respect and honor among the men interested in civic development. During the short period of his residence here he has gained the confidence and regard of all who are associated with him, and is accounted a valuable addition to the ranks of New Westminster's able and successful citizens.

JOSEPH WILLIAM FOSTER MILLER.

One of the valuable farms of Sea isle is that of Joseph William Foster Miller, which contains a hundred and ten acres of fertile land. Here for many years he has engaged in diversified farming and dairying, meeting with a good measure of success. He was born in Swansea, South Wales, on the 25th of October, 1864, and is a son of Richard and Sarah (Jobson) Miller. The father was a captain on a sailing vessel and was drowned at Matamoras, a port on the Gulf of Mexico. The mother, who was a native of Berwick, England, died in Swansea, South Wales.

The education of Joseph Miller was begun in the schools of Kirkbean, Scotland, and completed in those of Lanark county, Ontario, his student days being terminated at the age of sixteen years. Upon leaving school he began earning his own way, his first work being on a farm in the province of Ontario. He remained there until 1882, when he came to British Columbia, via San Francisco and Victoria, and joined an uncle, James Miller, who was a pioneer of Sea isle. For a time he worked for his uncle by the month, but later they formed a partnership and bought two hundred and ten acres of wild land, a hundred and ten of which constitutes the present farm of Mr. Miller. During the winter months this tract was under water the greater part of the time, but they knew the soil was very rich and that sometime it would be a valuable holding. They immediately set about constructing dykes, clearing the land and preparing it for cultivation. As his circumstances have permitted Mr. Miller has made extensive improvements on the place, including the erection of a fine residence, large barns and the introduction of many modern conveniences. He is very proud of his farm, as he well may be, as it is not only a desirable place of residence but annually yields him an income which is more than adequate for the needs of himself and family. His principal crops are hay and grain and in connection with the tilling of his fields he engages in dairying, realizing gratifying returns from both lines of his business.

Mr. Miller was married on the 25th of November, 1891, to Miss Isabella Wyatt, of London, England, and they have the following children: Ethel, the wife of D. M. Wilson, of Sea isle; Eleanor, who is eighteen years of age; and William Richard, a youth of fifteen years. The two last named are living at home.

In his political views Mr. Miller is a liberal and for the past two years has been serving as a councilor in the municipality of Richmond, having been elected by acclamation. He is a man of earnest purpose, upright principles and un-

ceasing diligence, and to these qualities must be largely attributed the prosperity he has achieved. Both as a private citizen and a public official he is held in high esteem in his community, where his fellow townsmen have ever found him to be honest and honorable in his transactions.

PETER DAVIDSON MACSWEEN, D. D. S.

Since making his initial step in the professions, Dr. Peter Davidson MacSween has been continuously connected with such interests and activities, having for a number of years engaged in teaching e'er entering upon dental practice in which line he has achieved eminence and success, being a partner in the firm of Holmes, MacSween, Jones & Hacking, which ranks among the foremost of the representatives of the dental profession in the province. His birth occurred at Kincardine, Ontario, June 5, 1878, his parents being Malcolm and Margaret (MacDonald) MacSween. The mother died in 1907.

In the acquirement of his education Dr. MacSween attended the University of California, from which he was graduated with the D. D. S. degree in 1906. He is a licentiate of dentistry of the province of British Columbia and has been a student in the Haskell Post-Graduate College of Chicago. In early manhood he devoted five years to the profession of teaching, which he followed in the public schools of this province, but since preparing for dental practice he has given undivided attention to the profession, in which his progress has been continuous, bringing him to a notably prominent position among the more successful representatives of the calling in British Columbia. He is now serving as a member of the dental board of examiners for the province.

On the 19th of August, 1903, at Eburne, British Columbia, Dr. MacSween was married to Miss Charlotte Bonnalie, a daughter of William Bonnalie, of Eburne. The children of this marriage are Ruth, Jessie, Malcolm and Evelyn. Dr. MacSween belongs to the Masonic fraternity and exemplifies in his life its beneficent principles. He is also a member of the Presbyterian church and contributes generously to its support. He belongs to the New Westminster Club and to the Board of Trade, in which connection he heartily cooperates in the various movements promulgated for the substantial improvement of the city. He stands as a high type of Canadian manhood and citizenship and is esteemed no less for his personal worth than for his high professional attainment.

FRANCIS WHITE PETERS.

Step by step Francis White Peters has advanced in his chosen field of labor, meeting the most rigid requirements of railroad service, and he is today general superintendent of the British Columbia division of the Canadian Pacific, with headquarters at Vancouver. He was born in St. John, New Brunswick, in 1860, a son of William Tyng Peters, barrister. His educational opportunities were those afforded by the St. John grammar schools and his initial step in the business world was made in connection with the Intercolonial Railway as telegraph operator in 1874. Fidelity, capability and trustworthiness have constituted the foundation upon which he has builded his business success. These qualities have won him continuous advancement from one position of responsibility to another of still greater importance. The successive stages in his progression are indicated in the fact that he has been relieving agent and assistant agent at Newcastle, New Brunswick, for the Intercolonial Railway, agent at Chatham Junction and relieving agent and agent at Flint, Battle Creek and Olivet, Michigan, following his entrance into the service of the Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway in 1880. In October of the



FRANCIS W. PETERS



following year he entered the employ of the Canadian Pacific Railway at Winnipeg in the capacity of billing clerk and afterward was made cashier. In April, 1882, he was made agent at Brandon and spent seven years there, after which he was transferred, in 1889, to Port Arthur as agent. From June of the latter year until 1896 he was freight agent at Winnipeg and was then made assistant general freight agent of the Kootenay district, in which capacity he continued for four years. In 1900 he became general freight agent of the Pacific division at Vancouver and so continued until 1903, when he was made assistant freight traffic manager of the western lines, with headquarters at Winnipeg, where he spent the succeeding five years. All through this period his responsibilities and duties were increasing and from 1908 until 1912 he was assistant to the vice president at Winnipeg. In May of the latter year he was made general superintendent of the British Columbia division, with headquarters at Vancouver, and is today one of the prominent representatives of railway interests in the west, occupying a position demanding strong executive power and administrative ability.

At Winnipeg, in 1884, Mr. Peters was united in marriage to Miss Gertrude Wynyard Hurd. They are members of the Church of England and Mr. Peters gives his political allegiance to the conservative party but his interest in politics is merely that of a public-spirited citizen. He is a member of the Manitoba Club of Winnipeg, the Ranchmen's Club of Calgary, the Union Club of Victoria and the Vancouver Club of Vancouver. Attractive social qualities have made him popular in all these organizations with which he is identified and he is everywhere accorded a tribute of respect and admiration for what he has accomplished since making his initial step in railway circles.

HENRY MOREY.

Henry Morey, for the past twenty-seven years continuously and prominently identified with business interests of New Westminster as a member of the firm of H. Morey & Company, stationers and book dealers, is one of this city's most progressive and successful native sons. His birth occurred on the 22d of December, 1862, his parents being Jonathan and Frances (Cobbe) Morey, the former a native of Portsmouth, Hampshire, England, and the latter of Chichester, Sussex. Their marriage occurred in England and in 1858 they came to Canada, the father being a sergeant in the Royal Engineering Corps. He made the journey around the Horn with a detachment which was sent out at that time to the gold fields in the Cariboo country and in this way became one of the first colonizers in the province, aiding in the construction of five hundred miles of road into that district and laying out and building thoroughfares throughout all of British Columbia. After two years Jonathan Morey received his honorable discharge at New Westminster, where for a number of years he served in a capable and efficient way as chief of police. He died in September, 1884, in the sixtieth year of his age, and his death deprived New Westminster of one of its most valued and representative citizens. His wife survived him many years, dying in April, 1901, when she was eighty years of age.

Henry Morey was reared in his parents' home and acquired his education in the public schools of New Westminster and under private tutors. From his childhood he had exhibited a marked talent in music and in 1885 went to Leipzig, Germany, where for the following year he took special courses in this art, which has been a source of great pleasure and comfort to him in later years. He was for a long period choirmaster and organist in Holy Trinity cathedral, New Westminster, but has recently retired from active musical work and now plays only for the amusement and entertainment of himself and his friends. In 1886 Mr. Morey established in New Westminster the business with which he is now connected, founding the firm of H. Morey & Company which for the past

twenty-seven years has been recognized as one of the strongest and most reliable of this kind in the city and as a powerful factor in commercial circles. A great deal of the credit for the continued growth and expansion of the concern is due to its founder, Mr. Morey, who has through the years steadily adhered to high standards of business integrity, has given largely of his time and energies to the expansion of the enterprise, has studied modern merchandising and has applied his knowledge in a practical and constructive way. The company carries a complete line of high-class stationery and books and its policy has been one of honor and uprightness, so that the name of H. Morey & Company in New Westminster is a synonym for integrity and for straightforward business dealings.

Mr. Morey is connected fraternally with Royal City Lodge, No. 3, I. O. O. F., and the Native Sons of British Columbia. He belongs also to the New Westminster Board of Trade, taking an active and helpful interest in community affairs and doing all in his power to promote business advancement. He is very fond of music and also takes great delight in fishing, spending a great many of his leisure hours in that recreation. A member of the Church of England, he is an active religious worker and for a number of years past has done capable work as warden of St. Helen's church in South Westminster. He is one of the representative business men and exemplary citizens of his native community, where he enjoys the respect and confidence of all who are associated with him.

EDWARD STOUT.

Throughout an honorable and upright, yet adventurous life Edward Stout has left a deep impress upon the history of British Columbia, upon its pioneer development, the advancement of its mining industry and, in fact, upon practically every line of progress and upbuilding. He was born in Bavaria, Germany, September 26, 1827, and in his infancy was left an orphan. He, however, acquired an excellent education in the public schools of his native country and remained in Bavaria until he was twenty years of age. At that time he crossed the Atlantic and went immediately to the central portion of the United States, where he joined his uncle, Captain Stout, on a steamer operating on Lake Michigan. He remained connected with inland navigation in this way until 1849, when he left Milwaukee and started across the plains to California, journeying with ox teams and driving a herd of cattle. He went through the Black Hills by way of Salt Lake to Eldorado county, where he worked in the gold mines and prospected with fair success until 1858. In that year he went to San Francisco and there hired a schooner and with it came north, taking his supplies to Bellingham, Washington, where he built two flat-bottom boats and made his way thus up the Fraser river, which he entered May 2, 1858, arriving at Yale on the 20th of May of the same month, James McClennan, Archie McDonald and "Old Texas" being also of the party. They mined and prospected in the lowlands for some time but found the gold there too fine to be taken out and therefore they started up the Thompson river in search of new fields. Mr. Stout was present at the great Indian massacre in 1858 and was one of the few survivors of the party of twenty-six, most of whom were killed by the savages before Captain Schneider and his rescue party arrived at China Bar. Mr. Stout was shot nine times by Indian arrows and still bears the scars of that conflict. In 1859 he mined throughout the district lying between Yale and Yankee Bar and in the following year walked all the way to Cariboo, a distance of over four hundred miles. In 1861 he was a member of a party which journeyed to Williams creek in search of gold and which later discovered Stout's gulch. Mr. Stout led an outdoor life at this time, tinged with romance and touched with adventure but filled at all times with privations and dangers. Each fall he would take an Indian canoe and paddle to New Westminster and in the spring he operated a boat carrying freight for the Hudson's Bay Com-



EDWARD STOUT

pany and Captain Irwin. His vessels bearing supplies for the Cariboo Company went up the river to Lytton, where they connected with the pack teams. Mr. Stout remained in the Cariboo district for ten years, after which he came to Yale and established his residence here, where he is still active in mining and prospecting.

In 1873 Mr. Stout was united in marriage to Miss Mary Thorpe, of Yakima, Washington, and they have three children, Mrs. Maggie Masterson, Mrs. Daisy Taylor and Mrs. Ella Barry. Something of the ruggedness and force of the country which he helped to conquer is in his character and also the indomitable will and high integrity of this country's worthiest pioneers. In the eighty-seventh year of his age he can look back upon a career filled with hard work and lasting achievement and upon a life which has been long and honorable both in deeds and years.

JOHN S. RANKIN.

John S. Rankin, who has won an enviable reputation and made a creditable record in business circles of Vancouver, has for the past two decades been successfully identified with pioneering, real-estate and mining operations. His birth occurred in Northampton, New Brunswick, in 1860, his parents being James and Lydia (Shea) Rankin, natives of Scotland. The father was an agriculturist by occupation. Both Mr. and Mrs. James Rankin passed away in New Brunswick.

John S. Rankin obtained his education in the Royal Institution of Liverpool, England, and after leaving school entered the office of a timber broker. At the age of twenty-two years he went to India and was there identified with the cotton spinning business for a period of eight years. In 1893 he came to Vancouver, British Columbia, and here has since been engaged in pioneering, real-estate and mining operations. He is perhaps best known as an auctioneer, having conducted a number of very important sales of property in Vancouver for the government, including the Hastings town site and Point Grey. For the year 1911-12 he served as president of the Vancouver Stock Exchange, of which he was one of the early members. He has likewise been a director of the Vancouver Trust Company since its inception.

On the 22d of December, 1898, in Vancouver, Mr. Rankin was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth M. Macklin, of that city. They now have three children: Helen, Elizabeth and John S., Jr. Mr. Rankin is a conservative in politics and an active worker in the ranks of the party. For one year he served as president of Ward 1 Conservative Association. He belongs to the Western Club and is likewise a member of St. John's Presbyterian church. He is interested in gardening and belongs to the City Beautiful Association, while his wife is a member of the Studio Club.

GORDON BRUCE CORBOULD.

One of the most public-spirited, able and successful men in New Westminster at the present time is Gordon Bruce Corbould, prominent in business circles as a member of the firm of Diamond & Corbould, dealers in real-estate and insurance and well known throughout the city as a veteran of the Boer war and as a loyal and progressive citizen. He was born in Southampton, England, on the 6th of October, 1877, and is a son of Gordon E. and Arabella Almond (Down) Corbould, of whom extended mention appears elsewhere in this work.

Gordon B. Corbould was still a child when his parents came to New Westminster and in the public and high schools of this city he acquired his preliminary

education. He was afterward a student in Columbia College and in St. Paul's school at Esquimalt and then entered a private school known as Green's College, in Victoria. He completed his studies at Wheathem College in Vancouver and then, splendidly equipped to take his place in the world of business, entered his father's office, where he remained for two years. Upon the outbreak of the Boer war he enlisted in A Company Second Battalion (S. S.) R. C. R., and as corporal of his company served in South America, enlisting on the 21st of October, 1899, and receiving his honorable discharge December 23, 1900. With a creditable military record he returned home and was afterward variously employed, prospecting, surveying, building canneries and doing all kinds of work along this line. In 1902 he was one of the New Westminster contingency which attended the coronation services of King Edward in England and three years after his return he became connected with the accident insurance business, the enterprise which he founded at that time being the forerunner of his present concern. In 1907 he formed a partnership with John H. Diamond and they have since engaged in the general insurance and real-estate business in New Westminster under the name of Diamond & Corbould. This is one of the strongest and most reliable firms of its kind in the city and a great deal of the credit for its remarkable expansion is due to Mr. Corbould's energy, ability and business acumen, for he has applied himself assiduously to make the business grow along modern and constructive lines and has been an important factor in directing its development. The firm controls a large and growing patronage and its name stands for business reliability and enterprise. In business circles of New Westminster Mr. Corbould is widely and favorably known, being recognized as a man whose sagacity is far-reaching and whose business integrity is beyond reproach.

Mr. Corbould married on January 29, 1908, Miss Maud Agnes Charleson, of New Westminster, a daughter of Alexander Charleson, for many years past identified with the lumber industry in this city. Mr. and Mrs. Corbould have become the parents of three sons, Gordon C., Donovan D. and Kenneth Bruce. The parents are members of the Church of England and fraternally Mr. Corbould is identified with Lewis Lodge, No. 57, A. F. & A. M. He belongs to the Westminster Club, the British Columbia Golf Club, the Badminton Club and the Westminster Tennis Club and he takes great delight in such outdoor sports as motoring, golf, tennis, fishing and boating, in all of which he is unusually proficient. There is no more favorably known man in New Westminster at the present time than Mr. Corbould, for he possesses in his personality the elements which make for popularity, and he adds to these many sterling qualities of character, being reliable in business, loyal in citizenship and faithful to all the ties and obligations of life.

PETER WESTOVER.

An efficient public servant, one of the first pioneers in Lynn Valley and a man of character and ability, Peter Westover rose from humble circumstances to a substantial and honorable position by his own efforts and is now highly respected and esteemed in the North Vancouver district, in which he holds the office of councilor. Born near Guelph, Ontario, in the township of Erin, August 25, 1868, his parents were Jacob and Mary Westover, both born in Canada. The father has passed away.

Peter Westover received an education equivalent to a public-school course and as his parents were in straitened circumstances it was necessary for him to earn his own support at an early age. His career during his young manhood was one common to many men who have to make their living. He worked in various parts of the country at any honorable occupation which would furnish him a livelihood and had a varied career, gaining therein experience as to mankind and conditions in many parts of the country. Being much exposed to all



PETER WESTOVER

kinds of weather, he early contracted rheumatism and enjoyed not the best of health when he landed in British Columbia in 1890. In those days there was not much choice of an occupation, the chief industry being lumbering. Therefore, he naturally became connected with that line and has practically ever since been engaged in the woods, although he has of late largely retired from active work, devoting most of his time to his official duties. About fifteen years ago he came to Lynn Valley, and here settled in what was then a wilderness. In fact, he was, after Mr. Fromme, the second settler in the valley. He has become a loyal adherent of the little city and whenever the occasion arises sets forth its advantages. Largely through his efforts and public-spiritedness Lynn Valley and its vicinity have made great strides toward civilization and a modern city.

On December 25, 1900, Mr. Westover was united in marriage to Miss Mary Smith, of Toronto, and they have one child, Olive Margaret, who is attending the public schools of Lynn Valley. Mr. Westover is a devoted husband and father and finds his greatest happiness at his own fireside. Because of this love of home he does not belong to any societies. In religious faith he and his family are members of the Methodist church. He enjoys outdoor life, finding recreation in fishing, boating and hunting. The family home, which is one of the most beautiful in the valley, is often the meeting place of a charming circle of friends.

Mr. Westover has always interested himself in matters of public importance and especially has taken pains to further the cause of education as school trustee of his district. Every force or effort to raise the intellectual, moral or material standards of his district and city receives his indorsement and he is therefore a serviceable factor in the general advancement. He has made a highly creditable effort, his course being marked by steady progress gained through the ready utilization of every opportunity that has presented itself and based upon the old-fashioned virtues of industry and honesty, combined with an ever-burning desire to attain a substantial place among his fellows.

MALCOLM RAMSAY WELLS.

Malcolm Ramsay Wells, known as the pioneer real-estate dealer of Point Grey, controls today an important and extensive patronage along this line and has besides other profitable business connections in the community, notably that with M. R. Wells & Son, proprietors of a large automobile agency and garage. He was born in Alberton, Prince Edward Island, May 28, 1858, and is a son of William and Barbara (Ramsay) Wells, the former a son of James Wells, who came from Glasgow, Scotland, to Canada in 1801, settling at Alberton (then called Cascumpeque), Prince Edward Island, where he engaged in farming until his death. His son, William Wells, father of the subject of this review, became one of the foremost citizens in his section of Prince Edward Island, where he engaged extensively in farming and milling, building and operating the first flour and sawmill in that locality. As his sons grew to manhood he built mills for them and started them in the same line of business, in which he continued to be actively engaged until his retirement a few years before his death.

Malcolm R. Wells acquired his education in the public schools of Alberton and he learned the milling trade under his father, with whom he remained until he was twenty-one years of age. William Wells then built for his son Malcolm a saw and gristmill at Elmsdale, Prince Edward Island, and this the latter operated until 1887, making the enterprise a profitable and important one. In that year he left his native province and came to British Columbia, settling in Vancouver, where he was variously employed for some time, finally turning his attention to the contracting business. In that line of work he continued until 1897 and then resuming the occupation to which he had been reared, established a portable saw-

mill at Central Park, where he continued until 1900, when he moved the mill to Eburne. Here he carried on an extensive sawmill and lumber business under the name of the Manitoba Lumber Company until 1908 and then turned his attention to the real-estate business at Eburne, being one of the first to engage in that line of work in what is now Point Grey. He is called the pioneer real-estate man of this locality and still retains his connection with this field, his business having reached gratifying proportions as a result of his sound judgment, his knowledge of land values and his constant concern for his clients' interests. Mr. Wells is likewise connected with the garage and automobile business operated under the name of M. R. Wells & Son and has extensive and important business connections of other kinds, standing today in a foremost position among reliable and substantial business men.

On the 20th of April, 1881, Mr. Wells was united in marriage to Miss Jessie J. Hunter, a daughter of James Hunter, of Kilmahumaig, Alberton, Prince Edward Island, where his family came in 1872, from Glasgow, Scotland. Mr. and Mrs. Wells became the parents of six children, four of whom are still living: Isabel J.; Helen S., who married R. E. Hayward, of Portland, Oregon; William Hunter, who is associated with his father in the automobile business; and Annie Jean.

Mr. Wells has resided in Vancouver and the vicinity for twenty-six years and is therefore numbered among the early settlers in this locality. Since his arrival he has been prominent in the support of many measures for civic good, and has been especially active in the affairs of Point Grey municipality, inaugurating many projects of advancement and development and giving hearty and intelligent co-operation to all movements of a progressive character. Upon the organization of the municipality in 1908 he became a member of the first council for ward 4, and was again elected in 1913, his work being always of a constructive character and his influence ever on the side of right, reform and progress. While residing at Central Park he was active in the affairs of that suburb and from 1906 to 1907 served as a member of the South Vancouver school board. He belongs to the Terminal City Club of Vancouver and is active in the affairs of the Masonic fraternity, having been for twenty-seven years connected with that organization. He is at present worshipful master of Mount Lebanon Lodge, U. D., A. F. & A. M., of Eburne, British Columbia. He is a liberal in his political beliefs, interested in public affairs without being active as an office seeker. He is and has been for more than a quarter of a century one of the substantial business men and public-spirited citizens of Vancouver, and holds the respect and esteem of all who are brought in contact with him.

JOHN PATTINSON HALDON.

Success in business with John P. Haldon was won through close application, unflinching enterprise and perseverance. He was one of the pioneer builders of Vancouver and many of the fine structures of the city stand as monuments to his skill and ability. He left behind him a memory that is cherished by all who knew him for his was not only an active, but also an upright, honorable life.

He was born at Alston, Cumberland, England, March 22, 1852, his parents being William and Sarah Haldon, the former a contractor of that county. At the usual age the son entered the public schools of his native town and after he had finished his course there entered upon an apprenticeship to the carpenter's trade under his father. After completing his term of apprenticeship he formed a partnership with his elder brother and did considerable work in England, but feeling that still broader business opportunities might be secured in the new world, he left his native land in 1883 for Canada. He did not tarry on the Eastern coast, but penetrated into the interior of the country, settling at Winnipeg. He was not pleased with that city, however, and soon went to Medicine



JOHN P. HALDON

Mat. From that place he continued on to Calgary and after a year spent in that city proceeded to Victoria. The year 1886 witnessed his arrival in Vancouver. A few months later occurred the fire, in which he and his family lost all their possessions, so that he had to start in business life anew, being empty-handed and without financial resources. In 1887 he entered into partnership with Theodore Horrobin and the firm of Haldon & Horrobin erected many of the early and substantial blocks in Vancouver. They are now regarded as the pioneer builders of the city. Among the principal buildings erected by them are the Province building, the Hadden block, the Dominion Hotel and many other public structures which are still important architectural features of the city. At length ill health forced Mr. Haldon's retirement and he was an invalid during the last seven years of his life.

On the 24th of April, 1883, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Haldon and Miss Isabel Storey, the daughter of Thirlwell and Bessie Storey, the former a chemist. On the day of their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Haldon started for Canada and began life together in the new world. They became the parents of two children: Bessie, who is at home with her mother, and William Thirlwell, who died on the 13th of November, 1907.

Mr. Haldon was a member of the Church of England, to which his wife still belongs. He was a man of domestic taste, devoted to his home and the welfare of his family, and he never became affiliated with any clubs or societies. He passed away October 26, 1906, and in his death the community lost one of its valued citizens, his associates a faithful friend and his family a devoted husband and father.

HERBERT O. DEMPSTER.

Herbert O. Dempster, an expert surveyor who is retained in an official capacity by the provinces of British Columbia and Ontario, is a member of the firm of Sheehan, Duffy & Dempster, of Vancouver, engaged in inspecting and surveying timber and timber lands for clients. His birth occurred in Leeds county, Ontario, in 1888, his parents being Thomas and Margaret (Hurst) Dempster, who were likewise born in Ontario and still reside in that province.

Herbert O. Dempster obtained his education in the graded and high schools of his native county and when a youth of fifteen years left home to make his way to the western provinces, stopping at Winnipeg and the other small towns then encountered en route to Nelson, British Columbia. Leaving that place soon afterward, he visited Spokane and the western and southwestern states and spent considerable time in levee work in Missouri and Kansas. In 1904 he returned to Ontario and entered the School of Mines at Kingston, being graduated therefrom with the degrees of B. Sc. and C. E. in 1908. Subsequently he was associated with Willis Chipman, consulting engineer of Halifax, in the installation of municipal sewer systems. He worked on plants at Kamloops, Portage la Prairie and Saskatoon and had other smaller contracts. In the spring of 1909 he came to Vancouver, British Columbia, and in the following summer made a twelve-hundred-mile surveying cruise for the provincial government by pack train. They entered the interior at Bella Coola, going through to Ootsa lake and One Hundred and Fifty Mile House via the old Palmer trail. During that summer they laid out seventy-five thousand acres, coming out at Ashcroft over the Cariboo trail. Returning east, he spent the winter in Ontario and in the summer of 1910 went back into the same district, there spending the entire season. In 1911 he was with the party that surveyed about eighty thousand acres between Clinton and Cariboo Road and Quesnel. In November, 1911, he made a trip into the Kootenays, going in from Golden and remaining until February, 1912. At the time he left that district the thermometer registered 22° below zero. In 1912 he surveyed about thirty-five thousand acres on the line of the Grand Trunk Pacific for the province

of Ontario and there remained until September. In that month he came to Vancouver but immediately left with a party for the interior, going from Lytton to Lillooet, a distance of forty-seven miles, which was covered in an auto. They then took a pack train of thirteen horses, making a trip up the Bridge river and surveying about twelve thousand acres of timber for clients. The task was completed on December 1, 1912. Mr. Dempster is still retained as official surveyor for the provinces of Ontario and British Columbia and enjoys an enviable reputation in this connection. On the 1st of March, 1913, he joined the firm of Sheehan & Duffy, of Vancouver, which has since been known as Sheehan, Duffy & Dempster. He handles all of the surveying work of this concern and also takes care of a private practice. The firm of which he is a member has a large consultation practice among persons wishing to buy or sell timber or timber lands and who before entering into negotiations for disposing of or purchasing property wish to have expert advice and reliable statistics. Among their clients are some of the largest firms on the Pacific coast. This is the only organized company in the province conducting a business of this nature, and their opinions and reports are considered as authority. Mr. Dempster is a popular member of the University Club and in business and professional circles has made a splendid record for one of his years.

MAJOR CHARLES GARDINER JOHNSON.

Public opinion soon becomes cognizant of the standing of a business firm or corporation and public opinion is not slow in according to the firm of C. Gardiner Johnson & Company a position of distinction among ship and insurance brokers, real-estate agents, commission merchants and importers and manufacturers' agents. It is the oldest established business of its kind in Vancouver, and throughout the years of its existence it has never deviated from the high standards set up at the outset.

Major Johnson, president of the company, was born near Dunblane, Scotland, February 8, 1857, a son of Robert and Charlotte Johnson. He received early instructions in a private school at Leamington, Warwickshire, England, where he remained for a year, and afterward attended "Clifton Bank" at St. Andrews, Fifeshire, Scotland. In 1870, when a lad of thirteen, he was bound out for a four-years' apprenticeship to the shipping firm of J. H. Ross & Company, of Liverpool, in order to learn navigation and seamanship. He later sailed on a clipper, Lake Leaman, trading between Liverpool and the east. Here he remained for four years on that vessel and had many interesting and thrilling experiences, as well as mishaps. On one occasion he fell from aloft and on another occasion was lost overboard; both instances almost costing him his life. At the close of four years he passed the examination for second officer in Glasgow, but he had not yet reached the age of eighteen and was forced to wait until he had done so before he could be given his papers. He was then made junior officer of the steamship Viking under Captain R. S. Tannock, who sailed the British yacht Cambria against the American yacht Dauntless across the Atlantic and defeated her. The Viking was wrecked on Bombay shoal and its officers and crew had to fight for their lives against Chinese pirates. Subsequently Major Johnson became an officer on a number of sailing ships, his last voyage being on the William Davie, which was engaged in carrying emigrants from England to New Zealand. He went from New Zealand to Australia, where he was in the employ of the Australian Steamship & Navigation Company, now the Australian Union Steamship Navigation Company, with which he remained until 1880, and for a time was chief officer of a fine steamer.

In that year Mr. Johnson returned to England on the Orient Line steamship Cusco with the intention of passing an examination for his master's papers and to take a steamer back to Australia for his company. In that year, however,



C. GARDINER JOHNSON

there was much talk in England about the wonderful possibilities for farming in Manitoba, Canada, and catching the spirit of the times he took passage from Glasgow on the steamship State of Georgia, bound for New York, whence he made his way to Winnipeg and from there went to the mouth of the Souris river at its confluence with the Assiniboine. There he began farming, taking up a large tract of land, to the development and improvement of which he devoted his attention for two years, or until the memorable September, 1882, when a heavy early frost killed the wheat crop of that country, at which time Mr. Johnson had two hundred acres planted to that grain. He next went to Brandon, Manitoba, where he remained for several months, and in 1883 removed to Portage la Prairie. While living there he was appointed deputy sheriff and so continued until 1885, when he lost his office through a change in administration. He then came to British Columbia, arriving on the site of the present city of Vancouver, September 5, 1885. The metropolis of the province was then known as the village of Granville and gave little promise of what the future had in store for it. Mr. Johnson's first work of any consequence after he arrived here was with the Canadian Pacific Railroad Company. He then pushed the construction work toward the Pacific, in surveying the town site of what is now Vancouver. His first work was to chain from the north end of the old Granville street to the inlet to the north end of the street on False creek. This work required two days, as it was through virgin forests. Mr. Johnson was living here at the time of the memorable disastrous fire on the 13th of June, 1886, which completely destroyed the embryo city. He nearly lost his life in fighting the flames, but remained at what he believed to be his post of duty as long as he could be of service. Every phase of Vancouver's history during its pioneer development is familiar to him. He arrived when Granville was little more than a hamlet, containing only a few houses and but one or two streets. The greater part of the present site of the city was covered with a dense growth of forest trees and the most far-sighted could not have dreamed that within the short space of a quarter of a century this was to become the metropolis of the northwest—an important city with large shipping facilities and extensive industrial, manufacturing and commercial interests. Major Johnson always bore his part in the work of public progress and improvement and his labors have been of far-reaching effect and benefit. In his business career he has risen step by step to a position of prominence and at the same time has labored actively to promote the welfare of the city, earnestly supporting all measures and movements which are a matter of civic virtue and civic pride. At all times he has been active in guiding the trend of events, and his memory forms a connecting link between the primitive past and the progressive present, in which Vancouver has a population of nearly two hundred thousand and is enjoying an era of rapid and prosperous growth. Throughout this entire period Major Johnson has maintained a foremost place among leading and representative business men. His business affairs have made him widely known, as he is the head of C Gardiner Johnson & Company, ship and insurance brokers, railroad agents, commission merchants, importers and manufacturers' agents, being as previously stated the oldest established business of the kind in the city. Mr. Johnson is also Lloyd's agent for British Columbia, is managing director of Johnson's wharf, is secretary of the Vancouver Pilot Board, is notary public, justice of the peace for British Columbia, is commissioner for taking affidavits in the supreme court of Canada and for a time was registrar of the county court at New Westminster. All this indicates something of the nature and extent of his activities and his value as a citizen.

For eighteen years Mr. Johnson was active in militia affairs, and in 1893 was commissioned second lieutenant in the active militia of Canada. He raised his company, which became a part of the Fifth Regiment, Garrison Artillery, and later he served with the Sixth Regiment, Duke of Connaught's Own Rifles, in which connection he was promoted through various ranks and retired in 1911 as major. He thoroughly understands military tactics, was an excellent disciplinarian and had the entire confidence of those who served under him. His pro-

nounced ability and loyalty won him promotion and his military experiences constitute a most creditable chapter in his life history. Since his arrival in Canada Major Johnson has been very active in amateur athletics, in which he is still greatly interested. He played in all the early cricket matches and arranged the first match between the Winnipeg and Brandon Cricket Clubs held in the city of Brandon. He was the first secretary of the latter and one of the first secretaries of the Portage la Prairie Club. At the present writing he is president of the Vancouver Cricket Club. His love for the game is pronounced and, moreover, he is an enthusiast of all modern, outdoor sports and athletic exercises, having entered heartily into amateur interests of this kind. He is equally well known in football circles. His athletic activities have kept him in fine physical condition, developing in him the strength and vital force necessary in the conduct of important business interests such as have come under his control.

On the 4th of January, 1884, Major Johnson was united in marriage to Miss Minnie Boulthbee. He belongs to Cascade Lodge A. F. & A. M., of which he is a charter member, and also belongs to the St. Andrews Society, and the Vancouver and Western Clubs of Vancouver, and the Union Club of Victoria. He holds membership in the Christian Science church. His interests are many and varied and as a factor in athletic, social, church and commercial circles he has become widely known, not only in Vancouver but throughout the province, ranking as one of her most representative and honored citizens.

ALEXANDER HENRY BOSWALL MACGOWAN.

For over a quarter of a century Vancouver has numbered among her representative, progressive and prominent citizens Alexander Henry Boswall MacGowan. He may well be termed one of the founders of the city for he found upon his arrival a small pioneer hamlet and during the years which followed has promoted and developed one of its leading business enterprises, has given of his time, energies and talents to the support of its public institutions and has been one of the strongest and greatest individual forces in its political life. He has won success along the two great lines upon which his interests have centered, as is indicated by the fact that he is now senior member of MacGowan & Company, controlling one of the largest insurance enterprises in the city, and holds a seat in the provincial parliament, of which he has been an honored member since 1903.

Mr. MacGowan was born on Prince Edward Island, April 14, 1850, and is a son of William Stainforth and Ann Burston (Boswall) MacGowan, of Scotch and English ancestry respectively. The paternal great-grandfather, Rev. John MacGowan, was a native of Scotland and for many years a Baptist minister in London, England. His son, Peter MacGowan, was born in England but at an early date removed to Prince Edward Island, founding the family in Canada. There he became a barrister of great prominence and note, serving as second attorney general of the province under royal appointment. William S. MacGowan, father of the subject of this review, was a native of Prince Edward Island and upon growing to manhood turned his attention to farming and merchandising there. These, however, did not limit the field of his activity, for he became well known in various walks of life, his success in business equaling his prominence in politics. He served for several terms as high sheriff of Kings county, Prince Edward Island, and held other responsible positions of public trust. He married Ann Burston Boswall, who was born in the south of England, a daughter of Dr. A. H. Boswall, who was born on shipboard near the Rock of Gibraltar. The father was a commander in the British navy and married a Miss O'Connell, of Irish ancestry.

Alexander H. B. MacGowan acquired his education in the public schools of Prince Edward Island and in early life turned his attention to the shipping, com-

mission and insurance business there, a line of work with which he has since been connected. Early in the year 1888, while Vancouver was still a pioneer village, he came to this city and here has for a quarter of a century been identified with business life, engaging in the line of work with which he has always been connected. He is now senior member of the firm of MacGowan & Company, the other members of the firm being his sons, Max and Roy MacGowan. They carry on a general shipping, commission and insurance business and represent some of the largest and most important companies in Canada and the United States, notably the Insurance Company of North America, of Philadelphia, the oldest purely fire company in America, handling fire, marine, automobile, motor boat, yacht, baggage and parcel post insurance; Lloyd's Underwriters of London; and the St. Paul Fire and Marine Insurance Company of St. Paul, Minnesota. The MacGowan company has been for twenty-five years representative of the Consumers Cordage Company, Limited, of Montreal, manufacturers of cordage and rope. Their offices are in the Flack block, at the corner of Hastings (West), and Cambie streets, while a warehouse is maintained at No. 1059 Hamilton street. MacGowan & Company control a large patronage and their interests have expanded rapidly during the years, keeping pace with the remarkable development of the city. Mr. MacGowan's business affairs are capably and systematically conducted. Tireless energy, keen perception, honesty of purpose, a genius for doing the right thing at the right time, every-day common sense and controlled ambition—these are his chief characteristics. In the twenty-five years of its existence his business has passed through some trying periods but has been undisturbed, owing to the reliability and to the conservative methods of the man at its head. He has been watchful of all the details of his enterprise and of all the indications pointing toward prosperity and from the beginning has had an abiding faith in the business and in the city which gave it an opportunity for growth. He has gained success, prominence and a substantial fortune and has used them wisely and worthily, making them factors in the advancement of the general interests of the community.

In 1874, on Prince Edward Island, Mr. MacGowan was united in marriage to Miss Frances M. Hayden, a daughter of Alexander Hayden, who was for many years a successful shipbuilder and a justice of the peace in that province. Mr. and Mrs. MacGowan had five children: Guy, who died at the age of twenty-six years; and Max, Roy, Lyle and Earl.

Although Mr. MacGowan is a prominent and representative business man, his interests have not been confined to this field but have been extended to include activity in public life and in the promotion of movements of a progressive and constructive character. Since pioneer times in Vancouver he has aided in the development of many of the most important municipal institutions and a number of these still stand as monuments to his public spirit and enterprise. He aided in the organization of the Vancouver Board of Trade and was its first secretary, accomplishing a great deal of successful work during the five years in which he held this position. He was in addition the first secretary of the Fruit Growers Association and the British Columbia Dairymen's Association and was for eight years, commencing in August, 1888, a member of the Vancouver school board, during which time he served as secretary and also as chairman, working untiringly for the establishment of the present public-school system in the city. No movement for the advancement of the permanent interests of Vancouver, no project for the foundation or development of a needed public institution lacks his cooperation and hearty support, and since pioneer times he has been a force in progress, aiding public growth by personal labor and by substantial material contributions. He has had a distinguished and successful political career, for he believes it the duty of every citizen to serve his community when called upon to do so and has never sought to evade his official obligations. All his life he has been a stanch conservative and active in the work of the party. In 1903 he was elected to the provincial parliament for Vancouver city with the McBride government and he has been a member of the legislative assembly since that date, having been re-

elected in 1907, in 1909 and in 1912. During his term of service he has aided in making political history, for his influence has always been on the side of right, reform and progress and his approval given only to constructive and progressive legislation.

Mr. MacGowan is well known in Masonic circles, having become a member of the lodge in 1871, while still a resident of Prince Edward Island. He afterward became master of his lodge and at the time he left his native province was deputy grand master of Prince Edward Island. He is now affiliated with Cascade Lodge, No. 12, A. F. & A. M., of Vancouver, being a charter member of the same. It may be mentioned as remarkable that at the celebration in 1913, of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the lodge it was found that of the original thirty-four members thirty-one were still living and nearly all the original officers were present and occupied the same positions as at the organization, and did business at nearly the same hour of the day. The pastmaster, William Downie, came all the way from St. John, New Brunswick, to open the lodge and to preside. A brief review of Mr. MacGowan's career shows him a man of liberal views, wide interests, commanding ability and effective personality—a forceful man who has used his talents and powers to the best advantage and in so doing has made substantial contributions to business, social and political growth.

WILLIAM RUSSELL, D. D. S.

Dentistry may be said to be almost unique among other occupations, as it is at once a profession, a trade and a business. Such being the case, it follows that in order to attain the highest success in it one must be thoroughly conversant with the theory of the art, must be expert with the many tools and appliances incidental to the practice of modern dentistry and must possess business qualifications adequate to dealing with the financial side of the profession. In all of these particulars Dr. William Russell is well qualified and therefore has attained prestige among the able representatives of dentistry in Victoria.

He was born November 15, 1874, in Glasgow, Scotland, and comes of Scotch ancestry. His paternal grandparents were natives of Glasgow but both are now deceased. The maternal grandparents, likewise natives of Scotland, emigrated to Canada in 1869, settling in Victoria, where the grandfather, John Boyd, served as alderman. Dr. Russell is one of a family of five children all sons, three of whom are living. His parents were James and Helen (Boyd) Russell, the former a native of Stirlingshire, Scotland, and a printer by trade, while the latter was a native of Glasgow, Scotland. In 1875 they emigrated to the new world, making their way to California, where they remained for three years, and in 1878 they took up their abode in Victoria, British Columbia, where the death of the father occurred in 1911. The mother still survives and yet makes her home in Victoria.

Dr. Russell was a young lad when the family came to this city and in the public schools he pursued his education. After leaving school in 1889 he determined upon the practice of dentistry as a life work and entered the office of Dr. L. Hall, who directed his studies until 1901, at which date he entered the dental department of the College of Physicians and Surgeons at San Francisco, California, there winning his D. D. S. degree in May, 1906. He returned to Victoria at that date and successfully passed the required provincial examination, entering upon the active practice of his profession in offices in the new British Columbia Permanent Loan Building at Johnson and Douglas streets. There he is located and his professional ability has made him one of the leading dentists of the city, accorded a gratifying practice. He possesses the skill and mechanical ingenuity necessary to the delicate work on the teeth and he also has the scientific knowledge which directs his labors according to the most modern methods.

His military record covers three years' service, from 1894 until 1897, in the British Columbia Garrison Artillery as a gunner. His activities have extended



DR. WILLIAM RUSSELL

to various fields having to do with the political and moral development as well as the professional interests of the city. He supports the liberal party and keeps well informed on the issues of the day, although he does not seek office. He was formerly a director of the Young Men's Christian Association of Victoria, and is now president of the Victoria District Sunday School Association and also the local treasurer of the Lord's Day Alliance. He belongs to the First Baptist church, in which he is serving as deacon and to the support of the church work he contributes generously both of time and means. Fraternally he is connected with the Canadian Order of Chosen Friends and also with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks.

On the 19th of September, 1905, in Victoria, British Columbia, Dr. Russell was united in marriage to Miss Evangeline Jane Andrews, a daughter of Edmond W. and Margaret Andrews, natives of Nova Scotia, who have lived in Victoria since 1891. Her father is a ship carpenter by trade. Like her husband, Mrs. Russell takes a most active and helpful part in religious work and is identified with the First Baptist church. They reside at No. 1378 Pandora street and theirs is a hospitable home, its good cheer being greatly enjoyed by their many friends.

JOHN CLEMENS.

John Clemens, who makes his ability and public spirit the basis of his excellent work as assessor of the Point Grey municipality, was born in Waterloo county, Ontario, September 27, 1869, and is a son of Aaron and Nancy (Snyder) Clemens. He acquired his education in the public schools of his native county and in the collegiate institute at Galt, Ontario, and after laying aside his books went in 1889 to Birtle, Manitoba, where he remained for eighteen years. During that time he built up a large and profitable patronage as a grain dealer and became also an important figure in civic life. However, in 1907 he moved to Winnipeg and after spending two years in the grain business there, came in 1909 to Kerrisdale, and in February, 1910, was made assessor of the municipality of Point Grey. He has retained the office since that time, discharging his duties in a capable, far-sighted and progressive way.

Mr. Clemens is very active in Masonic circles, being a thirty-second degree Mason, past master of Birtle Lodge, No. 39, A. F. & A. M., of Manitoba and in 1913 master of Plantagenet Lodge, No. 65, of Vancouver. He is a liberal in his political beliefs and interested in civic advancement, cooperating heartily in all projects which he believes will promote the permanent interests of the community. His has been an excellent official record marked by the accomplishment of a great deal of beneficial and progressive work and his enviable reputation for ability and integrity has been well earned and is richly deserved.

JOHN AND THOMAS MACKIE.

General agricultural pursuits engage the attention of John Mackie, who owns a farm of a hundred and forty acres on Sea isle, which he has brought to a high state of productivity. He is a native of Fifeshire, Scotland, his birth having occurred on the 24th of December, 1866, and a son of Thomas Laird and Elizabeth (Syne) Mackie. The father passed away in Vancouver, but the mother is still living and now makes her home with our subject, as do also his two brothers, Thomas and Alec, who assist with the work of the farm.

The boyhood and youth of John Mackie were passed in his native land, where he received his education and subsequently worked in the bleaching room of a linen factory until he was eighteen years of age. America seemed to offer greater

opportunities than were afforded in the old country, and he later emigrated to British Columbia, arriving here about the time the first transcontinental railroad was completed. For a short time thereafter he worked on the government roads, but later he leased a farm of two hundred and ten acres and began his career as an agriculturist. He operated this place for thirteen years, devoting his energies to diversified farming and dairying, his cattle being of the Ayrshire breed. For some years he gave much attention to the development of his dairy, marketing its products in Vancouver, but he has now withdrawn from this and gives his undivided attention to general farming. In the fourteenth year of his agricultural career Mr. Mackie purchased his present farm. The land was partially cleared but uncultivated, while all of the buildings now in use on the place have been erected during the period of his ownership. He is a very practical man, and directs his undertakings in a systematic and methodical manner, as is evidenced by the appearance of his farm, which everywhere gives evidence of capable management and close supervision. His fields are largely planted to hay and grain, of which he annually raises large crops.

Mr. Mackie is an unassuming man and leads a somewhat retired life, but he takes an active interest in the affairs of the community and is ever ready to render such assistance as he can in forwarding its progress and development.

JOHN HARDIE SPROTT.

John Hardie Sprott, for thirty-five years in the service of the provincial government, recently retired from the office of inspector of roads. He was born in Glenluce, Wigtonshire, in the ancient province of Galloway, Scotland, on the 12th of February, 1840, the only son of Hugh and Janet (Hardie) Sprott, both of whom lived and died in Scotland. The father was a blacksmith and machinist and for forty-nine years was foreman in the Caledonian Locomotive Railroad works at Kilmarnock, Ayrshire, Scotland. He died at the age of eighty-six years, while the mother passed away at the very early age of twenty-two years. Subsequently the father wedded Miss Elizabeth McDowell, by whom he had two daughters and four sons, of which family one daughter and two sons still survive and reside in Scotland.

John Hardie Sprott was reared at home, acquiring his education in the grammar schools of Glenluce. At the early age of thirteen he went to sea and for several years followed that life. Subsequently he was for a number of years employed in various ways in Liverpool and Manchester and in 1870 came to Canada, settling first in Perth, Ontario, where he found employment as a stationary engineer in a sash and door factory. In the early part of the year 1873 he came to the west coast, arriving in British Columbia early in February. He settled on the north arm of the Fraser river and was employed in the lumber woods, securing a situation in the Moodyville sawmills and performing such other tasks as he could secure that would yield him an honest living. In 1878 he was appointed to the government service, being placed in the office of the immigration agent and superintendent of roads, but, as Mr. Sprott said, "there were but few roads then to superintend." The office of immigration agent was continued for nearly four years and was then abolished. Mr. Sprott continued as superintendent of roads and the system has gradually been extended and improved until the public highways of British Columbia are equal or superior to those of any province in Canada. A great number of the new roads have been located and built under Mr. Sprott's supervision, and he has carefully directed the extension of the highways and employed modern methods in the improvement of the roads until British Columbia has every reason to be proud of the department of her public works.

In 1865, in Manchester, England, Mr. Sprott was married to Miss Mary Miller, a native of Scotland, and unto them have been born four children:



JOHN H. SPROTT

Janet H., deceased; Mary M., the wife of Kenneth Smith and now residing with her parents; William M., of the firm of Mercer Brothers & Sprott, real-estate and financial brokers of Vancouver, and Florence C., the wife of John G. Gamon, of New Westminster.

Mr. Sprott and his family are members of the Presbyterian church and in politics he is a conservative. He is well known in both the Odd Fellows and Masonic circles, holding membership in Amity Lodge, No. 27, I. O. O. F.; King Solomon Lodge, No. 17, A. F. & A. M., and Westminster Chapter, F. A. M. Thirty-five years in the service of the provincial government indicates how capable he has been in the discharge of his duties and he certainly well deserves the rest that he is now enjoying in his retirement from public office.

Mr. Sprott was the recipient of signal honor when in the company of his former coworkers and associates of the local government staff and members of the provincial legislature and administration, appreciation of his thirty-five years of faithful service as provincial road superintendent and sincere testimony to his integrity, his faithfulness and good work was expressed by Premier Sir Richard McBride. As a further mark of their esteem those who had worked with him during many years of service united in tendering him a handsome easy chair, the presentation being made by the premier at the close of his address. There was also a complimentary dinner at the Russell Hotel, attended by some sixty people, including the most prominent men of the province. During his service Mr. Sprott had constructed and located over eight hundred miles of road and three hundred miles of trail, had built three hundred bridges and carried out numerous other works. It is a record of which he has every reason to be proud. In his undertakings he was actuated by high ideals and showed the strength and courage to live up to them. Honesty, integrity and the exercise of his talents in his daily vocation gives him the right to occupy a high place in the esteem of the people of British Columbia.

HAAKON B. CHRISTENSEN, M. D.

Dr. Haakon B. Christensen, although yet a young man in years, enjoys an extensive practice in New Westminster which is justly merited on account of his wide and varied experience. Although he has been located here for only a short period, he has already made his name felt in professional circles and has become favorably known as a general practitioner and a specialist in the treatment of the eye. Born in Denmark on July 18, 1881, he is a son of Ludwig and Ebba (Sletting) Christensen, both natives of that country. The father was a minister in the State church, being located in the town of Käge. The mother passed away in 1893. The father later married Miss Anna Wegner.

Haakon B. Christensen was reared under the parental roof amid the surroundings of a cultured home. He acquired his professional education in the famous university of Copenhagen, graduating from the medical department with the class of 1906. Serving for some time in the Royal Danish State Hospital in Copenhagen, he went in 1907 to western Turkey, where he passed his examination before the medical board and was there engaged in practice for one year, returning to Copenhagen to serve as senior assistant in the state hospital until 1911, when he received an appointment from Shanghai, China, to give surgical demonstrations and act as a teacher before the young Chinese medical students in the Sikaweih Red Cross Hospital. There he remained for two years, imparting his knowledge and himself gaining a wider experience. In January, 1913, he came to British Columbia, locating in New Westminster, with offices in the Bank of Commerce building, and although a resident here but a few months, has already acquired a fair patronage. He is a member of the Danish Medical Society and the Danish Ophthalmological Society and has furnished valuable contributions to medical journals both of Denmark and Germany. He is a skilled surgeon and

eye specialist but fully as able and experienced in any internal treatments. New Westminster is to be congratulated upon receiving such a valuable professional man to the ranks of her citizenship and there is no doubt that his ability and skill will soon command for him an extensive, representative and profitable practice. Dr. Christensen gives his adherence to the Danish State church, in which he was reared. A man of wide experience who has come in contact with many different kinds of people, he takes an interest in all social problems and is public-spirited to such an extent that he ever promotes any worthy public enterprise.

GEORGE EDGAR MARTIN.

George Edgar Martin is a member of the firm of McQuarrie, Martin & Cassidy, barristers and solicitors of New Westminster. He was born in Woodstock, Ontario, December 18, 1862, and is a son of Harry Fargo and Elizabeth Martin. His early educational opportunities were supplemented by a course in Woodstock College, and upon the broad foundation of literary learning he has builded the superstructure of his professional knowledge, qualifying for the bar as a student in Osgoode Hall at Toronto. He was called to the Ontario bar in 1886 and entered upon active practice in connection with Sir John M. Gibson as a member of the firm of Gibson, Martin & Osborne, of Hamilton, Ontario. He was thus engaged from 1886 until 1897 and then sought the opportunities of the growing western country. It was in that year that he arrived in British Columbia, settling first at Kaslo, where he practiced for eight years, or until 1905. He then removed to New Westminster, where he has since been actively identified with the legal profession of the city. His knowledge of the law is comprehensive and exact, and the care and precision with which he prepares his cases is one of the strong elements in his success. Moreover, he is resourceful in argument and logical in his deductions.

In 1892, in Hamilton, Ontario, Mr. Martin was united in marriage to Miss Catherine Pierce, who died, leaving a daughter, Marion. Subsequently Mr. Martin wedded Katherine Cory Mills, a daughter of George H. Mills, of Hamilton, the wedding being celebrated in 1911. Mr. and Mrs. Martin hold membership in the Anglican church and he is a member of the Westminster Club, the Terminal City Club and the Jericho Country Club. He belongs to Lewis Lodge, F. & A. M., of which he was one of the organizers and the first master. In politics he is a conservative but not an office seeker, preferring to concentrate his energies upon his professional duties.

JOSEPH R. A. RICHARDS.

Among the citizens of Salmon Arm who through their energy, industry and close application have become prominent in business circles of the community is Joseph R. A. Richards, proprietor of the Montebello Hotel. He was born in New Westminster, British Columbia, in October, 1862, and is a son of a pioneer of that city. His father, F. G. Richards, went to California at the time of the famous gold discoveries of 1849 and later made his way up the coast to New Westminster arriving there in 1857. He mined and prospected along the Fraser river and later entered the Cariboo district at the first gold rush in 1859. He was one of the real pioneers in that section of the province, coming into the lower country each winter and walking hundreds of miles to his home in New Westminster. He took an active part in civic affairs and supported any movement for the general good. He organized the first volunteer fire department in the city, and in many other ways made his influence felt as a force in growth.



JOSEPH R. A. RICHARDS

Joseph R. A. Richards spent his childhood in his native city and acquired his education in the schools of Victoria, where he remained until 1887, when he came to Vancouver, which was just being opened up as a town. Here he first became identified with the hotel business, with which he has been connected since that time, much of his success being due to his long familiarity with its methods and details. He remained in Vancouver a number of years and went from there to Nanaimo, where he opened the Wilson Hotel, which he managed until 1894. In 1898 he came to the upper country and conducted a hotel at Nicola until 1908, when he founded the Montebello, the leading hotel in Salmon Arm and an enterprise which is in every way a credit to the community. It presents all of the finer aspects of a modern hostelry, being equipped with every convenience for the comfort of the guests and being managed by a man who thoroughly understands every detail of the business and who reinforces his experience by natural business ability.

Mr. Richards married in 1891 Miss Williams, of Victoria, whose parents were early pioneers in that city. While his attention has been largely concentrated upon the conduct of his hotel, his influence has ever remained a moving force in those enterprises which are vital to development and advancement. He has won a meritable success and his record indicates clearly the value and power of close application, honorable ambition and wise use of opportunity.

THE GURNEY FOUNDRY COMPANY, LTD.

The Gurney Foundry Company, Ltd., has its offices and warehouse at No. 555 Beatty street, Vancouver. The business had its inception in 1843 when the brothers, Edward and Charles Gurney, began making stoves for cooking and heating purposes, doing all the work themselves and delivering the completed product on a wheel-barrow to the general store where the early Ontario settlers exchanged such products as they had, the Gurney Brothers taking duobills on the store.

After opening up business in Hamilton on the above date and operating successfully there for about twenty years, they purchased the McGee foundry in Toronto, rebuilding and enlarging the latter to several times its original size. The E. & C. Gurney Company operated the foundries at Hamilton and Toronto until 1893, when one of the brothers died and the present Gurney Foundry Company, Ltd., was incorporated with an authorized capital of about a million dollars, with head office at Toronto, Ontario.

At that time they began to open branch warehouses in different distributing centers of Canada, and also started in a similar line of business in Boston, Massachusetts, where they have a large plant, melting about seventy-five tons of iron each day. The first branch in Canada outside of Hamilton was opened in Montreal, and in 1896 a branch was arranged for in Winnipeg, while in 1900 the Vancouver selling agency was established, and in 1904 offices were opened in Calgary and Edmonton.

Their first showroom in Vancouver was in a small one-story building at the foot of Richards street, now occupied by a cartage company. For five years, beginning in 1902, they occupied a building on Hastings street, now known as Hotel Astor. For the past six years they have occupied their own premises at Nos. 556-570 Beatty street, where they have a building complete in every detail and especially planned to handle the varied lines of cooking and heating equipment made at the plants in Toronto and West Toronto. From this small beginning in 1900, with a manager and one boy in charge, the business has grown to the point where the wages of their large force run into many thousands of dollars each year, all spent in Vancouver. In all respects the Vancouver branch is a British Columbia concern, doing a large part in building up the province.

The opening of the Vancouver business in March, 1900, was entrusted to the present local manager, Charles L. Lightfoot, who became a member of the sales' staff of the company soon after its incorporation in 1893, and in October, 1913, will have completed twenty years of continuous and pleasant service with the company, of which he is a shareholder. Mr. Lightfoot is a Canadian by birth and received his education at the public school in Metcalfe township and later the high school in Strathroy, Middlesex county, Ontario, where his father now lives. He began his business career with W. H. Morrison, of Shedden, Elgin county, continuing there for four years, after which he remained at Wheatley, Essex county, until 1892, when he suffered a heavy loss by fire.

Mr. Lightfoot's wife was formerly Miss Laura May Stafford, of Shedden, Ontario, and came to Vancouver with Mr. Lightfoot in 1900, after a residence in Toronto of seven years. Fraternally Mr. Lightfoot is connected with Cascade Lodge, No. 12, A. F. & A. M., of Vancouver, and is also a member of the Terminal City Club. He is a director of the Young Men's Christian Association and occupies a prominent place in the activities of the Methodist church in Vancouver. He is independent in politics, voting according to personal convictions without regard to party lines, which he considers the proper attitude to take in regard to public policies and candidates. As a business man he has demonstrated ability in the successful management of the branch concern since its opening, and while always optimistic, his optimism is tempered by a very cautious disposition.

IRA DAVID SANKEY BARTON.

Ira David Sankey Barton, president of the Surrey Liberal Association and closely connected with important business interests of Cloverdale as a member of the firm of Barton Brothers, contractors and builders, was born in Kent county, New Brunswick, November 26, 1877, his parents being John Graham and Charlotte (Bowser) Barton. The Barton family came originally from Edinburgh, Scotland, and the American progenitor crossed the Atlantic in the second ship following the Mayflower. He settled in New York state and later moved to New Brunswick, where he was one of the very early settlers. John G. Barton, father of the subject of this review, was born in New Brunswick and engaged in the building and contracting business in Harcourt, that province, until 1890, when he moved to British Columbia, locating first at Vancouver and later removing to Cloverdale, Surrey municipality, where he turned his attention to farming and carpentering. He continues to reside in this locality and is well known and highly respected here.

Ira Barton acquired his education in the public schools of his native province and accompanied his parents to British Columbia. Here he learned the carpentering trade, following it in the Boundary Bay country, whither he went when he was twenty-one years of age. He later became carpenter foreman for the Canadian Pacific Railroad on the construction of their lines in the Kootenay district, and so continued until 1907, when he returned to Cloverdale, engaging in the contracting and building business in association with a brother under the firm name of Barton Brothers. Their association continues to the present time and their firm is known as one of the strongest and most reliable of its kind in the district. They control a patronage which is constantly increasing in volume and importance and have based a gratifying degree of success upon reliable business methods and high-class work.

On October 15, 1907, Mr. Barton was married in Vancouver by the Rev. McLeod, the pioneer Presbyterian minister of that city, to Miss Jean Morrison, a daughter of John M. Morrison, a farmer of Hazelmuir, British Columbia. Mr. and Mrs. Barton have become the parents of two children, Annie and Vebert Gerald.



IRA D. S. BARTON

Mr. Barton is a member of the Presbyterian church and is connected fraternally with Cloverdale Lodge, No. 15, I. O. O. F., in which organization he is district deputy grand master. He is a prosperous and progressive business man, but his interests have not, by any means, been concentrated upon this line alone, for they have extended to many fields, notably that of civic affairs. He is vice president of the Board of Trade and an active force in promoting the advancement of the district along business lines. A strong liberal, he is loyal in his advocacy of the party's principles and has done much to promote the spread of liberal doctrines during his present period of service as president of the Surrey Liberal Association. He is a man of varied interests and has made these effective forces for good along many lines standing forth as one of the substantial and representative citizens of Cloverdale.

LYTTON WILMOT SHATFORD.

Honored and respected by all, there is no man who occupies a more enviable position in financial and business circles than does Lytton Wilmot Shatford, not alone by reason of the success he has achieved but also owing to the straightforward, honorable and progressive business policy which he has ever followed. Whatever he has undertaken has been carried forward to successful completion, and the obstacles and difficulties which have arisen in his path have been overcome by persistent and determined effort. When one avenue has seemed closed he has sought out other paths to reach the desired goal and this very resourcefulness has been one of the strong elements in the orderly progression which has brought him to his present enviable position as vice president of the Bank of Vancouver and as an active factor in the control of many other important financial and commercial interests. He was born at Hubbards, Nova Scotia, February 4, 1873, and is a son of Henry Alexander and Cecilia Victoria (Dauphinee) Shatford. After attending the public schools of his native city he was a student in a business college at Halifax, Nova Scotia, and was first employed by A. & W. Smith & Company, wholesale grocers, at Halifax, in the capacity of bookkeeper, remaining with that firm until 1893, when he came to British Columbia. He has since been closely and prominently identified with business interests in the province. In connection with his brother, W. T. Shatford, he established a general store at Fairview, under the firm style of W. T. Shatford & Company. The new undertaking prospered from the beginning. They studied the wishes of the public, sought out new methods for the development of their trade, and in time were at the head of an extensive business, which they incorporated under the name of Shatford's, Ltd., and in addition to their Fairview establishment they had branch houses at Camp McKinney and Hedley, British Columbia. As success attended them in that undertaking and their knowledge of business opportunities increased they reached out along other lines and in 1905 the brothers organized the Southern Okanagan Land Company of Penticton, British Columbia, to purchase what was known as the Ellis estate. The part which the company played in the development of that section of the province and the value of their labors is well known. The brothers are managing directors of the company, which is still largely operating there and is proving a most important factor in the growth and progress of that district. Into still other fields L. W. Shatford has extended his efforts and something of the nature of his business ability and his high standing in business circles may be indicated in the statement that he is also the president of the British Columbia Life Assurance Company of Vancouver; vice president of the British Columbia Portland Cement Company, with large works at Princeton, British Columbia; and also president and managing director of the British Columbia Financial & Investment Company, Ltd., which was organized by him only a few months ago. He was elected a director of the Bank of Vancouver on its establishment and so continued until January, 1912, when he was appointed

vice president and general manager, in which position he continued until March, 1913, when he resigned as general manager but remains as vice president of the institution, which is one of the strong moneyed concerns of the province, being established upon a safe, conservative foundation.

On the 31st of August, 1898, in Victoria, British Columbia, Mr. Shatford was united in marriage to Miss Lavina W. Bartlett and they have four children: Vera Victoria, Reginald Alexander, Frederick Wilmot and Gerald Rochester. The parents hold membership in the Anglican church and Mr. Shatford belongs also to the Masonic fraternity and to the Terminal City and Commercial Clubs. He is a conservative in politics and to some extent has taken active part in public affairs as an office holder. He was chairman of the school board at Fairview, British Columbia, for several years and was actively interested in everything pertaining to public welfare and general improvement there. In 1903 he was elected to the British Columbia legislature, sitting for the Similkameen district, was reelected in 1907 and 1909, and in 1912 was reelected by acclamation, thus receiving the highest possible indorsement for his public service, which has been characterized by a masterful grasp of every problem presented for solution and a public-spirited devotion to the general good. He has thus divided his time between public service, social interests and business affairs. In connection with the latter he has steadily worked his way upward, for his start was a comparatively humble one. Merit and ability, however, have established his position and given him right to rank with the foremost business men and financiers of his adopted province.

ISAAC LEHMAN.

Isaac Lehman, who lives practically retired in Ashcroft, although he still gives some attention to business affairs, is a man whose activity and enterprise have brought him a comfortable competence, so that he is now enabled to enjoy a well earned rest. He was born November 6, 1846, at Markham, near Toronto, Ontario, and there acquired his education, attending school until he was fifteen years of age. At that early date he served his apprenticeship as wagon builder and blacksmith, and afterward followed both occupations in various parts of the United States, remaining in that country for three years, during which time he added carriage building to his list of accomplishments. He followed this for some time in Chicago but in 1875 returned to Canada, coming to British Columbia by way of San Francisco. He located first in Victoria, but a short time afterward came up the Fraser river and preempted a piece of land at Mount Lehman, a district named in his honor as one of the early pioneers. He cleared the timber from part of this tract by hand and carried on the work of cultivation and development along modern lines and assisted in many projects of improvement, building for the government a sleigh road two miles in extent. When he left Mount Lehman he went to Yale and there worked at the wagon-making trade for some time, adding to his activities the work of cultivating one hundred and fifty-three acres at Mission. He later went into the Cariboo district and spent two years in the mines but afterward moved to New Westminster and opened a blacksmith shop which he conducted for three years, dealing at the same time in wood. At the end of that period he bought a wagon shop in Yale and managed this for a similar period, abandoning it when the railroad was built through the province. He subsequently bought a shop at Cache Creek operating it for a short period and then moved his establishment to Ashcroft and continued in business there until about 1909, when he leased his shop and turned his attention to the undertaking business. He was a pioneer in this line in the town and for some time made coffins by hand. He still continues in the business to some extent, although he lives partly a retired life.

Mr. Lehman has five children, all of whom are married, having families of their own and there are fifteen grandchildren. He is now a widower for the



ISAAC LEHMAN

second time. He is affiliated with the Masonic order and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, holding a prominent place in both organizations. He has always been interested in those matters which pertain to general progress and improvement and his labors have been factors in promoting both. His life has been characterized by high principles, for he has been honorable in business, loyal in citizenship and faithful to all ties and obligations.

EZRA ALBRIGHT BROWN.

Ezra Albright Brown, secretary and treasurer of Knott Brothers & Brown, Ltd., real-estate and financial agents, and by virtue of this position and the force of his own ability and energy one of the prominent business men of Victoria, was born in Clinton township, Lincoln county, Ontario, March 6, 1861. He is the eldest of seven children born to George and Elizabeth (Albright) Brown, the former of whom was born in Germany and emigrated to Canada when he was a young man. He located in Lincoln county, Ontario, and after engaging in agricultural pursuits there for some time later became a clergyman in the Evangelical Association. For forty years thereafter he continued active in the religious field, serving churches at various points in Canada. He now resides in Chesley, Bruce county, Ontario. His wife was a native of that province, her parents having come there from Pennsylvania in early times. The paternal grandparents of the subject of this review were also natives of Germany and in the early '50s crossed the Atlantic to Canada, locating in Lincoln county, Ontario, where the grandfather engaged in farming until the time of his death.

Ezra A. Brown acquired his education in the public schools of various cities in western Ontario and in the high school at Berlin, that province, from which he secured a third-class teachers' certificate. After laying aside his books he engaged in teaching for three years and then took a course in the Ontario Business College at Belleville. After he was graduated from that institution he secured a position with A. Harris, Son & Company, Ltd., in the collection department of the Winnipeg office, and he remained with this concern for three years thereafter, resigning to take a similar position in the offices of the Massey Manufacturing Company, Ltd., of Toronto. After about two years he returned to the employ of A. Harris, Son & Company, this time entering the head office at Brantford, Ontario, as chief accountant and cashier. In this capacity he remained five years, or until 1891, when he became secretary and treasurer of the Bain Wagon Company, Ltd., of Brantford, a concern which after a year or two affiliated with the Massey-Harris Company and occupied their large binder works at Woodstock. Mr. Brown remained in the employ of the Massey-Harris Company for eighteen years thereafter and became during that time one of the most trusted and capable representatives of the firm. He resigned in 1909 in order to engage in the real-estate business for himself in eastern Canada and in 1911 he moved to Victoria, where he has since resided. Here he formed a partnership with Knott brothers under the name of Knott Brothers & Brown, Ltd., and they secured offices on the corner of Blanchard and Yates streets. The company carries on a general real-estate and insurance business, specializing in the handling of city property, and many large real-estate transfers have been consummated under its direction. Mr. Brown is secretary and treasurer of the concern and has full charge of all the office work, his tireless energy, capacity for detail and administrative ability proving valuable elements in this successful work.

On the 2d of June, 1886, in Welland county, Ontario, Mr. Brown was united in marriage to Miss Carrie Wilson Beckett, a native of Ontario and a daughter of Samuel and Mary Jane Beckett, the former a native of Ontario and the latter of Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Brown became the parents of seven children, five of whom are living, as follows: Ray George; Grace Gertrude, who married Ira Milton Grey; Mary Elizabeth; Samuel Gordon Harrison; and William Ezra.

Mr. Brown is a member of the Canadian Order of Foresters and belongs to the Canadian and the Progressive Clubs of Victoria. Aside from his business his efforts have extended to many other fields and his activities have touched closely religious and educational interests of the city and province. He belongs to the Metropolitan Methodist church of Victoria and for the past twenty years has had the standing of a local preacher. He has been very active in religious work and has important church associations, being superintendent of the Sunday school, a member of the official board and treasurer of the Metropolitan Methodist church. In 1906 he was a member of the general conference held in Montreal and was prominent also in the conference held in Victoria in 1910. While a resident of Woodstock, Ontario, he was well known in educational circles, having for nine years served as a member of the school board, of which he was chairman for one term. A man of sterling character and high principles, he owes much to his early moral training and the excellent influence of the Christian home in which he was reared. Upon this solid foundation he has built up his success, supplementing integrity and strength of character by close application to business, untiring labor and well directed ambition with the result that he stands today among the representative citizens of Victoria and among the most progressive and able of the city's business men.

HERBERT N. BOULTBEE.

One of the most active, able and progressive of the younger business men of Vancouver is Herbert N. Boulton, managing director of the Boulton-Johnson Company, Ltd., dealers in building materials and general agents. He is numbered among the city's native sons, his birth having occurred August 1, 1886, and his parents being John and Elizabeth Boulton, the former police magistrate in Vancouver for a number of years.

The city schools afforded Herbert N. Boulton his educational opportunities and after laying aside his books he secured a position in the Imperial Bank, working in that institution for six years and gaining rapid promotion during that time. In 1905 he resigned and associated himself with C. Gardner Johnson & Company, ship brokers and general agents, remaining in their employ until April, 1913, when the Boulton-Johnson Company, Ltd., was organized and incorporated, Mr. Boulton receiving the appointment of managing director, a position which he still holds. His rapid rise is sufficient evidence of his ability, industry and progressive spirit; and his work since assuming his present important office has been constructive and far-reaching, an important element in the later growth of the concern with which he is connected. In Vancouver he is known as a thoroughly reliable, efficient and discriminating business man of tried integrity and worth, and these qualities will undoubtedly carry him far on the road to prosperity.

Mr. Boulton gives his political allegiance to the conservative party and is active in his support of its principles and policies, although he never seeks public office. Although still a young man, he has already attained substantial and distinct success, and in view of his marked ability, his enterprising spirit and his administrative power his continued advancement is assured.

ELLA SCARLETT-SYNGE, M. D.

Highest attainment and efficiency have distinguished the family of Scarlett for generations, and Dr. Ella Scarlett-Syngé is worthily carrying forward the record of her eminent ancestry, having gained fame and reputation on four continents. Coming to Canada in 1907, she located five years later in New Westmin-



HERBERT N. BOULTBEE

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ster, British Columbia, and has proven by her profound learning and wide experience, gathered in all parts of the world, a valuable addition to the medical fraternity here. Capable, earnest and conscientious in the performance of her professional duties, she inspires confidence in her patients by the strongly developed human side of her character, which makes friends for her everywhere and creates that mutual understanding between doctor and patient so necessary to effect a cure. Dr. Scarlett-Syngé has held most distinguished positions, having had under her care the well-being of the great of the earth, yet the humblest of her patients receives at her hands the same treatment as would a king or emperor. As a medical officer in the refugee camps during war times she followed the call for aid where suffering humanity could profit by her work, willingly giving her service to her country—even at the peril and danger of death—and placing her knowledge at the disposal of the government and those who fought for upholding the prestige of the British name and British rights.

A daughter of the 3d Baron Abinger, it was her great-grandfather who was raised to the peerage under the title. James Scarlett, 1st Baron Abinger, was born December 13, 1769, in Jamaica, and became one of the foremost jurists of his time. His father was Robert Scarlett, who had large interests in that island. In 1785 he sent his son James to England to complete his education, the latter graduating from Trinity College of Cambridge with the degree of B. A. in 1789. Having entered the Inner Temple, he was called to the bar in 1791 and joined the northern circuit and Lancashire sessions. Although he had no particular influence or powerful connections, he obtained a large practice, ultimately confining himself to the court of king's bench and the northern circuit. He took silk in 1816 and from that time until the close of 1834 was the most successful lawyer at the bar in his district and probably in all England, being particularly effective before juries. His income reached eighteen thousand five hundred pounds sterling, an enormous sum for that period. He began his political life as a whig and first entered parliament in 1819 as member for Peterborough, representing that district until 1830 with only one short break. Later he represented the borough of Malton. When Canning formed the ministry he became attorney general and in 1827 was knighted. He resigned when the Duke of Wellington came into power in 1828 but resumed office in 1829 and went out with the Duke in 1830. His opposition to the reform bill caused his severance from the whig leaders and, having joined the Tories, was elected first from Colchester and in 1832 from Norwich. He sat until the dissolution of parliament. In 1834 he was appointed lord chief baron of the exchequer and presided in that court more than nine years. While attending the Norfolk circuit on the 2d of April he suddenly suffered an attack of apoplexy and died at Bury, April 7, 1844. In 1835 he was raised to the peerage as Baron Abinger, taking his title from his Surrey estate, which he had bought in 1813. Acute in mind, clear in expression, he held an enormous sway over all men with whom he came in contact and was one of the dominant personalities of his times. He was twice married, his second union occurring only six months before his death. By his first wife, who died in 1829, he had three sons and two daughters, the title passing to the eldest son, Robert, who was born in 1794, and died in 1861. His second son was General Sir James Yorke Scarlett (1799 to 1871). His eldest daughter, Mary, married John, Baron Campbell, and was created a peeress in her own right under the title of Baroness Stratheden, being known as Lady Stratheden and Campbell. She died in 1860. Sir Philip Anglin Scarlett, Lord Abinger's younger brother, was chief justice of Jamaica and died in 1831. Sir James Yorke Scarlett attained undying fame in the Crimean war as commander of the Heavy Brigade. He was the second son of the 1st Baron Abinger and entered the army as cornet in 1818. In 1830 he became major of the Fifth Dragoon Guards. From 1836 to 1841 he was conservative member of parliament for Guildford. In 1840 he obtained command of his regiment, which he held for fourteen years. The Fifth Dragoon Guards participated in the Crimean war as part of the Heavy Cavalry Brigade, of which Sir James later became brigadier, being at the Black Sea in 1854. He participated

in the fighting before Sebastopol and on the 25th of October, 1854, in the battle of Balaklava. There the Heavy Brigade achieved a brilliant success against the Russian cavalry and had Brigadier Scarlett been allowed to advance, as he wished, he might have converted the disastrous charge of the Light Brigade into a substantial success. For his services on this day he was promoted major general. In 1855 he was created a Knight Commander of the Bath (K. C. B.). After a short absence in England he returned to the Crimea with the local rank of lieutenant general in command of the cavalry. After the peace of Paris Sir James Scarlett became commander of cavalry at Aldershot, remaining so until 1860, in which year he was commissioned adjutant general of the army, which office he held until 1865, when he became commander of Aldershot camp, a post he held until his retirement in 1870. He died in 1871. In 1869 he was created by Her Most Gracious Majesty, the Queen, Grand Cross of the Bath (G. C. B.), a most distinguished honor, obtainable only for most eminent military service.

Dr. Ella Scarlett-Syngé studied medicine at the London School of Medicine for Women and at the Royal Free Hospital for five years. She received the degrees of L. S. A., London; M. D., Brussels (with honors); L. M., Rotunda Hospital, Dublin; D. P. H., (with honors) College of Physicians and Surgeons, Ireland; member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Alberta and British Columbia (Canada) by examinations. She also passed the examinations before the state boards of California, Washington and Oregon. Since coming to this continent Dr. Scarlett-Syngé has taken post-graduate courses at the Chicago Policlinic and a course with Dr. d'Arcy Power in San Francisco. Dr. Ella Scarlett-Syngé was appointed and acted for some time as physician to the court of the emperor of Korea and while in South Africa was medical officer of concentration camps during the Boer war. She was a member of the concentration camps commission for inspection of all the refugees' camps and medical officer to the Normal College at Bloemfontein, South Africa, and to the High School for Girls there. Dr. Syngé came to Canada in 1907 and for five years practiced in Edmonton, removing to New Westminster, British Columbia, at the end of that time. Her wide experience assures her of a most distinguished position among her medical brethren and her prestige entitles her to the important practice which she is enjoying.

RALPH W. ATKINSON.

Ralph W. Atkinson, one of the leading contractors in Port Coquitlam, controlling an important and growing trade along this line, was born in Bethesda, Ontario, on the 23d of October, 1876, a son of Richard and Catherine Atkinson, the former a well known contractor and builder. He acquired his education in the public schools of his native community and before and after laying aside his books worked on the farm which his parents owned. When he left home he went to Alberta and there turned his attention to ranching, having, however, previous to this time learned the carpenter's trade. For eight years he divided his time between farming and contracting in the Disbury district, going at the end of that period to Vancouver, where he remained from 1904 to 1906, becoming during that time quite prosperous and prominent in business. On the 5th of April, in the latter year, he came to Port Coquitlam and has since resided in this city, where he holds foremost rank among progressive and representative business men. His patronage extends to Vancouver also, where he has built a number of fine homes, which he afterward sold at a good profit. In Port Coquitlam many of the best residences are the products of his skill. Mr. Atkinson has built up a large and growing trade along his special line and is a recognized factor in business circles here, his success coming to him as a result of his thorough knowledge of the business, and his industry, energy and untiring activity.

On the 14th of February, 1900, Mr. Atkinson was united in marriage to Miss Margaret Morley, a daughter of William and Ann Morley, of England. Mr.



RALPH W. ATKINSON

and Mrs. Atkinson are the parents of three children: Ethel and Lambert, who are attending school; and Dorothy. Mr. Atkinson is a member of the Methodist church. He gives his allegiance to the conservative party, taking an intelligent but not an active interest in the political situation. He is serving at present as chairman of the school board, the cause of education finding in him an ardent champion. His business record deserves great commendation, for in his chosen field he has displayed aptitude and ability in achieving results and has at all times employed methods that will bear the closest investigation.

WILLIAM JOSEPH HACKING, D. D. S., L. D. S.

Dentistry may be said to be almost unique among other occupations, as it is at once a profession, a trade and a business. Such being the case, it follows that in order to attain the highest success in it one must be thoroughly conversant with the theory of the art, must be expert with the many tools and appliances incidental to the practice of modern dentistry and must possess business qualifications adequate to dealing with the financial side of the profession. In all of these particulars, Dr. Hacking is well qualified and therefore has attained prestige among the able representatives of dentistry in New Westminster, where he has been in partnership with Dr. A. J. Holmes for the past sixteen years. His birth occurred in Guelph, Ontario, on the 5th of April, 1874, his parents being Joseph Henry and Christina Hacking, the former a newspaper publisher and printer.

William J. Hacking obtained his more specifically literary education in the graded and high schools of Winnipeg and subsequently pursued a course in dentistry at the Northwestern University Dental School of Chicago, Illinois, winning the degree of D. D. S. in 1897. For a short time he practiced his profession in that city but in the fall of 1897 sold his interests there and came to New Westminster, British Columbia, having since remained here as a partner of Dr. A. J. Holmes. His practice is extensive and lucrative and he is widely recognized as an able and successful representative of the dental profession in this province. He has also a creditable military record, having served for three years with the Ninetieth Battalion of Winnipeg and for a similar period with the Duke of Connaught's Own Rifles at New Westminster.

In May, 1898, at New Westminster, Dr. Hacking was united in marriage to Miss Cora Gertrude Blum, a daughter of C. G. Blum, of Chicago, Illinois. They now have five children, namely: Lawrence Charles, Alvin Henry, Percy Lester, Irene Winifred and Glen Cormie. Dr. Hacking is a Baptist in religious faith and for a number of years served on the board of management of the Olivet Baptist church. Fraternally he is identified with the Masons, being master of Union Lodge, No. 9, A. F. & A. M., and third principal of the Royal Arch chapter. His life has ever been in conformity with the highest standards of manhood and he is well known and popular in both professional and social circles.

NELSON SEYMOUR LOUGHEED.

One of the most progressive, able and discriminating young business men of Port Haney is Nelson Seymour Lougheed, member of the firm of Abernethy & Lougheed, Ltd., and general manager of Eburne Saw Mills, Ltd., affiliated concerns, which have been great forces in promoting industrial development in the two communities. Mr. Lougheed was born at Thornbury, Ontario, March 16, 1882, and is a son of Lindsay and Ruth (McCallum) Lougheed, the former a son of James Lougheed, a native of County Sligo, Ireland, who emigrated to America in 1814, at the age of twenty. He settled first at Albany, New York, and two years later moved to Canada, locating at what is now Toronto, Ontario,

and being one of the very earliest pioneers in that city. He later removed to the Georgian Bay country in Grey county, where he engaged in farming until his death. His son Lindsay Lougheed was born at Thornbury, Ontario, and was reared and educated in Grey county, where he afterward turned his attention to farming. He continued there until 1889 and then moved to British Columbia, locating at Ladner. Later he entered the employ of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company as foreman. After a number of years in this position he resigned and moved to New Westminster, where he is now a foreman of the British Columbia Electric Railway Company.

Nelson Seymour Lougheed came to British Columbia with his parents when he was seven years of age and acquired his education in the public schools of Mission City and at Columbian College in New Westminster. He was graduated from the latter institution in 1896 and received the first regular "form" diploma ever granted by that college, their diplomas at that time having been entirely written in longhand. After leaving school Mr. Lougheed accompanied Professor Edward Odium on a trip through the Cariboo district, assisting in the preparation of a series of articles on the conditions existing there. During the South African war he enlisted in the Canadian Mounted Rifles, serving with them until the finish of the war. Returning to British Columbia, he entered the employ of the Canadian Pacific Lumber Company at Port Moody, with whom he continued until 1905. In that year he moved to Port Haney, where he joined J. W. Abernethy in the organization of the firm of Abernethy & Lougheed, Ltd. They purchased a sawmill and have continued to operate this to the present time, having now a large and important plant. They are manufacturers of fir, cedar and spruce lumber, shingles, doors, windows, moldings, etc., and they deliver a large number of scows of lumber daily to points on the Fraser and Pitt rivers, their concern constituting the principal industry of the village where it is located. The Port Haney mills are owned by the Eburne Saw Mills, Ltd., a concern which Abernethy & Lougheed established in 1909, Mr. Abernethy serving as president and Mr. Lougheed as general manager. C. G. Abernethy is vice president and manager of the company's interests at Port Haney and D. Slatcher is secretary, while the directors of the company are P. D. Roe and R. Abernethy, both of Port Moody. The Eburne Saw Mills, Ltd., have organized and equipped with modern appliances one of the most modern and complete lumber mills to be found in British Columbia. The plant is located at Eburne, on the line of the British Columbia Electric Railway, a few miles out from the city of Vancouver, on the north arm of the Fraser river. There is no more suitable site for a timber mill in the whole Canadian northwest than here, for ready and fast growing markets are right at the very door of the plant. While standing in the yards surrounding the mill one can see in every direction building activities of an important character. It is hardly more than a stone's throw from the plant to the site upon which the magnificent new Grauer building is being erected on one of the main corners in the business section of Eburne. The timber industry is one of the most important in British Columbia and is constantly growing, building activities being such that all the mills in the province are taxed to the limit of their capacity. Those operated by Eburne Saw Mills, Ltd., are no exception, for Eburne is a junction point in the lines of the electric railway and on the way to the city new buildings of every description are being erected. On the road from Eburne to Vancouver through the districts of Point Grey and Shaughnessy Heights hundreds of the most beautiful residences in the province are either just completed or under course of construction.

The saw mills of Abernethy & Lougheed, Ltd., located at Port Haney, are, as was mentioned before, owned by Eburne Saw Mills, Ltd., and the combined plants, together with their logging operations, afford employment to about three hundred men. At Eburne the trade is almost entirely a local one and so great is the demand in the home market for lumber that the company has had to make demands upon the Port Haney mill from time to time for the execution of its orders. On Lulu island it was found necessary to establish a local yard. This is located at Steveston and serves as a distributing center for that district. The

output of the Port Haney mill is largely shipped to the northwest prairies, or delivered by scows to the settlers on the Fraser and Pitt rivers. With a trade that is ever expanding these mills are being worked to their full capacity. The company's logging camps at Mount Lehman are also in constant operation, last year's production from this source being about eleven million feet. This was distributed to the mills at Eburne and Port Haney. In the development of this great concern Mr. Lougheed has borne an active and important part and his energy, resourcefulness and ability have been helpful factors in its success. As general manager he to a great extent directs the policies of the company and is responsible for the expansion of the business along constructive and progressive lines. He has proved eminently well able to cope with the difficulties and responsibilities of his position and has won recognition as a business man whose judgment is sound and reliable, whose energy is untiring and whose sagacity is far-reaching.

On the 17th of January, 1911, Mr. Lougheed married Miss Ruby Louise Selkirk, a daughter of James Selkirk, of Port Haney, who is Dominion chief fire ranger for the coast district. Mr. Lougheed is a member of the Presbyterian church; is connected fraternally with the A. O. U. W. lodge of Port Hammond, British Columbia, and King Solomon Lodge, No. 17, A. F. & A. M., of New Westminster, and belongs to the Westminster Club of that city. He is a strong conservative, acting as president of the Conservative Association of Port Haney district, and he has been active in civic affairs, serving for four years as a member of the council of the Maple Ridge municipality and being today a member of that board and a director of the Fraser Valley publicity bureau. Everything that pertains to general advancement and progress receives his indorsement and hearty support and he has made many substantial contributions to community development in Port Haney and Eburne by aiding in the establishment of two great productive industries. Although he is still a young man, his ability and energy have carried him forward into important industrial and financial relations and these same qualities are a guarantee of his continued progress.

PERCIVAL RIDEOUT BROWN.

Anything pretending to be a record of the lives of men who have attained positions of prominence in the affairs of British Columbia would be faulty if it contained no reference to the career of the subject of this sketch, Percival Rideout Brown. Indeed, it is not too much to say that no man has to a greater extent left his mark upon all that had to do with the development of the great province of British Columbia, and especially with Victoria, than Mr. Brown. Through his skill in financial and investment matters he directed the expenditure of vast sums of capital into channels where very profitable returns have been made to those who enlisted his services; and a considerable number of people on this section of the Pacific coast can point to the time of their having formed a connection with Mr. Brown as the date of their subsequent success in real-estate and property ventures.

Mr. Brown was but seventeen years of age when he came to Victoria, and this from his boyhood his fortunes have been wrapped up with those of Victoria; and the remarkable insight he has shown in all his large and varied real-estate transactions is no doubt mainly due to the rare knowledge he possesses of every factor which has entered into the building up of Victoria.

A native of North Sydney, Cape Breton, he was born August 21, 1855, a son of George Stairs and Sarah Howe (Austin) Brown, the latter a niece of one of the founders of confederation, and one of the greatest of Nova Scotia's political leaders. Shortly after completing his education in the eastern province, he answered to the call of the west and during the forty-one years of his residence here Mr. Brown has pursued a round of ceaseless activity in commercial pur-

suits, the latter years having engaged his attention with real-estate, financial and kindred undertakings.

Almost immediately on his arrival in Victoria, he received and accepted an important managerial post with the Sayward Lumber Company, which he held with great profit and satisfaction to his principals until 1881, when he became manager of the British Columbia Land & Investment Agencies, one of the leading financial houses on the Pacific coast. This position occupied him until 1900, when he was offered and accepted the important task of manager of the Colonist Printing & Publishing Company. Three years later, recognizing the opportunities for investment in Victoria real-estate, he relinquished his post with the Colonist and established his present business.

In Victoria, on May 15, 1878, Mr. Brown was united in marriage to Miss Anna M. Jenkinson, a daughter of Robert and Patti Jenkinson. The latter's father built the first penitentiary at New Westminster. Mr. and Mrs. Brown have been blessed with nine children, Ethel, George S., Percy R., Harold H., Herbert A., Thomas A., Charles E., Edith F. and Mabel.

Mr. Brown's life history contains an interesting military chapter in that he was a member of the first company of volunteers of British Columbia after the confederation in 1874, remaining in connection therewith for three years. He is a member of the Pacific Club and is popular with all who know him, having attractive social qualities. He is very genial and courteous, and these are features of his success in business. He occupies large offices on the ground floor of the Brown block, and his location and the appointments thereof indicate something of the success which has attended him.

ROBERT EARLE KNOWLES.

Well directed business interests and judicious investments have brought to Robert E. Knowles a measure of prosperity that now enables him to live retired. He has been a resident of Victoria for more than three decades, having arrived in this city in May, 1882. He was born in Cornwall, England, December 12, 1840, and is a son of John and Elizabeth Knowles. The father died during the childhood of his son, Robert, and the mother passed away some years later.

Private schools afforded Robert Earle Knowles his education. In 1859 he went to Australia where he remained until 1862, when he returned to England, there engaging in farming until 1877. In that year he again went to Australia, where he continued for four years. Once more he returned to England, but at the end of eight months sailed for California, arriving in San Francisco early in the year 1882. He did not remain long in the Golden State, however, for in May of the same year he came to Victoria, where he worked for a time on the government dredge. He was afterward employed by the late lieutenant governor, Sir Joseph W. Trutch, and subsequently engaged in farming in Victoria for three years. In 1887 he located on his present place, renting it from the Sir James Douglas estate. The tract comprised forty-two acres in addition to which he ran a ranch at Patricia Bay of three hundred and forty acres. For eleven years he continued the business and at the end of that time established a dairy on Cornwall street. Subsequently, however, he returned to his old place, which at that time was one-half within the city limits. Owing to the growth of Victoria in the years which have just passed, the city has extended far beyond his place and he has had to give up the dairy business, as the property became too valuable to be used for that purpose. It has since been divided into city lots and the tract is crossed with well laid-out streets and modern improvements. Mr. Knowles has acquired considerable property and its rise in value, consequent with the growth of Victoria, has brought him substantial and gratifying returns.



ROBERT EARLE KNOWLES

In 1864 Mr. Knowles was married to Miss Elise Le Gresley and to them have been born six children, two sons and four daughters. Mr. Knowles is a member of the Church of England and served as church warden in England and in Sydney, Australia. He votes with the conservative party. His chief recreation is hunting. He has never had occasion to regret his determination to come to the new world, for here he found good business opportunities and in their improvement has gained substantial success.

QUINTIN MCGILL.

Among the citizens of New Westminster who have attained an honorable place in the community through their acknowledged ability and personal worth may be mentioned Quintin McGill, who since 1904 has conducted a profitable real-estate and general insurance business here. He was born in Melbourne, Quebec, July 15, 1875, and is a son of Quintin and Emma McGill, of Scotch ancestry. The father was at one time a prosperous farmer in Quebec, coming to New Westminster in 1904 where he and his wife both passed away.

Quintin McGill acquired his early education in the public schools of Melbourne, and afterward spent three years in St. Francis College, Richmond, Quebec. After laying aside his books he assisted with the work of the farm until he came west, locating in Calgary, Alberta, in 1903. He spent one year in that locality and in 1904 came to New Westminster where he has since made his home. Upon his arrival here he established himself in the real-estate and general insurance business. This is his present business connection, and he has made a success of the undertaking, controlling an important and steadily increasing trade along both lines. He is recognized as one of the most prosperous and enterprising young men in the community and his industry, honesty and progressive spirit have led him into important relations with the general business life.

Mr. McGill married in 1902 Miss Annie C. MacLean, a daughter of John and Margaret MacLean of Melbourne, Quebec. Mr. and Mrs. McGill have three children: Ethel, who is attending school; Quintin John Donald; and Kathleen Isabella. The family residence is at No. 471 Columbia street, East New Westminster and is the center of a charming social circle.

Fraternally Mr. McGill is identified with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, and his religious views are in accord with the doctrines of the Presbyterian church. He is fond of all kinds of outdoor sports and spends a great deal of time hunting and fishing, being especially proficient with the gun. Although not a politician he always keeps well informed on questions and issues of the day and in matters relating to public affairs he occupies a progressive stand, manifest in his cooperation with many movements for the public good.

ALFRED BLACK DIXON.

Alfred Black Dixon, who is living retired in Eburne, has been a resident of British Columbia for twenty-four years but is a native of New Brunswick, where he was born at Sackville on the 6th of June, 1852. His parents were J. D. and Eunice (Black) Dixon, the former deceased but the latter still living.

The education of Alfred Black Dixon was pursued in the schools of New Brunswick until he was a youth of nineteen years. Reared on his father's farm, his energies were early directed along agricultural lines, which he continued to follow in the vicinity of his home for ten years after leaving school. The year 1889 marks his arrival in British Columbia, where he first located at Mission City. For two years he operated a mill there which he had established himself, but afterward was engaged for two years in the fishing business at Terranova

on Lulu island. At the expiration of that period he entered the employ of the Richmond municipality as clerk and assessor, filling these two offices for eleven years and subsequently being elected councilor. Later he was a candidate for reeve. After his political career he resumed his connection with agricultural activities, locating on Lulu island, where he engaged in farming until 1910. In the latter year he withdrew from active work and removed to Eburne, where he has since been living retired.

In Amherst, Nova Scotia, on the 15th of January, 1878, Mr. Dixon was united in marriage to Miss Florence Freeman, daughter of Samuel and Sarah (Tait) Freeman, both of Nova Scotia, and granddaughter of Colonel Freeman of Nova Scotia, who was widely known as a political power, as he was a member of parliament for forty-two years. Mr. and Mrs. Dixon have four children: Leonard F., a farmer, who married Miss Margaret McCulloch; Ernest, who is an engineer at Revelstoke, British Columbia, and married Miss Maud Beck, of Revelstoke; Clementina Clara, the wife of William George McCalpin, of Calgary; and Herbert C., an employe of Richmond municipality, who married Miss Jennie Vincent.

The family attend the Methodist Episcopal church, and fraternally Mr. Dixon is a member of the Royal Arcanum and holds the office of port chaplain in the local order. In his political views he is a staunch liberal and is president of the local option society of his district.

EDWIN SANDERS.

Edwin Sanders, to whom Vancouver is greatly indebted for her promotion, progress and development in many ways, was born in London, England, December 26, 1830. His father, coming to Canada in 1831, settled in Toronto but afterward removed to western Ontario and in 1877 to Winnipeg, where he lived for eight years prior to his arrival in Vancouver in 1885.

Edwin Sanders was a pupil of the late Alexander Muir, who wrote the national poem, "The Maple Leaf," and when his school days were over he took up the carpenter's trade in Ontario, eventually engaging in the contracting business in Barrie and other Ontario towns. He was very successful in his work because of his skill, his straightforward dealing and his fidelity to the terms of his contract. In 1877 he went to Winnipeg where he established himself in the contracting business, but the lure of the west was still upon him and in 1885 he came to Vancouver, which was then the village of Granville. It gave little indication then of becoming the important and beautiful city which it is today and yet it showed evidence that promised rapid growth. Upon arriving here Mr. Sanders entered industrial circles as a contractor and builder and continued actively in that line of business until 1892, when he retired. He was the first man to suggest giving the city its present name and his suggestion was carried out in the spring before the great fire. In 1885 Mr. Sanders built three cottages on Prior street near Main which are the only three buildings standing today that were built before the fire. At the time of the conflagration, which occurred on the 13th of June, 1886, both Mr. and Mrs. Sanders turned out with tubs and pails, as did the other villagers, and fought the fire with water drawn by hand from their own wells. After the flames had been extinguished about fifty people took refuge in Mr. Sanders' three cottages and the following morning it took all the food that had been saved in the neighborhood to furnish breakfast for this number of refugees. However, no one suffered for want of food for the relief train from New Westminster arrived at an early hour. Throughout his entire life Mr. Sanders manifested the same spirit of helpfulness to the city and to individuals as well.

In 1887 he was a member of the city council and also served for a term in the '90s. He was the father of the Vancouver city market scheme and many other public projects of worth owe their existence to his efforts. He became



EDWIN SANDERS

a large land owner, investing in property on Main and Prior streets and Pender street, East, building, owning and renting many houses which returned to him a substantial income.

In 1862 Mr. Sanders was married to Miss Margaret Ann Johnston, a native of Ontario, and they became the parents of four children: William Henry, of Seattle, Washington; Joseph E., living at Great Falls, Montana; Anna E., the wife of S. H. Ramage, one of Vancouver's aldermen; and J. Fred, who is engaged in the real-estate brokerage business in Vancouver and is mentioned more at length on another page of this work.

In addition to all the other important work which he did for the benefit of the city Mr. Sanders became one of the founders of St. Andrews Presbyterian church in which he served as elder and active worker for many years, thus contributing in large measure to the moral progress as well as the material development of the community. His life, indeed, was one of activity and worth. All recognize the value of his service in public connections and he was numbered among the honored pioneers of Vancouver to whom later generations will ever owe a debt of gratitude because of the substantial way in which these early citizens laid the foundation for the present progress and prosperity of the city

ARTHUR WELLSLEY GRAY.

Honored with election to the mayoralty of New Westminster, Arthur Wellsley Gray is giving to the city a public-spirited, businesslike and progressive administration. Previous experience on the board of aldermen qualified him for the position, and in the discharge of his duties he displays the qualities which have made him a successful business man. The city numbers him among her native sons and thus his life record stands in contradistinction to the old adage that a prophet is never without honor save in his own country. He was born October 6, 1876, his parents being Thomas William and Hyslop (Baird) Gray, the former a native of Ontario and the latter of Ayrshire, Scotland. The mother was taken to Ontario when a child of four years by her parents, who settled in St. Thomas. T. W. Gray, reared in that province, there learned the miller's trade and for several years operated a flour and sawmill at Elora, Ontario, but the opportunities of the far west attracted him and in 1875 he came to British Columbia, settling in New Westminster. Here he acquired an interest in the Old Dominion Sawmills Company, with which he was identified for ten or twelve years. Subsequently he built the Nelson sawmills and later the Pitt River mills at Pitt River. He has throughout the period of his residence in the west been identified with the lumber industry and he now owns and operates a mill near Ladysmith. His life has been one of intense and well directed activity and his efforts have been an element in the material development and progress of the districts in which he has operated as well as the source of his individual success. In the early days of his residence in British Columbia he was a member of the New Westminster council. He is also well known in fraternal circles as a Mason and was secretary of Union Lodge in New Westminster in the '70s. Both he and his wife hold membership in the Presbyterian church and are people of the highest respectability, enjoying in unqualified measure the warm regard and friendship of those with whom they have come in contact.

Arthur W. Gray spent his youthful days under the parental roof and acquired his education in the public and high schools of New Westminster. When about sixteen years of age he entered the law office of Corbould, McColl, Wilson & Campbell as a clerk, remaining with them for two years, but left their office to return to high school. After completing his studies he went to Nelson to become salesman for the Nelson Lumber Company, which he thus represented for two years. From 1897 until 1911 he was salesman for the Royal City Planing Mills of New Westminster and in February of the latter year he withdrew from that

connection to engage in the real-estate business, with which he has since been prominently identified. He now has a large clientage and has handled many important realty transfers. He is recognized as an expert valuator of property and has made for himself a creditable place in real-estate circles.

Mr. Gray is equally well known through his connection with public interests and activities. From 1907 until 1913 he was a member of the board of alderman of New Westminster and on the 1st of January of the latter year took his seat as chief executive following his election to the mayoralty. He now has well in hand the reins of city government and is giving excellent satisfaction to the more progressive and public-spirited class of citizens who earnestly desire the welfare and improvement of the city.

On the 6th of December, 1899, Mr. Gray was united in marriage to Miss Eleanor Jones, a daughter of H. A. Jones, a prominent real-estate broker of Vancouver, and they adopted a son, David Earl. The wife and mother passed away January 14, 1912 and on July 8, 1913, Mr. Gray married Miss Margaret H. A. Davidson of New Westminster. Mr. Gray is prominently known in fraternal circles, holding membership in Union Lodge, No. 27, F. & A. M.; Westminster Chapter, No. 124, R. A. M.; Westminster Commandery, No. 56, K. T.; Gizeh Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Victoria; and the local chapter of the Eastern Star. He is likewise a member of Westminster Lodge, No. 3, of the Canadian Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, of which he is the exalted ruler and a member of the grand lodge. He further has membership in the Fraternal Order of Eagles; in Westminster Post, No. 4, of Native Sons; and Lord of the Isles Camp, No. 191, Sons of Scotland. In club circles he is known as a member of the Westminster, Burnaby Lake Country and Westminster Lacrosse Clubs. He was an active playing member of the last named from 1897 until 1906 and was on the eastern trip in 1900, when they won the world's championship, returning home undefeated. Mr. Gray is a Presbyterian in religious faith and is now manager of St. Andrews church. The interests and activities of his life constitute well balanced forces. While widely known as a successful business man, he is at the same time intensely interested in political, social and moral activities and his standards of life are high.

HERBERT EDWARDS.

Herbert Edwards, a Canadian Pacific Railway engineer living in Vancouver, was born in Oxford county, Ontario, on the 13th of December, 1871, and is a son of Elijah and Lucy Edwards, the former of whom followed the carpenter's trade. The parents, both of whom are deceased, were of English lineage.

Herbert Edwards attended the public schools to the age of sixteen years and then began learning the carpenter's trade under the direction of his father, with whom he worked along building lines for about six years, spending three years of that time in eastern Canada, and about three years in British Columbia. Upon coming to this province he settled in Vancouver, finding employment in connection with the bridge work of the Canadian Pacific Railway. He next found a position in the Canadian Pacific Railway shops, where he spent two years as a wiper, at the end of which time he was promoted to the position of fireman upon the road, making his first run from Vancouver to North Bend. In 1900 he was made an engineer. In those days the engines were small and there was no air brake, so that the work and responsibilities of the engineer were greater than at the present time. Mr. Edwards spent six years upon the Mountain run and with this exception has been on his present run continuously since entering the railway service as engineer. In 1900 he was placed in charge of engine No. 152, but now has engine No. 467, which is one of the latest in design. He never had an accident and no man was ever killed on a train on which he was engineer, nor was any man ever injured on his train. He is most careful and painstaking and his faithful service is appreciated by the company and patrons of the road.



HERBERT EDWARDS

On the 2d of March, 1912, Mr. Edwards was united in marriage to Miss Edith Edwell, of Prince Edward Island, a daughter of William and Margaret Ledwell, both of whom are yet living. In politics Mr. Edwards is independent, preferring to cast his ballot regardless of party ties. Socially he is connected with Mount Fernon Lodge, No. 7, A. F. & A. M. and he is a member of Western Star Lodge, No. 10, I. O. O. F., and of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. He was the first dancing master in Vancouver and became recognized as an authority on the terpsichorean art, which he taught in Vancouver in the early days in a hall that was lighted with candles and had other primitive furnishings. Mr. Edwards has led an industrious life and his economy and diligence have enabled him to become the owner of valuable property.

JAMES TILTON.

James Tilton, who is now living retired, was formerly actively identified with the agricultural interests of Steveston. He was born in Oxford county, Ontario, on the 16th of January, 1872, and is a son of Samuel and Caroline (Auger) Tilton. The mother is now deceased, but the father is still living and divides his time between Eburne and Vancouver.

The boyhood and youth of James Tilton were passed in very much the same manner as those of other farmer lads reared in his community at that time. He obtained his education in the schools at Delmer Corners, and early became familiar with the duties and responsibilities of the agriculturist. Upon completing his education he turned his attention to farming in Ontario county, on his father's farm which contained three hundred acres. There he remained until he was twenty-eight years of age. He then came to Westminster and for a time thereafter cut ties for the Canadian Pacific Railroad Company, following which he engaged in logging for himself at Mount Layman, British Columbia. Subsequently he rented a farm from J. W. Sexsmith and engaged in the dairy business, supplying the Empress steamboats with milk and cream, which products he also sold in the city of Vancouver. This undertaking proved to be very lucrative and a few years later he bought a farm of a hundred and sixty acres, which he cultivated until 1910. In the latter year he sold eighty acres of his holding and renting the remainder retired from active business. He has acquired some promising mining stock and is one of the directors of the Royal Standard Investment Company, which is operating mines in the Jamison Creek district.

In 1899 Mr. Tilton was married to Miss Mary Smith and to them have been born two children: Georgine, who is eleven years of age; and Jennie, who has passed her eighth birthday.

Mr. and Mrs. Tilton are members of the Methodist church, and his political support he gives to the conservative party, taking an active interest in public affairs. Mr. Tilton has worked tirelessly since early youth in the achievement of a definite purpose and such success as has come to him is the result of indefatigable energy and intelligently directed activities.

ARTHUR JAMES PARMITER.

Agricultural pursuits have always engaged the energies of Arthur James Parmiter, who owns a highly improved farm of a hundred and sixty acres in the vicinity of Ladner. He is a native of British Columbia, his birth having occurred at Victoria on the 26th of May, 1872, and a son of Thomas and Mary Ann (Hartnell) Parmiter. The father came from England during the early pioneer period and was connected with the Queen Charlotte coal mines until they were closed down.

In 1872, he removed to Ladner and took up a hundred and sixty acres of wild land, thereafter making this his home.

As he was only an infant when his parents brought him to Ladner, Arthur James Parmiter has passed practically his entire life in this immediate vicinity. He was reared in very much the same way as other pioneer lads, and acquired his education at home and in the public schools of Ladner. At the age of sixteen years he left school and locating on the farm he still owns turned his attention to agricultural pursuits. The land was in practically a wild state, and during the winter and early summer was overflowed by the water of the Fraser river to a depth that sometimes made it possible to row over it in a boat. To dyke, underdrain, clear and place under cultivation this holding was a big undertaking, especially for a youth of his years. He had no apprehensions as to the outcome, however, and took hold of the work in a manner that bespoke unusual capability and the resourcefulness which can readily be converted into power. First, he began the construction of dykes, and as soon as he had protected a small tract from danger of overflow started to break the land and prepare it for cultivation. It was impossible to proceed very rapidly with this part of the work, as even with the assistance of three or four teams of oxen but little could be accomplished in a day owing to the condition of the soil. The cattle would oftentimes sink to their knees in the mire and it would be necessary to get a team of horses to pull them out. He plowed and planted an acre at a time, increasing his cultivated tract each year until he had his entire acreage producing. As he prospered he increased the value of his property by the erection of a better residence, large barns and substantial fences, while he introduced about his premises such modern conveniences as are consistent with the spirit of progress he at all times manifests in his work. Mr. Parmiter engages in diversified farming, but makes a specialty of hay, oats and potatoes and annually raises abundant crops of each. He is not only a successful agriculturist but is regarded as one of the alert and enterprising business men of his community, in the development of which he takes an active interest.

In New Westminster, on September 28, 1908, Mr. Parmiter was married to Miss Bertha Cherry, of Essex, England, and to them have been born two children: Winona Sylvia, four years of age; and Alfred Arthur, who is eight months old. Fraternaly Mr. Parmiter is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Canadian Foresters, while he gives his political support to the conservative party. He has worked hard, and applied himself to the achievement of his purpose in an intelligent and capable manner. His prosperity has thus been purchased at the price of unremitting energy and constant application and is in every way highly merited.

WILLIAM DODD.

William Dodd, creditably filling the office of justice of the peace in Yale, is a pioneer in British Columbia and for over fifty years his work has been a factor in the development of the province. He was born at Matfen, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, England, April 4, 1837, and is a son of John and Margaret (Dobson) Dodd. He acquired his education in the public schools and after laying aside his books made his home in his native section until he was twenty-five years of age. At that time he determined to try his fortune in the new world and accordingly came to British Columbia by way of the Panama canal and San Francisco up the coast to Victoria, and arrived in Lillooet in 1862. From Yale he walked three times a distance of three hundred miles to the Cariboo district, where he mined and prospected for nine years. At the end of that time he turned his attention to commercial pursuits, joining the British Columbia Express Company with charge of their interests at Yale. He held this position for twelve years, showing himself resourceful, capable and far-sighted in all business dealings. He gave up this office to accept an appointment as government agent, assessor



WILLIAM DODD

and collector, serving loyally and ably from 1886 until 1911, when he resigned. Since 1905 he has been acting as justice of the peace, or stipendiary magistrate, showing his usual energy and public spirit.

In 1879 Mr. Dodd was united in marriage to Miss Clara Louise McCall, a descendant of a well known family of United Empire Loyalist stock. Mr. and Mrs. Dodd have three children. Mr. Dodd is prominent in affairs of the Masonic order, belonging to Union Lodge No. 9, of New Westminster, and also the chapter and commandery. Politically he supports the conservative party. He is a man of excellent business ability, well known throughout the community for his integrity and for the interest which he takes in public matters. He is in every sense of the word a man worthy of the confidence of the people and is numbered among Yale's most representative and highly respected citizens.

GEORGE E. DREW, M. D.

Dr. George E. Drew, physician and surgeon, is one of the honored representatives of the profession in the province. He specializes in surgery, in which he has attained eminence by reason of his constantly advancing skill and ability resulting from practical experience and broad research and investigation. Back of all of his scientific knowledge is a broad humanitarianism without which the physician and surgeon never attains the highest success.

Dr. Drew was born June 21, 1857, at Petite Riviere, Nova Scotia, his parents being William S. and Cassandra (Sperry) Drew, also natives of Nova Scotia, in which country the paternal grandfather settled on coming from New England with the United Empire Loyalists that left the United States on the outbreak of the Revolutionary war. The American family of Drew trace their ancestry back to John Drew, who in 1660 crossed the Atlantic and settled at Plymouth. His son and namesake was born at Plymouth, August 29, 1676, and for a long period resided at Halifax, Massachusetts. He married Sarah Delano, the daughter of Dr. Thomas Delano and the granddaughter of John Alden, whose unique proposal on behalf of Miles Standish for the hand of Priscilla Mullens won him his bride when she turned to him with the now oft-quoted query: "Why don't you speak for yourself, John?" The John Drew long a resident of Halifax there died July 10, 1745. Among the English ancestors of the family was one Sir Thomas Drew, a son of Edward Drew, who received the honor of knighthood in 1625 in the royal garden at Whitehall at the time of the coronation of King Charles I. Another ancestor, Edmund Drew, was granted a crest by Queen Elizabeth in 1589. Edward Drew, of Sharpness, Devon, was for some years member of parliament from Exeter and from 1592 until 1594 was recorder of London. The parents of Dr. Drew were lifelong residents of Nova Scotia, where the father followed farming and merchandising as well as ship building.

After attending Mount Allison College at Sackville, New Brunswick, Dr. Drew, having determined to make the practice of medicine his life work, entered the medical department of the University of New York, from which he was graduated with the class of 1881. He then returned to his home and practiced at Petite Riviere, Nova Scotia, until 1893, when he spent a year in travel and post-graduate work, gaining the broad practical experience which only hospital service can bring. In May, 1894, he arrived in British Columbia, settling at New Westminster, where he has since resided and in the intervening period, covering almost two decades, he has built up an enviable reputation as a physician and surgeon, ranking today among the foremost men in his profession in the province. He is a member of the British Medical Association of London and of the Canadian Medical Association and through his connection with those organizations, as well as through wide private reading and research, he has developed the power and ability that classes him with the eminent surgeons of the northwest.

In 1885 Dr. Drew was united in marriage to Miss Ada E. Drew, a daughter of Lemuel W. Drew, of Petite Riviere, Nova Scotia. They have two daughters, Jessie Evelyn and Kathleen, both at home. Dr. Drew and his wife hold membership in the Methodist Episcopal church and he is identified with several fraternal organizations, being a member of Amity Lodge, No. 27, I. O. O. F.; the Royal Templars of Temperance; and the Woodmen of the World. His ideals of life are high and he never fails to utilize any opportunity to raise himself to their standard. The profession and the public speak of him in terms of highest respect, for his life work has been of signal usefulness in the world.

JOHN ELLIOTT.

One of the younger generation of professional men in Vancouver is John Elliott, who controls a large and representative land surveying practice in this city. He was born in Bruce county, Ontario, April 16, 1883, and is a son of Sidney Claude and Isabella (McLean) Elliott, the former a native of Ontario and the latter of Scotland.

John Elliott was eight years of age when his parents moved to this city and in the local public and high schools he acquired his education, having the distinction of being the first pupil graduated from the Fairview public school into the high school. After laying aside his books he worked for a few years in his father's employ but in 1901 became connected with the Canadian customs service at Skaguay. He spent one year at that occupation and then in 1902 started as a chain man with a surveying party. Becoming interested in this profession, he was articled in April, 1903, to George H. Dawson, under whom he worked for three years, after which they formed a partnership, organizing the firm of Dawson & Elliott. Their association, which was mutually beneficial, existed until 1911, when Mr. Dawson received the appointment of surveyor general of British Columbia. Mr. Elliott then entered into partnership with M. W. Hewett under the firm name of Elliott & Hewett, this concern taking over the business controlled by Dawson & Elliott. The firm enjoys a large and important patronage and has reputation for prompt, reliable and efficient work, both partners being well trained, able surveyors.

In New Westminster, on the 2d of March, 1909, Mr. Elliott was united in marriage to Miss Edith G. Swift, a native of Virginia, and they have become the parents of a daughter, Beth Garner. Mr. Elliott is independent in his political beliefs, voting for men and measures without regard to party lines. Although still a young man he has gained a high place in professional circles and the future undoubtedly holds for him continued advancement and attainment.

ROBERT PERCY WILMOT.

Robert Percy Wilmot, a native son of Victoria, who has founded a substantial degree of success upon his organizing ability, energy and well controlled ambition, is now managing director of the British Columbia Investments, Ltd., and has been largely responsible for the growth which this institution has made since its foundation. He was born on the 31st of March, 1885, and is a son of Edward Ashley and Isabel Wilmot, the former of whom was in the early days a civil engineer on the Inter-colonial Railway and afterward engaged on construction work on the western division of the Canadian Pacific. He now makes his home in Victoria. Mr. Wilmot of this review is a grandson of Robert Duncan Wilmot, who was for several years lieutenant-governor of New Brunswick.

Robert Percy Wilmot acquired his education in the public and private schools of Victoria and after laying aside his books was employed by Molson's Bank in



JOHN ELLIOTT

Vancouver, rising in five years from a comparatively humble position to that of teller. He resigned this in 1907 and returned to Victoria, where he became connected with the wholesale commission business, as a silent partner in the firm of Radiger & Janion. In 1909 he sold out his interest in this concern and started in the real-estate business, being associated with Alvo von Alvensleben for one year. At the end of that time he associated himself with G. S. Rothwell and together they organized the British Realty, Ltd., but after a short time Mr. Wilmot assigned his interest to his partner and organized the British Columbia Investments, Ltd., of which he became the managing director and he has since held this office, discharging its responsible duties in a capable and progressive way. He possesses great fertility of resource, untiring energy and the faculty of carrying forward to successful completion whatever he undertakes and he has made these qualities the basis of a success which places him in a high position among the able business men of Victoria.

On the 14th of September, 1912, in Victoria, Mr. Wilmot was united in marriage to Miss Winifred Johnson, a daughter of E. M. and Helen Johnson, the former of whom is the pioneer real-estate dealer in Victoria, having been associated with this line of business here for over forty years. While a resident of Vancouver Mr. Wilmot was a member of the Sixth Regiment, Duke of Connaught's Own Rifles. He is a conservative in his political beliefs and a member of the Anglican church. Fraternally he is connected with the Native Sons of British Columbia and he holds membership in the Union and Pacific Clubs of Victoria. He is also an ardent and keen sportsman, fond of all outdoor athletics. Although still a young man, he has already advanced far on the road to success and his ability and ambition guarantee his continued progress.

ANGUS MUNN.

Angus Munn, who since 1897 has been closely identified with the government customs service and since 1912 has rendered the province excellent service as customs inspector, was born in Prince Edward Island, November 28, 1858. He is a son of Duncan and Eliza S. (Brehaut) Munn, natives of that province, where they were reared and married and where they resided until 1893. The father engaged in merchandising and trading and was also closely connected with the canning industry. In 1893 he came to British Columbia, locating in New Westminster, where he lived retired until his death, which occurred about ten years afterward. His wife survives him and makes her home in Vancouver, being eighty-eight years of age.

Angus Munn was reared at home and acquired his education in the public schools of Prince Edward Island. On reaching manhood he was taken into his father's business, becoming a member of the firm of Duncan Munn & Sons and retaining this connection until about 1888. He then withdrew from the concern and engaged independently in the mercantile business, becoming prominently identified with business interests of his district and proving himself a man of resource, energy and capacity. In 1893 he disposed of all of his interests in Prince Edward Island and accompanied his parents to British Columbia, the family locating in New Westminster. Here Angus Munn became connected with the fish canning industry and had also mining interests, these concerns occupying his attention until 1897, when he was appointed to a position in the government customs service. Since that time he has been connected with this department and has risen steadily as his ability and trustworthiness have become recognized. In 1902 he was advanced to the important post of customs collector and he served until 1912, when he was made inspector of customs for the province of British Columbia, a position which he still holds. He has proven prompt, capable and conscientious in the discharge of his duties and has won the warm approval of the people of the province by reason of his reliable and far-sighted work.

In 1884 Mr. Munn was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Agnes Bell, a native of Prince Edward Island, and to their union have been born six children: E. C. Alvina; Daniel Elsworth, who is connected with F. J. Hart & Company, real-estate and insurance brokers of Vancouver; Harry A. D., employed by the Dominion Express Company of New Westminster; and Nina V. B., Lyle E. and Mary Dollina, all of whom are attending school.

Fraternally Mr. Munn is connected with Union Lodge, No. 9, A. F. & A. M.; Westminster Chapter, No. 124, R. A. M.; Westminster Preceptory, No. 56, K. T.; and Gizeh Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. He belongs also to the Sons of Scotland and he and his family are attendants of the Presbyterian church. He is interested in the work of the Westminster Club and a member of the Westminster Board of Trade. During the sixteen years of his connection with the government service he has made an excellent record and is considered today one of the most capable and reliable officials in the province. In New Westminster he occupies a position of influence, being numbered among the men of marked ability and substantial worth.

JAMES GREENSHIELDS BRYMNER.

James Greenshields Brymner, warden of the provincial gaol, was born in Melbourne, Quebec, on the 19th of September, 1861, a son of Douglas and Jean (Thomson) Brymner, of whom more extended mention is made on another page of this work in connection with the sketch of George D. Brymner. Spending his youthful days under the parental roof, James Greenshields Brymner pursued his education in the Ottawa public schools and on the 7th of June, 1881, when in his twentieth year, he joined the Royal North West Mounted Police and served as a member of that famous body of men for twenty-one years, attaining his majority in the service. During his connection therewith he won promotion through various ranks from constable to staff sergeant. Leaving the service in 1902 he came West to visit his brother in New Westminster and was so well pleased with the country, its advantages and its prospects, that he decided to remain. In 1903 he was appointed a guard of the gaol, in which capacity he served until 1907, when he was made warden of the institution, in which important position he has since continued, capably and efficiently discharging his duties in that connection.

In 1904 Mr. Brymner was married to Miss Rose Armstrong, of New Westminster, a daughter of Robert Armstrong and a niece of W. J. Armstrong, the well known ex-sheriff and ex-member of the provincial parliament, living in New Westminster. Mrs. Brymner is a member of the Anglican church. His name is on the membership roll of Union Lodge, No. 9, F. & A. M., and he belongs also to the Westminster Club. He is likewise a member of the board of directors of the Royal Agricultural and Industrial Society of New Westminster and is much interested not only in that association, but in other projects and plans for the welfare and improvement of the district.

JOHN WILLIAM ABERNETHY.

Eburne counts as one of the greatest signal forces in its industrial development the extensive business controlled by Eburne Saw Mills, Ltd., and it numbers among the men who have been active in promoting its growth, progress and advancement John William Abernethy, president of the concern and since its organization a dominating element in the direction of its policies. Mr. Abernethy is a man of long experience in the lumber business, having been closely connected with important branches of this industry for the past twelve years, and he is,



JAMES G. BRYMNER

noreover, possessed of force, capacity and insight, qualities upon which he has based a success which places him among the leading business men of this part of British Columbia.

Mr. Abernethy was born in Oxford county, Ontario, September 29, 1862, and is a son of Robert and Jane (Barkley) Abernethy, the former a native of Aberdeenshire, Scotland, who came to Canada in 1837, settling in Oxford county, Ontario, where he resided until his death, which occurred in 1902. He was a carpenter and builder and also for many years engaged in farming. His son John William Abernethy acquired his education in the public schools of his native county and was afterward apprenticed to the carpenter's trade at Woodstock. He followed this in that city for eight years thereafter and at the end of that time moved to Seattle and then to Tacoma, Washington, where he worked at his trade for two years. In 1891 he went to Vancouver, following carpentering in that city until 1895, when he went to Honolulu, in the Hawaiian islands. There he remained until 1902, following his trade, but in that year returned to British Columbia, settling in Port Moody, where he entered the employ of the Canadian Pacific Lumber Company. He held this position until 1905 and then moved to Port Haney, where in association with N. S. Lougheed he aided in the organization of the firm of Abernethy & Lougheed, Ltd. They purchased a sawmill in Port Haney and they have continued to operate this to the present time, having now a large plant. They are manufacturers of fir, cedar and spruce lumber, shingles, doors, windows, moldings, etc., and they deliver a large number of scows of lumber daily to points on the Fraser and Pitt rivers, their concern constituting the principal industry of the village where it is located. The Port Haney mills are owned by the Eburne Saw Mills, Ltd., a concern which Abernethy & Lougheed established in 1909, Mr. Abernethy serving as president and Mr. Lougheed as general manager. G. G. Abernethy is vice president and manager of the company's interests at Port Haney and D. Slatcher is secretary, while the directors of the company are P. D. Roe and R. Abernethy, both of Port Moody. The Eburne Saw Mills, Ltd., have organized and equipped with modern appliances one of the most modern and complete lumber mills to be found in British Columbia. The plant is located at Eburne, on the line of the British Columbia Electric Railway, a few miles out from the city of Vancouver, on the north arm of the Fraser river. There is no more suitable site for a timber mill in the whole Canadian northwest than here, for ready and fast growing markets are right at the very door of the plant. While standing in the yards surrounding the mill one can see in every direction building activities of an important character. It is hardly more than a stone's throw from the plant to the site upon which the magnificent new Grauer building is being erected on one of the main corners in the business section of Eburne. The timber industry is one of the most important in British Columbia and is constantly growing, building activities being such that all the mills in the province are taxed to the limit of their capacity. Those operated by Eburne Saw Mills, Ltd., are no exception, for Eburne is a junction point in the lines of the electric railway and on the way to the city new buildings of every description are being erected. On the road from Eburne to Vancouver through the districts of Point Grey and Shaughnessy Heights hundreds of the most beautiful residences in the province are either just completed or under course of construction.

The sawmills of Abernethy & Lougheed, Ltd., located at Port Haney, are, as was mentioned before, owned by Eburne Saw Mills, Ltd., and the combined plants, together with their logging operations, afford employment to about three hundred men. At Eburne the trade is almost entirely a local one and so great is the demand in the home market for lumber that the company has had to make demands upon the Port Haney mill from time to time for the execution of its orders. On Lulu island it was found necessary to establish a local yard. This is located at Steveston and serves as a distributing center for that district. The output of the Port Haney mill is largely shipped to the northwest prairies, or delivered by scows to the settlers on the Frasers and Pitt rivers. With a trade that is ever expanding these mills are being worked to their full capacity. The

company's logging camps at Mount Lehman are also in constant operation, last year's production from this source being about eleven million feet. This was distributed to the mills at Eburne and Port Haney. Thus it may be seen that Eburne Saw Mills, Ltd., control an immense and constantly increasing trade. The business has expanded steadily since its foundation and has reached gratifying proportions at the present time, much of its growth being due to the excellent administrative and executive ability of its president, Mr. Abernethy, who in an extremely difficult and responsible position displays great insight, capacity and power of control as well as business discrimination and judgment of a high order. He is an alert, energetic and aggressive business man, experienced in his particular line, able to cope with modern business conditions, and with a reputation for business integrity and sagacity that is beyond all question.

Mr. Abernethy married, December 25, 1892, Miss Josephine Laycock, a daughter of Joseph Laycock, a native of England, who emigrated to Canada and located in Oxford county, Ontario, where he operated a gristmill. Mr. and Mrs. Abernethy have two children, George and Jean. Fraternaly Mr. Abernethy is connected with the Independent Order of Foresters. He is a member of the Presbyterian church and gives his political allegiance to the conservative party. He is active in public affairs, being a supporter of many public enterprises and institutions, to which he gives his influence as well as his means for their advancement. His business career has been actuated by laudable ambition and characterized by unfaltering industry, combined with strict adherence to high standards of business ethics. In Eburne he has aided in the upbuilding of a productive industry, which has been one of the greatest contributing factors to the growth of the city, and he stands today among the leading business men and representative citizens of this community.

FRANK MILLWOOD BRYANT, M. D.

Dr. Frank Millwood Bryant, a successful member of the medical profession of Victoria, was born on a farm eight miles from Russell, Manitoba, January 16, 1885, and is a son of Frank and Jessie (Lawther) Bryant. The father emigrated to Manitoba from London, England, in 1880 and took up land in Russell county, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits for a number of years. In 1882 he married Miss Jessie Lawther, a daughter of John Lawther, of New Park, County Antrim, Ireland. Mrs. Bryant came to Canada in 1880 and settled in Russell. She and her husband are now living at Shellmouth, Manitoba. To their union were born five children, one of whom, a son, has passed away. The family is of English origin on the paternal side, the paternal grandparents being natives of London. John Lawther, the maternal grandfather, was born in County Antrim, Ireland, and emigrated to Canada in 1880, locating in Russell, Manitoba, where he engaged in farming. During the period of his residence in his native country he was one of the largest stock buyers in his vicinity.

Dr. Bryant acquired his education in the public schools of Shellmouth, Manitoba, and in the collegiate institute at Portage la Prairie. In 1902 he obtained a second-class teachers' certificate and afterward engaged in teaching until the fall of 1906, when he entered Manitoba Medical College, graduating on the 13th of May, 1911, with the degree of M. D. He made an excellent record in that institution, obtaining two scholarships during his course as well as a bronze medal and one of the Dean's prizes in his final year. Following his graduation he came immediately to Victoria, where he entered St. Joseph's Hospital as interne, remaining in that capacity until June 10, 1912. He then began the general practice of medicine in this city and has already secured a large patronage which indicates the confidence reposed in his professional skill and ability. He holds to high standards of professional ethics and therefore enjoys the regard of his brethren of the medical fraternity. Moreover, he keeps in



DR. FRANK M. BRYANT

touch with the general trend of progress that is stimulated through the interchange of knowledge among the members of the provincial and city medical societies, with both of which he is identified. His office is located at Nos. 312-313 Central building and is modern and up-to-date in its furnishings and equipment, being supplied with all of the newest appliances and surgical instruments.

Dr. Bryant is a member of the Presbyterian church and is connected fraternally with Aerie No. 12, F. O. E. He belongs to the James Bay Tennis Club and is a liberal in his political beliefs, interested in the growth and progress of the city but not active as an office seeker. Conscientious in the performance of his professional duties and constantly broadening his knowledge by reading and investigation, he has, although still a young man, made for himself a creditable position among the able members of the medical fraternity in Victoria.

JOHN HONEYMAN.

Although he is living retired, John Honeyman continues to reside on his beautiful farm located in the vicinity of Ladner, where for many years he successfully engaged in diversified agricultural pursuits. The career of Mr. Honeyman has been pursued in various sections of the world. He is a native of Scotland, his birth having occurred at Newburgh, Fifeshire, January 31, 1845, and his parents were John and Margaret (Ramsay) Honeyman.

He was reared at home, his youth having been passed amid an environment conducive to the development of those sterling qualities which have characterized his manhood. His education was begun in his native town and continued at St. Andrew's, Madras College, until he had attained the age of fifteen years. Returning home he then began his agricultural career by assisting his father with the cultivation of the farm, his undivided attention being devoted to this work until he was twenty. In common with many other young men he was desirous of pursuing his career in the colonies, the spirit of adventure associated with the life there making even the hardships and privations, which he knew the majority were compelled to undergo, irresistibly attractive. He therefore left the parental roof and took passage on a sailing vessel for New Zealand. Six months were consumed in making the journey, and upon reaching the port for which he was bound, he was still five hundred miles from his destination—the gold fields of New Zealand. He was compelled to walk the remainder of the distance, but this fact did not tend to lessen the enthusiasm of the youth, who was buoyed up by the wonderful stories he had heard of the fortunes made by many of the prospectors. The hope of striking a rich vein of the precious metal held him there until the rush for the gold-fields of Victoria, Australia, which he sought in company with many of his companions, remaining there until 1872. In the latter year he was recalled to Scotland by the death of his father, and after straightening up the business affairs incident to settling the estate, emigrated with his brothers and sisters to Canada. They located in the province of Ontario, where he remained until 1878, when he continued his journey westward to Manitoba. That was his place of residence for ten years, at the expiration of which time he came to British Columbia, making the journey by way of Los Angeles and Victoria. Ladner was his destination and soon after his arrival here he bought a hundred acres of land, which during the winter and spring was entirely covered with water. In order to cultivate this tract it was necessary to wear rubber boots while the horses were shod with wooden shoes. Owing to conditions the work moved slowly, much time being consumed in preparing the soil for cultivation. The land was very fertile, however, and produced heavily, and here during the succeeding years he engaged in diversified farming, his fields being largely planted to oats, hay and potatoes. He also raised some stock, his efforts in all directions being rewarded in a most gratifying manner. As time passed he added to the value of his property by the various improvements

he effected, and the erection of a comfortable residence, substantial barns and outbuildings and the installing of many conveniences about the place to lessen the labor and expedite operations. Mr. Honeyman is very proud of his homestead, as well he may be, for it represents many years of unceasing diligence and constant application. His early labors have been well rewarded, however, and he now has a beautiful home, while his fields annually yield an income which more than provides for the needs of himself and family.

Mr. Honeyman was married on the 29th of September, 1885, to Miss Helen Nicholl, a native of Manchester, England, and to them have been born four children, as follows: Gordon, Douglas Ramsay, Elsie Agnes and Stewart Nicholl. The children are all at home, the sons having of recent years relieved their father of the work and responsibility connected with the operation of the farm.

Mr. Honeyman is a Master Mason, having joined the order in Scotland when he was twenty years of age. He is one of the widely known and high respected pioneers of this section, having been one of the progressive and enterprising citizens who took an active interest in forwarding the country's development and he has ever supported worthy projects which he felt would advance the welfare of the community.

THOMAS HENRY SMITH.

Thomas Henry Smith, a capitalist who has made his home in New Westminster for more than two decades, is the president of T. H. Smith Company, Limited, the largest and foremost retail dry-goods establishment in the city. He has retired from the active management of the concern, however, and devotes his attention to various financial interests. His birth occurred in Victoria county, Ontario, on the 16th of August, 1863, his parents being John and Grace (Bray) Smith, the former a native of Cornwall, England, and the latter of Devonshire. The paternal grandfather, George Smith, came from England to Canada about 1834, settling in Bowmanville, Durham county, Ontario, as a pioneer of the section, where he was engaged in milling and farming until he passed away at the venerable age of ninety years. The tract of land which he cleared on his arrival remained his place of residence until his demise. His son, John Smith, was a lad of ten years when he accompanied his parents on their emigration to Canada and was reared on the original homestead in Durham county, Ontario. On reaching manhood he removed farther north to Victoria county, that province, where he was successfully engaged in general agricultural pursuits until called to his final rest in 1874. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Grace Bray, was a daughter of John Bray, a native of Devonshire, who also came to Canada about 1834 and settled in Durham county, Ontario.

Thomas H. Smith obtained his early education in the public school of Woodville, Ontario, and subsequently pursued a high-school course at Whitby, that province. When a youth of sixteen he became apprenticed to a mercantile concern at Cannington, Ontario, and at the end of his term of indenture secured a position in a retail dry-goods store at Toronto, while later he was for twelve years in the service of W. R. Brock Company, Limited, wholesale dry goods merchants of Toronto as a traveling salesman, his territory covering central Ontario. In June, 1891, he came to New Westminster, British Columbia, and embarked in the retail dry-goods business on his own account. The enterprise was successful from the beginning and has developed into the foremost and best establishment of its kind in the city. Mr. Smith conducted the business under his own name until 1909, when it was incorporated as the T. H. Smith Company, Limited, of which he has since been president, although he has retired from its active management. The store is one of which the city may well be proud, being splendidly appointed in all of its departments and carrying an extensive stock of merchandise at reasonable prices. In its conduct Mr. Smith has displayed ex-

cellent executive ability and capable management, and its growth is due to his wisely directed efforts. Prosperity has attended his undertakings in large measure and he now has diversified interests, including directorships in the Westminster Trust Company, Limited, and the Westminster Investment Company, Limited.

On the 17th of November, 1892, Mr. Smith was united in marriage to Miss Charlotte Anderson, her parents being William and Jane Anderson, of St. Thomas, Ontario, the former a retired farmer. Our subject and his wife have one son, James, who is an employe of the Westminster Trust Company, Limited.

Mr. Smith has always been active in civic life, taking a helpful interest in all matters pertaining to the growth, development and upbuilding of New Westminster. Politically he is a conservative. Fraternally he is identified with the Masons, belonging to Lewis Lodge, No. 56. He is likewise a member of the Westminster Club and is active in church and kindred work, being a director of the Young Men's Christian Association, a member of the board of managers of the Royal Columbian Hospital and a member and treasurer of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church. Sound judgment has directed his efforts, laudable ambition has prompted his activity and progress has characterized his entire career, winning him not only a prominent place in financial circles but also developing his latent intellectual powers until he is today occupying a leading position in social as well as business circles.

THOMAS W. QUILTY.

Throughout a period of residence in British Columbia dating from 1878 Thomas W. Quilty has witnessed practically the entire development of the province and has been a great individual force in progress, his activities having been always of a constructive and progressive character. The years have brought him success, widespread esteem and substantial fortune and the work of his active career has ended in honorable retirement and rest after labor.

Thomas W. Quilty was born in Prince Edward Island, on the 1st of May, 1850, and is a son of Patrick and Mary C. Quilty, the former of whom came to Canada in the early '80s and engaged in farming on the island. His son, the subject of this review, acquired his education in the public schools of his native community and at an early age went to sea, rising to be chief officer of a large American ship when he was only twenty-two years of age. This important position he held until 1873 and then gave up seafaring life and entered the employ of the United States customs department in New York, being stationed afterward in Baltimore and San Francisco and continuing in the service until 1877. In that year he entered the employ of the lighthouse department of the state of California and during his one year in this connection visited every lighthouse from San Diego to the northern boundary of the United States and assisted in laying the first whistling buoy on the Pacific coast.

Mr. Quilty came to British Columbia in June, 1878, and settled in New Westminster, where he was connected with the canning business for four years, resigning in order to become connected with the penitentiary department. In that position he continued for twenty-one years, accomplishing a great deal of constructive, efficient and beneficial work and finally resigning in order to enter the hotel business at Port Coquitlam. In this city he conducted a modern, well managed and profitable institution of this character until 1913, when he disposed of the enterprise and retired from active life, his judicious investments during the years having brought him a substantial fortune.

On the 15th of July, 1889, Mr. Quilty was united in marriage to Miss Jane Coughlan, a daughter of John Coughlan, of Prince Edward Island. Mr. and Mrs. Quilty became the parents of five children: Charles Russell, Beatrice Mary, Kathleen and May, the two latter in school at Toronto; and Thomas, deceased.

Mr. Quilty is a member of the Roman Catholic church and guides his upright and honorable life by the principles in which he believes. He is a public-spirited and progressive citizen, interested in the development and advancement of the section where he has so long resided, and he has gained the respect and esteem of all who have been in any way associated with him.

SAMUEL M. McGUIRE.

Among the notable pioneers in Salmon Arm Samuel M. McGuire occupies an honored place, for he is numbered among the real founders and upbuilders of the city and has been since early times a powerful and vital force in its business advancement. He was one of the first general merchants in the community and has been identified with this line of work since before the municipality was incorporated and at the same time has given his active and hearty cooperation to movements of a public nature. He was born in Montreal September 24, 1876, and is a son of Alexander and Agnes McGuire, who came to Winnipeg at an early date.

Samuel M. McGuire acquired his education in the Winnipeg public schools and remained at home until 1892, when he came to Salmon Arm and joined his brother, who had a few years before taken up a ranch of one hundred and sixty acres and established a general merchandise store. Mr. McGuire of this review took over the management of the latter enterprise, which was then very small, and from it has grown his present great concern—one of the largest of its kind in this locality. The business soon outgrew its original quarters and Mr. McGuire built a large modern store and therein installed a complete stock of goods. His patronage steadily increased as the high quality of his goods, his reasonable prices and his straightforward business methods became more widely known and the scope of his activities makes him today an influential factor in the city's mercantile and commercial life.

Mr. McGuire is a member of the Masonic order and is active in the affairs of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the L. O. L. As a citizen of Salmon Arm and one of its first residents he has been loyal in his advocacy of everything pertaining to the welfare of the city and has made substantial and important contributions to its progress and upbuilding.

J. P. HAMPTON BOLE.

Many of the foremost figures in the ranks of the legal fraternity of British Columbia are native sons. Among them is J. P. Hampton Bole, barrister and solicitor and head of the well known firm of that name. Son of a distinguished father, he worthily follows in his footsteps. His parents are Hon. W. Norman Bole and Florence Blanchard (Coulthard) Bole, of whom extended mention is made in another part of this work.

Born in New Westminster, January 23, 1882, J. P. Hampton Bole entered, upon completing his education, the office of his honor, Judge Howay, in 1899, and after a most thorough course of close application to and wide reading in the law was admitted to the bar of British Columbia in 1904. In that year he began the practice of his profession and is today considered one of the leading members of the generation, prominent in his profession, giving particular attention to criminal practice. He exemplifies in his conduct the lofty ideals of an ancient and noble calling and honors his profession by paying it honor and by his adherence to the solid virtues and enlightened principles underlying the law. To make his native talents subserve the demands of the social and business conditions of his day is the ambition of his life and the ultimate purpose of his work and he stands today as an excellent representative of the lawyer to whom personal gain



SAMUEL M. MCGUIRE

is but one aim in many, secondary in importance to public growth and development and less important than many other elements which go to make up the sum total of human existence.

In 1906 Mr. Bole married Miss Evelyn Brown, a daughter of Major Brown, of New Westminster, who as second in command took the local rank of major general and participated in the Chinese campaign under the late General Gordon. Major Brown has since passed away. Mr. and Mrs. Bole have two daughters, Norma S. and Florence B.

Mr. Bole is one of the prominent figures in the younger ranks of the liberal party and stands for the most progressive form of liberalism. He is a leading spirit in the Native Sons of British Columbia and in religious faith is an Episcopalian. An ardent sportsman, he is devoted to motoring and yachting, owning a fine sailing yacht in the Royal Vancouver Yacht Club flotilla. He is a member of the Terminal City and Royal Vancouver Yacht Clubs. Yet a young man, he stands on the threshold of a career which will no doubt connect him in an important manner with the legal and political history of the province and its development. Strongly marked by character, he is recognized as a forceful element in his home community, enjoying the high regard and confidence of those who know him.

PERCY LEONARD JAMES.

Percy Leonard James, a successful and leading architect of Victoria, is engaged in business in association with his brother under the firm style of James & James, having offices at No. 414 Hibben-Bone building. His birth occurred in London, England, on the 7th of December, 1879, his parents being Samuel and Hannah (Bridle) James, the former a native of London and the latter of Dorset, England. Samuel James is an artist of note and an exhibitor at the Royal Academy of Arts. He resides in London with his wife. The paternal grandfather of our subject was also an artist of London, which city was the place of his birth. Both he and his wife, the latter also a native of England, are deceased. The maternal grandparents, natives of Dorsetshire, England, have likewise passed away. The maternal grandfather was an agriculturist by occupation.

Percy L. James obtained his education in the International College of Hampstead, London, England, completing the prescribed course in 1893. In that year he was articled to an uncle, John Elford, M. S. A., the borough engineer and architect of Poole, England. In 1896 he left his uncle and returned to London, serving in various architects' offices but being principally with Saxon Snell, F. R. I. B. A., until 1906. Believing that Canada offered better opportunities, he left his native land and in 1906 located at Edmonton, Alberta, eventually forming a partnership with H. A. Magoon and E. C. Hopkins. This firm soon built up a large practice and designed many structures in Edmonton, among them being the building of the Young Men's Christian Association. In 1908 he disposed of his interest to his partner and came to Victoria, British Columbia, here beginning work in his profession alone. Two years later he entered into partnership with his brother, Douglas James, who had spent several years learning the profession in London. The firm has since been known as James & James. They have furnished designs for all kinds of structures but more particularly high-class residential buildings, including the residences of J. W. Morris and G. H. S. Edwards in the Oak Bay district; the J. T. Reed residence on Rockland avenue; the residence of Justice Gallihier on St. Charles street; and the residence of Dr. J. D. Helmcken on Moss street. These are among the most beautiful homes in Victoria. They also designed the municipal hall at Oak Bay. Mr. James is treasurer of the British Columbia Society of Architects and a member of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada. He is devoted to his profession and familiarizes himself with the latest ideas pertaining thereto. His

thorough knowledge and originality entitle him to recognition as one of the leading architects of Victoria.

In politics Mr. James is a conservative but not an active worker in the ranks of the party. He is a member of the Church of England and belongs to the church committee of St. Mary's at Oak Bay. He spends his leisure hours in boating and fishing and takes a decided interest in horticulture. Though still a young man, he has already attained an enviable reputation and recognition in the line of his profession and will undoubtedly win added laurels.

WILLIAM LAWRENCE JOHNSON.

A resident of New Westminster since 1875, William Lawrence Johnson has been connected with the commercial interests of the city since that time and for twenty-eight years has held an important position with the Royal City Mills, having for twenty-four years of this time been superintendent of the plant. His conspicuous ability in handling men and his executive force have played a large part in making him the efficient official he is, his services to the corporation being invaluable on that account. He was born in Barrie, Ontario, November 1, 1861, a son of Robert and Sarah (Gallant) Johnson, the father and paternal grandfather both being natives of Barrie, Ontario. The paternal great-grandfather emigrated from Ireland to the United States prior to 1776, locating in Baltimore, but upon the outbreak of the rebellion removed to Canada on account of his loyalist tendencies. Here he located in Barrie, Ontario. The parents followed our subject to British Columbia, locating in New Westminster about 1886, and there they afterward made their home and passed away, finding their last resting place in that city.

William Lawrence Johnson was but three years of age when his parents removed from Barrie to Windsor, Ontario, where he enjoyed such educational advantages as were offered at that place. He was but fourteen years of age when he crossed the continent to seek his fortune, going to San Francisco, California, where he remained for about a month before proceeding northward to British Columbia. Here he located in New Westminster, which has been his home since 1875, and was variously employed until 1878, when he entered the staff of the Royal City Mills, becoming superintendent in charge of the operatives of that establishment four years later, with the exception of seven years when he conducted a shingle mill of his own on Gambier island, Howe Sound. With that exception he has since served in this important capacity, his faithfulness to his duties and natural ability making him an ideal man for the position. He is peculiarly well fitted to handle large forces of men and succeeds in getting the best of service from his employes without friction or misunderstanding. The people working for him see in him their best friend and give him their utmost loyalty, and in that way he has done work which is highly appreciated by the officers of the company, as it is generally recognized that harmonious collaboration is most conducive to the best financial results.

On July 27, 1887, Mr. Johnson was united in marriage to Miss Martha Grant, of New Westminster, a native of Nova Scotia and a daughter of the late Captain Angus Grant, who for many years was in the merchant marine service as captain of his own vessel. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson have one son, Allen Lawrence, who represents the British Columbia Equipment Company in Victoria. He enjoyed excellent educational training, being a graduate of the Westminster high school with the class of 1906.

As his means have increased Mr. Johnson has extended his interests by judicious investments and is now a stockholder and vice president of the Vulcan Iron Works of New Westminster, one of the prosperous industrial establishments of the city. He is prominent in liberal politics and for two years served as president of the Liberal Club of his city. He and his wife give their religious



WILLIAM L. JOHNSON

allegiance to the Methodist church, of which both are members. As the years have passed the position he holds in his community has increased in influence and he is now accounted one of the substantial men of the city. A forceful element for good along moral, intellectual and material lines, he enjoys the goodwill and confidence of all who come in contact with him in a business or social way.

ALEXANDER PEDEN.

Alexander Peden, of Victoria, representing the New York Life Insurance Company, was born June 17, 1878, in Cockenzie, Scotland, and was the second oldest of the five sons in a family of nine children whose parents were Alexander and Mary (Highstead) Peden, both of whom were natives of Scotland. They emigrated to Canada in 1888 and made their way to Victoria, where the father engaged in the fishing industry on the Skeena river up to the time of his death, which occurred in August, 1907. His parents were natives of Scotland and were of Scotch ancestry. The maternal grandparents were also natives of the land of hills and heather.

Alexander Peden was educated in the public schools of Cockenzie, Scotland, to the age of ten years, when he accompanied his parents across the Atlantic to Canada. The family home was established near the corner of Fort and Douglas streets in Victoria, where the Jones building now stands, and later they resided on the present site of the Balmoral block. From 1889 until 1891 Alexander Peden attended the public schools of Victoria during the winter months and in the summer seasons was employed in the canneries on the Skeena river. In the latter year he entered the service of George R. Jackson, a merchant tailor of Victoria, and learned the tailor's trade, continuing with Mr. Jackson until 1901, covering a period of ten years. He then purchased his employer's business, which he conducted independently on his own account until July, 1913, at which time he disposed of his interests to engage in the life insurance business. During the years in which he conducted his tailoring establishment he was also actively engaged in the real-estate and insurance business, both as principal and agent, and many of the large and important real-estate transactions in Victoria and vicinity were consummated by him. His tailoring establishment was the outgrowth of a business established in 1850 and is the oldest of the kind in Victoria. Through his efforts, his capability and his knowledge of the trade he was successful in a marked degree and he has also prospered in other lines, advancing entirely through his own efforts. He possesses notable ambition and energy, is watchful of all opportunities pointing to success, neglects no advantage that will promote his legitimate interests and as the years have gone by has gradually worked his way upward until he occupies a most gratifying place as a substantial business man.

Mr. Peden is a member and one of the trustees of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks of Canada and belongs to the organization of **Loyal Orangemen**. He is likewise connected with the Canadian Order of Foresters, of which he is a past chief ranger and a former secretary. He became one of the charter members of the Victoria lodge. His membership relations further extend to Columbia Lodge, No. 1, A. F. & A. M., of Victoria, and he is a member and the treasurer of the Progressive Club, a member of the Vancouver Island Development League, a director and one of the founders of the Shawnigan Lake Athletic Association. His political support is given to the liberal party, with which he is prominently identified as an active, earnest and effective worker. He is a member and an executive officer of the Liberal Association and he was a member of the city council of Victoria in 1911. His religious faith is indicated in his membership in St. Andrew's Presbyterian church and he also belongs to St. Andrew's Society.

On the 28th of January, 1904, Mr. Peden was united in marriage to Miss Violet Emily Robinson, a daughter of Edwin F. and Elizabeth (Maylin) Robin-

son, both of whom were natives of England, whence they emigrated to Canada in 1884, settling in London, Ontario, where Mr. Robinson engaged in the jewelry business for many years. He is at present in the employ of the provincial government as a bee specialist. Mr. and Mrs. Peden have two children: Dorothy Ilene, who was born December 1, 1906; and Marjorie Elizabeth, born October 19, 1911. Mr. Peden finds recreation in football and motoring and is very fond of outdoor life and all athletic sports. The family occupy a beautiful home at No. 651 Trutch street, the residence standing in the midst of attractive grounds. It is one of the visible evidences of the success which has come to Mr. Peden in a well spent life, in which activity, intelligently directed, has brought him to a prominent and creditable position in business circles.

THOMAS CONRAD JOHNSTON.

Among the wide-awake and successful real-estate men of Victoria is Thomas C. Johnston, of the firm of Moore & Johnston, real estate and insurance, No. 632 Yates street, Victoria. After a varied and interesting career as engineer in a number of foreign countries he came, in 1907, to Canada and has found in Victoria a field of operation that brings him rapidly to a most gratifying financial position. Born May 6, 1884, in Hyde, Manchester, England, he is a son of William and Emma (Evans) Johnston, the father a native of London, England, and a stationary engineer by profession, who now lives retired in Hyde. The mother was a native of Chester, Wales, and a daughter of Thomas Evans, a native of that city and a well known landowner of that district in his day. She died in 1911 at the age of fifty-eight. The paternal grandfather was also a native of Manchester and followed the same occupation as his son.

Thomas Conrad Johnston was educated in the public schools of Manchester and attended Owens' College, of the same place, completing his education in 1900. He then took up the same vocation as his father, remaining as stationary engineer in Manchester until 1904. In that year he left England for a tour of the world, which lasted about two and a half years, and then accepted a position under the Hon. Percy Blandford Weston, serving as engineer in charge of gold mining exploration work in Chile and Patagonia for eighteen months. He was next engaged in copper mining throughout Bolivia, Peru and the Argentine Republic, and later in 1907 came to Canada, locating in Victoria. Shortly thereafter he went to Cumberland, Vancouver island, following various occupations in connection with coal mining in that place, but a year later returned to Victoria. Here he was engaged in various lines of work but finally accepted the position of manager of the real-estate department of the firm of J. E. Smart & Company, of this city. In this connection he gained valuable experience as to local conditions and the local market, and perceiving the opportunities that the field offered, he resigned his position to enter into a partnership with W. W. Moore under the name of Moore & Johnston in order to independently engage along that line. They do a large real-estate and insurance business and Mr. Johnston is effectively active in promoting the success of the firm, which has continued to expand and now does an important and profitable business in this city. They also specialize to a considerable extent in Port Alberni property. Mr. Johnston is yet interested in mines on Vancouver island and the mainland but devotes most of his time to the interests of his firm.

A liberal in politics, Mr. Johnston is an active worker in party ranks although he has never evinced any desire for public office. He is public-spirited and progressive and by his life gives an excellent example of what constitutes good citizenship. While he has attained individual success, he is ever ready to support public movements, and the city of Victoria may be congratulated upon having among its younger business men such an enterprising, forceful character as Mr. Johnston. Fraternally he is a member of the Far West Lodge, No. 1,



THOMAS C. JOHNSTON

K. P., and of Dominion Lodge, No. 4, I. O. O. F., both of Victoria. He is also a member of the Camosun Club. His religion is that of the Anglican church, holding membership in Christ Church cathedral. Mr. Johnston is fond of the amenities of life and particularly interested in amateur theatricals, having a decided talent for the histrionic art. He is fond of football and ice hockey, actively interesting himself in these two sports. These diversions form a well balanced counter weight to his strenuous business activities and give him that poise and renewed energy which is so necessary to the successful business man of the present day.

FREDERICK DAVIS.

Frederick Davis, who is making his experience, his business ability and his initiative spirit elements in his successful conduct of one of the most important dry-goods and furniture establishments in New Westminster, was born in Slidell, Louisiana, and is a son of William and Caroline Davis. The father was a soldier in the Confederate army during the Civil war, rising from the rank of private to that of colonel. He was a staunch supporter of the Confederate cause and was a first cousin of Jefferson Davis, president of the Confederate states. In business life he was a successful plantation owner.

Frederick Davis was educated in England, attending Harrow and Cambridge. After his graduation he returned to the United States and became connected with the furniture business in Philadelphia, thus gaining his first experience in the line of work in which he is now prominent and successful. From Philadelphia he went to Chicago, then to San Francisco and thence to Portland, engaging in the furniture business in all of these cities. He came to New Westminster in 1905 as manager of Lee's Limited, a connection which proved his high standing in mercantile circles and in which he continued for four years, resigning in 1909 in order to establish himself in business. He now has a large and profitable enterprise and has been accorded a liberal patronage in recognition of his personal popularity as well as the high quality of his goods and his upright and straightforward business methods.

Mr. Davis married, in 1899, Miss Josephine Oke, a daughter of John Oke, of England, and they have two children, Dorothy and Irene, both of whom are attending school. The family residence is an attractive and comfortable home in Edmonds, a suburb of New Westminster. Mr. Davis spends a great deal of his leisure time in hunting, boxing and swimming, being an enthusiastic devotee of all indoor and outdoor sports. He has made good use of his time and opportunities and justly merits the prosperity which has come to him and the place he has attained among prominent and substantial business men of this community.

CHARLES HENRY GILLIS.

Industry, well directed activity and a progressive spirit, guided and controlled by sound and practical business judgment, are the qualities which have formed the basis of the success of Charles Henry Gillis and which have brought him today to a place of prominence in business circles of Vancouver as president and manager of the Western Trading Company, Ltd. He was born in Tilsonburg, Ontario, April 22, 1880, and is a son of John and Amy Gillis, the former a prominent and successful farmer in Ontario.

In the public schools of his native city Charles H. Gillis acquired his early education, afterward attending the British American Business College of Toronto, from which he was graduated in 1899. In the same year he entered the employ of the McGann-Fawke Lumber Company of Toronto and was sent to

Irvine, Kentucky, to investigate some timber holdings controlled by the concern. He retained this connection until 1902, when the company sold their interests to J. A. Roberts. Mr. Gillis then went to Cincinnati, Ohio, and identified himself with the Kentucky Lumber Company, with whom he remained for one year. Coming to Vancouver at the end of that time, he was for five years thereafter with the British Columbia Mills Timber & Trading Company, Ltd., acting as their northwestern representative. In 1908 he organized C. H. Gillis & Company, Ltd., wholesale dealers in lumber and shingles, and he was elected president, the company becoming under his able management the largest individual jobbers of shingles in the province. The concern had offices in New York city and in Tonawanda, New York, and controlled important and profitable interests. The business was closed, however, in 1911, and on the 25th of October, of the same year, the Western Trading Company, Ltd., was incorporated, with Mr. Gillis president and managing director. This concern controls a general brokerage and commission business and has already become an important factor in the commercial life of Vancouver. Mr. Gillis has displayed his usual energy, determination and efficiency in his competent management of its affairs and a great deal of its success is due to him.

On the 16th of March, 1907, in Vancouver, Mr. Gillis was united in marriage to Miss Florence Beeton Le Feuvre, a daughter of Francis B. and Annie Le Feuvre. Mr. and Mrs. Gillis have three children, Mary Beeton, Florence Jean and Ruth Evelyn.

Mr. Gillis is a member of the Presbyterian church. He is a charter member of the Alpine Club of Canada, belongs to Cascade Lodge, No. 12, A. F. & A. M., of Vancouver, and is connected with the Terminal City Club. A man of wide interests, sterling worth and forceful personality, he is well and favorably known in Vancouver, to the later business development of which he has made many substantial and lasting contributions.

CLARENCE MAWSON MARPOLE.

Extensive business interests are under the careful and intelligent guidance of Clarence Mawson Marpole, a member of The Macdonald-Marpole Company, Limited, agents for the mainland of British Columbia for the Canadian Collieries (Dunsmuir) Ltd. Well formulated plans, carefully executed, constitute the basis of their growing success and his successful achievement has placed Mr. Marpole among the representative and honored business men of his adopted city. He was born at Barrie, Ontario, March 4, 1878. His father, Richard Marpole, the present general executive assistant for British Columbia of the Canadian Pacific Railroad, was born in Wales, June 8, 1850, a son of Richard and Eleanor (Evans) Marpole, who were also natives of the little rock-ribbed country of Wales, where the father engaged in merchandising and afterward in farming. Richard Marpole, the father, was educated in the schools of Wales and of Glasgow, Scotland, and at the age of sixteen years entered upon his business career in connection with railroading. For a time he represented English railroads but afterward came to the new world and represented the Northern Railway of Canada. In 1881 he became connected with the Canadian Pacific Railway as a contractor, and in 1882 was made a member of the official staff of that company as assistant manager of construction on the Algoma branch and Nipissing division of the main line. He next became superintendent of construction and operation of the Lake Superior division and was transferred to the Pacific division in the same capacity in 1886. In 1897 he became general superintendent of the Pacific division and continued in that capacity until 1907, when he was made general executive assistant for British Columbia and so continues to the present time. Thus step by step he has advanced, the recognition of his ability bringing him larger responsibilities in more arduous positions until he is today a prominent figure in railway circles of Canada.



CLARENCE M. MARPOLE

He is also vice president of the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway Company. It is a notable fact in his career that what he has undertaken he has carried forward to successful completion and that obstacles and difficulties in his path seem but to serve as an impetus for renewed effort. He has been and is still an important factor, through his operations in railway development, in the growth of British Columbia. He has studied the country and its conditions from many standpoints and has advocated the extension of railways into those sections the rich natural resources of which constitute a promising field for labor and for settlement. All this has brought him wide knowledge concerning Canada and especially of the west and he has lectured in England on the resources of the province, thus exploiting its advantages and its opportunities. While abroad in June, 1908, he was presented to Their Majesties, the late King Edward and Queen Alexandra, at Windsor Castle. Aside from his important business activities which have constituted so valuable a factor in the settlement and improvement of the west he has done much active work along lines that have furthered the general welfare and promoted public progress, and is now the president of the Anti-Tuberculosis Society of British Columbia. His efforts in that direction are of untold value in checking the ravages of the white plague and altogether his life work has been of signal service to mankind.

Clarence Mawson Marpole was educated in the public schools of Kamloops, British Columbia, and in Wetham College at Vancouver and in Victoria College, being a graduate of the last named. Following his graduation he became an employe of the Canadian Pacific Railway in the engineering department in 1894 and there remained until 1897, when he was transferred to the passenger department, where he remained until 1899. He then became associated with George E. Macdonald in the formation of the firm of G. E. Macdonald & Company, the business being conducted under that style until 1901, when incorporation papers were taken out under the title of The Macdonald-Marpole Company, Limited, of which Mr. Marpole is the president. They have a fully paid in capital of one hundred thousand dollars. This company acts as agent for the mainland of British Columbia for the Canadian Collieries (Dunsmuir) Ltd. The main offices and two branch houses are located in Vancouver. They handle all the coal required by the Canadian Pacific Railway from Vancouver island, the transportation of this coal being managed by the Vancouver Tug & Barge Company, Ltd., a subsidiary corporation. This company has large storage bunkers on False creek and on Burrard Inlet, the latter being the point at which all coal required by the Canadian Pacific Railroad is loaded through the bunkers into the cars. Their retail business is handled from their yards on Main street and they conduct the most extensive coal business in Vancouver. The Macdonald-Marpole Company, Limited, is also largely interested in the Bermuda Steamship Company and the Vancouver Dredging & Salvage Company, and aside from this Mr. Marpole has other financial interests. His business affairs are of far-reaching importance and extensive in volume. His plans are always well formulated and have their basis in sound business judgment, keen perception and a ready discrimination between the essential and nonessential. In 1912 Mr. Marpole promoted the organization of the British Columbia Breweries, Limited, which effected the consolidation of the breweries of Vancouver, Nanaimo and Cumberland. He became the managing director of the new organization and so continues to the present time. He is also president of the Vancouver Tug & Barge Company, Ltd., as well as being an officer and director in other financial and commercial enterprises, and he has holdings in the oil fields of the Midway district of California.

On the 11th of December, 1901, Mr. Marpole was married to Miss Mary Gifford Edmonds, a daughter of the late Henry Valentine and Jane Fortune (Kemp) Edmonds, of New Westminster, British Columbia, the former a pioneer and one of the foremost citizens of this province, of whom more extended mention will be found on other pages of this work. Mr. and Mrs. Marpole have one child, Harry Gifford.

Mr. Marpole has ever done his part in matters of civic development and has sought the general welfare along many lines in which he has been a hearty coöperant. He is now a member of the board of directors of the Vancouver General Hospital. In politics he is independent and not active. Fraternally he is connected with Cascade Lodge, No. 12, A. F. & A. M., and the Chapter, R. A. M., and his religious faith is that of the Anglican church. He is interested in various club and social affairs of the city, belonging to the Vancouver, Terminal City, Western, Vancouver Royal Yacht, Vancouver Rowing and Vancouver Athletic Clubs of Vancouver, and the Union Club of Victoria. Since making a start in the business world Mr. Marpole has made excellent use of his time and his opportunities and is regarded as one of Vancouver's prosperous citizens, achieving what he has undertaken and marking out a course that others may well follow if they desire to attain prosperity. Moreover, his efforts, reaching out along constantly ramifying lines, have been of marked value as a factor in the general welfare of the city and province.

GEORGE EDGAR GRAHAM.

George Edgar Graham has recently become identified with the Coquitlam Terminal Company, Limited, as general manager, entering upon his duties in this connection after resigning his position as acting assistant general superintendent of the British Columbia division of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, which numbers among its representatives in various parts of the Dominion many successful, able and far-sighted men. Among such, none are more worthy of success, more reliable and straightforward in business, more able in the discharge of responsible duties than Mr. Graham, who for a quarter of a century was with the railroad company, being recognized as one of its most valuable representatives. The same qualities which brought him promotion in that connection and wrought for the success of that corporation will prove of equal worth in the development and growth of the business of the Coquitlam Terminal Company, Limited, of which he is now general manager.

Mr. Graham was born in Uxbridge, Ontario, on the 19th of May, 1870, and is a son of Thomas and Violet Graham, the former the descendant of a man well known in Canadian military affairs and the latter of old United Empire Loyalist stock. The public schools of his native town afforded Mr. Graham his early educational opportunities and he was afterward a student in the collegiate institute at Markham, Ontario. In 1888 he laid aside his books and in October of the same year entered the service of the Canadian Pacific Railroad as telegraph operator, beginning in this way a connection which has been a source of mutual benefit. He retained his first position until 1890 and was then advanced to that of secretary to the general freight agent in Toronto. For two years he was secretary to the manager of construction of the Crow's Nest branch of the Canadian Pacific, with headquarters at Macleod, Alberta. His record is one of continued and rapid advancement. From secretary to the manager of construction he progressed to the position of superintendent of the Canadian Pacific refrigerator service at Montreal. In 1905 he was promoted to district superintendent at Winnipeg and later at Fort William, where he remained until the 1st of January, 1910, when he was transferred to Vancouver in the same capacity. This position he retained until May 1, 1913, when he was made acting assistant general superintendent of the British Columbia division of the Canadian Pacific. On September 1, 1913, he resigned from the service of the Canadian Pacific to become general manager of the Coquitlam Terminal Company, Limited, with headquarters in Vancouver. The firm has extensive water frontage and industrial acreage in Port Coquitlam, adjacent to the new Canadian Pacific terminal, where it is proposed to establish manufacturing plants of various kinds. Mr. Graham's long experience in railway circles well qualifies him for such tasks as now engage his attention and his



GEORGE E. GRAHAM

experience as one of the most capable transportation men is of the greatest value to him in his new position.

On the 1st of August, 1895, in Toronto, Ontario, Mr. Graham was united in marriage to Miss Mary Beckett, a daughter of James and Edith Beckett, the former a veteran of the Fenian raid and the latter a representative of old United Empire Loyalist stock. Mr. and Mrs. Graham have one daughter, Helen.

Mr. Graham is conservative in his political beliefs and interested in public affairs, giving his active and hearty cooperation to movements for the general good. He belongs to the Vancouver Commercial and Progress Clubs. He is preeminently a business man, energetic, determined and progressive, and an alert and enterprising spirit has kept him in touch with all that pertains to the line of business in which he is engaged. The success which has come to him is well merited, being the fitting crown of his perseverance and his labors.

EDWIN HOWARD McEWEN, M. D.

Dr. Edwin Howard McEwen, one of the leading medical and surgical practitioners of New Westminster, was born in Ormond, Ontario, on the 11th of April, 1878, his father being the Rev. Peter H. McEwen, one of the pioneer ministers of British Columbia, of whom extended mention is made elsewhere in this work.

Dr. McEwen spent his youthful days under the parental roof and in the acquirement of his education attended successively the Ontario common schools and the high schools of Victoria and New Westminster. Subsequently he was given a first-class teachers' certificate and for four and a half years engaged in teaching, spending the last two and a half years of that period in the city schools of New Westminster. He then turned to other professional activities, however, entering upon the study of medicine in the College of Physicians and Surgeons at San Francisco. He was not satisfied with that institution, however, and spent his second year in the medical department of the University of Toronto. As that school would not recognize the San Francisco college, he was compelled to write the examinations of the first year in his second year, doing the two years' work in one. Notwithstanding this, he finished sixth in his class in all around honors. Thinking there was better clinical material work in Montreal than in Toronto, he next entered McGill University, but McGill would not recognize either the Toronto or San Francisco colleges and he was there compelled to write the examinations of his two preceding years in connection with his third years' work and finished there, with all his handicaps, ninth of his class in all around honors. He was graduated in 1906, following which he spent an internship during the summer months in the Montreal General Hospital and in the fall of the same year returned to British Columbia. He first located at Cloverdale, where he built up a successful practice which continued over four and a half years. In June, 1911, he came to New Westminster and in January, 1912, formed a partnership with Dr. G. T. Wilson. In October of the same year his brother, S. C. McEwen, also became a member of the firm, which is one of the very successful medical firms of the city.

In January, 1907, Dr. McEwen was united in marriage to Miss Eva C. Lennie a daughter of Rev. Robert Lennie, one of the pioneer ministers of British Columbia. In fact he was the first Baptist preacher in the province, filling the pulpit of the first Baptist church in what is now Vancouver. Unto our subject and his wife have been born two children, Theodore Stanley and Enid Catharine.

In politics Dr. McEwen is a liberal but not active as an office seeker. He belongs to Union Lodge, No. 9, F. & A. M., the Canadian Order of Foresters, the Ancient Order of Foresters, the Chosen Friends and Sullivan Camp, M. W. A. Both Dr. and Mrs. McEwen hold membership in the Baptist church, in the work of which they are actively interested, and Dr. McEwen is a director of

the Young Men's Christian Association. He is also school medical health officer and his life work is of a broad nature, bringing him into close touch with intellectual and moral as well as physical development. He stands for progress in all things and at all times and his own career has been marked by continuous advancement.

ROBERT FORREST BONSON.

The roster of public officials in New Westminster contains the name of no more capable, progressive and efficient man than **Robert Forrest Bonson**, now creditably serving as government road superintendent. He is a native son of the city, born in 1862, his parents being Lewis Francis and Jemima Bonson, of whom further mention is made elsewhere in this work.

Mr. Bonson acquired his education in the public schools of New Westminster and for a number of years after laying aside his books engaged in important bridge construction work for the Provincial government. In 1912 he was appointed government road superintendent and he has since served, proving conscientious, public-spirited and able in the discharge of his duties.

Mr. Bonson married Miss Janet Sprott of New Westminster, who has passed away leaving no children. Mr. Bonson is well known in social circles of his native city and has a host of warm friends. He is a member of the Presbyterian church and politically gives his allegiance to the conservative party. He has proven himself a capable and far-sighted public servant and is at all times interested in the progress and development of the community which is proud to number him among her native sons.

JOHN A. CHRISTIE.

Practically during all of his active career John A. Christie has been connected with the lumber and sawmill industry, having attained a foremost place among the men engaged in that line of work. Not only has he attained to prominence and wealth but he has done much toward opening up the resources of this and the middle western provinces and has for a number of years been president of Christie & Company, Limited, extensive real-estate dealers, engaging in that line of business in 1909 after his return to Vancouver from Winnipeg. Since 1913 Mr. Christie has also been interested in shingle mills on Vancouver island, founding an industry for which a prosperous future may be vouchsafed. Born in the township of Oxford, county of Grenville, Ontario, he is a son of Duncan and Sarah (Selleck) Christie, the former a native of Tillicoultry, Clackmannanshire, Scotland, where he was born in 1812. In 1817 he came to Canada, settling in the township of Oxford, county of Grenville, Ontario, where he lived until his death at the age of seventy-five years. During practically all of his active life he was successfully and extensively engaged in farming. He married Sarah Selleck, a native of Canada, whose parents had removed to Canada from Vermont, settling in Oxford township, Grenville county.

John A. Christie was educated in the high schools of Ontario, after which he remained on his father's farm for a short time, and then engaged in the lumber business at Oxford Mills, Ontario, on his own account. He was also engaged in flour milling there, continuing along both lines until 1882, when he removed to Winnipeg, Manitoba, where he remained for a few months and then went to Brandon, that province, where he established a retail lumber business, engaging there along that line until 1887. In the fall of that year he built a sawmill, the first mill of any importance west of Winnipeg, and operated this mill for thirteen years, doing the largest lumber business in the prairie provinces. His busi-



ROBERT F. BONSON

ness interests in Manitoba were very extensive and by his enterprise and energy he became one of the foremost men in his line. For ten years he was president of the Assiniboine Lumber Company and also vice president of the Northwest Fire Insurance Company of Manitoba. He also had other extensive interests. He was one of the organizers and for a number of years president of the Manitoba Agricultural & Art Association, which now makes the largest exhibitions in western Canada. He was also a member of the Brandon Board of Trade and the most important position he held in the community is evidenced by the fact that he served as president of that organization a number of years. In the fall of 1899 Mr. Christie sold out his Manitoba interests and came to Vancouver, British Columbia, to establish his residence. In the spring of 1900 he went to the Yukon Territory, where he engaged in sawmilling and in the lumber business, operating in the summer months and returning to Vancouver for the winter months. He so continued until 1903, when he returned to Winnipeg, where he engaged in the wholesale lumber business until 1909, returning on the 11th of July of that year to Vancouver, where he has since resided. On his return he became extensively interested in real-estate operations, engaging in business as Christie & Company, Limited, and so continues. On January, 1913, he also became engaged in the manufacture of shingles, his mills being located on Vancouver island. A strong and aggressive man of extraordinary business ability and executive force, Mr. Christie has made for himself a position which entitles him to be numbered among the foremost men of the city. He enjoys the highest reputation in commercial circles and his actions and methods warrant the confidence which he enjoys.

On March, 17, 1870, Mr. Christie was united in marriage at South Gower, Ontario, to Miss Rebecca Pelton, a daughter of Elijah Pelton, a well-to-do farmer of Ontario and a descendant of John Pelton, a member of a titled family of Norfolk, England, who fought with and killed the Duke of Buckingham, for which it was decreed that he either stand trial or leave the country (see Macaulay's History of England). At this time John Pelton was a titled lord in Norfolk, England. However, he selected the latter course to come to America on the Mayflower. He is registered in the first records of the city of Boston as holding one acre of land. At that time the whole peninsula where Boston now stands was in standing timber. The Pelton family were United Empire Loyalists and left the colonies during the Revolutionary war, removing to Canada and settling in Ontario. Mr. and Mrs. Christie have one child, Eleanor Ethel, who married James Young Griffin, a capitalist and one of the foremost citizens of Winnipeg, being president and general manager of J. Y. Griffin & Company, Limited, packers; a director of the Bole Drug Company, of the Manitoba & Western Land Company and the Annuity Company, Limited; and chief promoter of the Dominion Produce Company and the Lethbridge Collieries Company; also president of the Royal Financial Corporation, Limited, of Vancouver.

Mr. Christie has always taken an active part in the civic life of those places which he made his residence although since coming to Vancouver he has not cared to reenter the public arena. However, he gives ardent support to matters pertaining to the growth and development of the city and is ever ready to devote his time and means to public projects of acknowledged value. While a resident of Ontario, although quite a young man, he was a member of the council of the township of Oxford, from 1877 to 1882, being elected by acclamation for the last term, which position he resigned and moved to Manitoba. Upon his removal to Brandon he became active in civic affairs there and in 1888 was elected a member of the school board of that city and continued as a member and chairman of the board for twelve consecutive years, never having a contest for his seat during that time. This fact alone stands as irrefutable evidence that his services were able and that his accomplishments along educational lines were such as to enlist the greatest appreciation of the public. He also served on the board of aldermen of Brandon and several times refused the nomination for mayor which was tendered him by acclamation. As a candidate of the liberal

party he contested for the Selkirk district the seat in the Dominion house of parliament at the general election of February 22, 1887, against Hon. T. Mayne Daly, minister of the interior, but was defeated by only one hundred and seventy votes. These two candidates polled the largest vote cast in Canada outside of the cities of Montreal and Toronto, the total being five thousand, three hundred and thirty-three in the two hundred and fifty-two townships composing the district. While Mr. Christie has achieved great success along material lines he has ever given much consideration to the moral and intellectual side of life and his religious views find expression in his membership in the Baptist church. He enjoys the full confidence of all who know him, either in a business or social way, and his career and achievements are a credit to the city which he calls his home.

ALEXANDER McCALLUM.

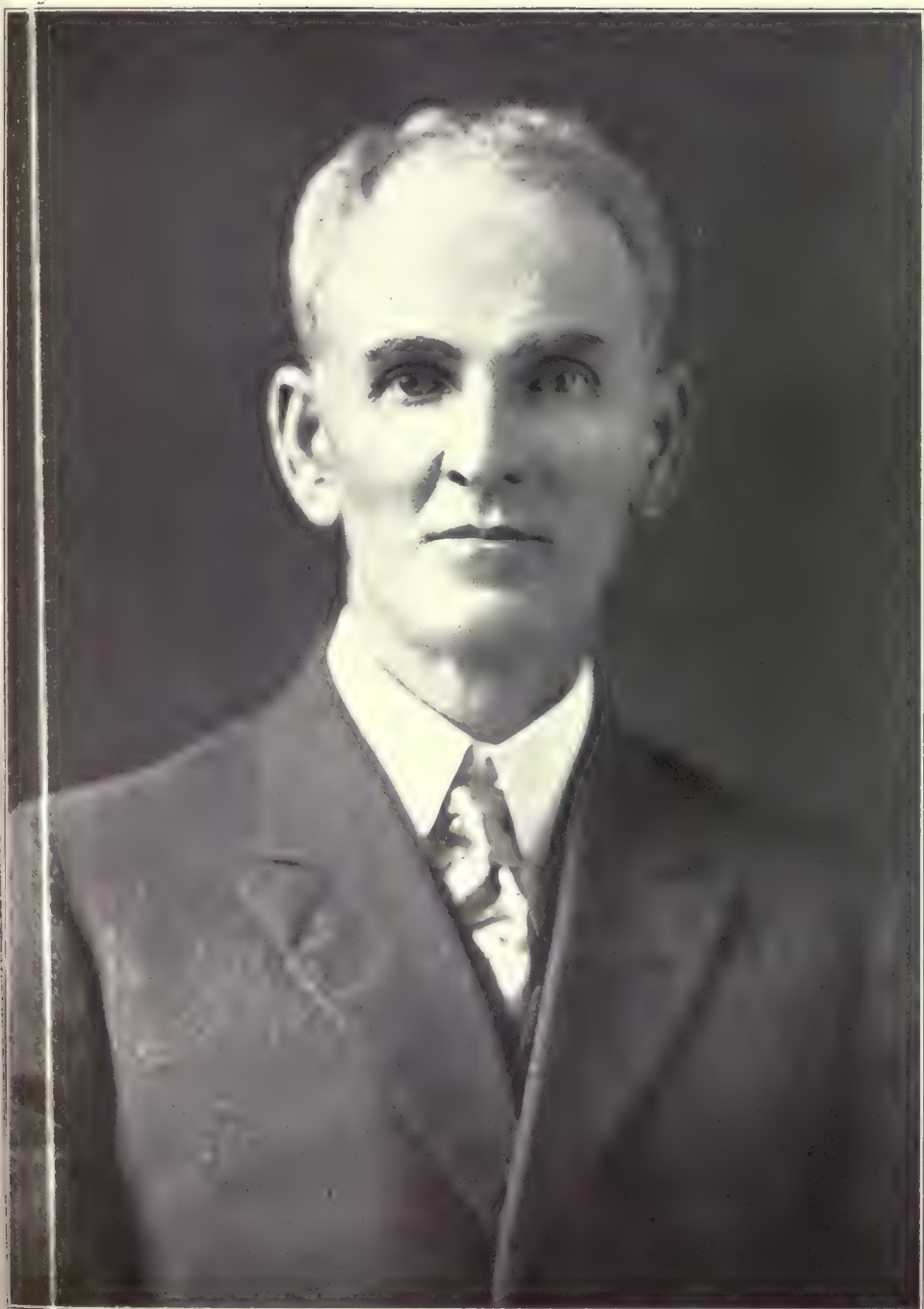
Alexander McCallum has been identified with the business interests of Abbotsford as a real-estate broker for the past four years and has won well merited success in that field of activity. His birth occurred in Nova Scotia on the 11th of August, 1861, his parents being William and Martha McCallum, both of whom are deceased. The father followed general agricultural pursuits throughout his active business career.

Alexander McCallum attended the public schools in the acquirement of an education but had to abandon his studies at an early age in order to earn his livelihood. When a youth of eighteen he left home and made his way to Massachusetts, where he was employed as gardener by a wealthy family. Subsequently he spent a number of years as general manager of the estate of General John H. Reed, of Boston, and was afterward for nine years superintendent of the large farm and garden of Mrs. N. E. Baylis, of New York. He then acquired land of his own and engaged in general farming and marketing. In 1909 he came to British Columbia, settling at Abbotsford, where he embarked in the real-estate business in association with his brother, who is now at New Westminster and a sketch of whom appears on another page of this work. The firm has handled considerable property in the vicinity of Abbotsford and their clientage has continually grown.

On the 6th of August, 1888, Mr. McCallum was united in marriage to Miss Anna S. Larder, a daughter of John and Elizabeth Larder. They have seven children, three sons and four daughters. Mr. McCallum is a Presbyterian in religious faith and is a leading worker in the church of that denomination in Abbotsford, acting as superintendent of the Sunday school and as manager and elder in the church. Fraternally he is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. There have been no spectacular phases in his life record but only that persistent energy and ready adaptability which, coupled with unassailable business integrity, always spells success.

HON. W. NORMAN BOLE, K. C.

British Columbia has been signally favored in the class of men occupying her highest public offices and the Hon. W. Norman Bole is one of those who by their strength, fairness and ability have upheld that prestige. As local judge of the supreme court of British Columbia and judge of the county court of New Westminster he has given ample evidence of his knowledge, not only of the law but also of human nature and prevailing conditions. Born at Castlebar, County Mayo, Ireland, on December 6, 1846, he is the eldest son of John Bole, Esq., who



ALEXANDER McCALLUM

was deputy clerk of the Crown and Peace for Mayo, and Elizabeth Jane Campbell, one of the Argyle clan. Judge Bole came to New Westminster on a temporary visit in March, 1877, and was called to the bar of British Columbia in May of that year. He was appointed queen's counsel in 1887 and returned a member of the British Columbia legislature for New Westminster by a six to one vote in 1886. From 1884 until 1889 he was the first police magistrate of New Westminster.

Judge Bole was the first lawyer to permanently settle in New Westminster and is now the senior member of the New Westminster bar. In the many cases with which he has been connected in a private capacity he has exhibited the possession of every faculty of which a lawyer may be proud—skill in the presentation of evidence, marked ability in cross examination, persuasiveness before the jury, strong grasp of every feature of the case, ability to secure a favorable ruling, unusual familiarity with human nature and the springs of human conduct, and, last but not least, untiring energy. He has had a brilliant career as a criminal lawyer and defended with marked success many notable criminal cases. To mention one will suffice: The Queen against Halliday; where the prisoner charged with wilful murder was tried three times, resulting in two disagreements of the jury, while at the third trial before the late Sir Henry P. P. Crease, which lasted nearly one month—the court sitting on an average of twelve hours a day—the result was acquittal, mainly due to the breakdown of the principal crown witnesses under the pitiless cross examination of Mr. Bole. In a judicial capacity Judge Bole presided at the celebrated trial of Mr. Lobb, a banker, accused of the wilful murder of his wife. The crown was ably represented by the late A. J. McColl, Q. C., afterwards chief justice, and the prisoner was also well represented by E. P. Davis, Q. C. The trial lasted eight days and the judge's charge occupied four hours. The judge while carefully revising the evidence expressed no opinion upon the facts and the jury acquitted the accused. In many other important cases Judge Bole has taken part and his name is a familiar one not only to the legal fraternity but the general public to which he has rendered conspicuous service.

A long and intimate connection with local affairs in British Columbia has naturally led Judge Bole into other important affairs of an industrial, commercial or charitable character. For many years he served as president of the Royal Columbian Hospital, exerting his influence for the benefit of that institution. He also was president of the Board of Trade and as such did valuable work along promotional lines. He was president of the Hastings Sawmill Company and held the same office in connection with the New Westminster Southern Railway Company when he, in connection with A. J. McColl, John Hendry, T. J. Trapp, H. Hoy, and other public-spirited citizens out of their private resources built the railroad from New Westminster to the United States boundary at Blaine, a line which has since been acquired by the Great Northern Railway Company.

For many years Judge Bole was actively identified with military affairs in the province, serving as first lieutenant of The Seymour Field Artillery and latterly of No. 1 Battery, British Columbia Brigade of Artillery, of which body he was captain and commanding officer. Judge Bole also enjoys an enviable reputation as a public speaker. At the public celebration of Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee in 1897, at New Westminster, Judge Bole was unanimously chosen as the orator of the day and delivered a splendid address in Queen's Park, during the course of which he referred to all the principal events of the Victorian era and was listened to with rapt attention by an audience of over five thousand people. The speech, which was published in the leading papers, was the subject of much flattering commendation. Judge Bole has at many other public events been among the principal speakers, and as a parliamentary debater he was a marked success and in this connection was not infrequently placed upon the government benches when a dilemma on points of parliamentary procedure arose.

Judge Bole has always taken a keen interest in shooting, yachting and all mainly outdoor sports. He is honorary president of the New Westminster Gun

Club and has been president of nearly all the local clubs. He also finds recreation in magazine writing and is a valued contributor to some standard publications.

In 1881 Judge Bole was married to Florence Blanchard, only daughter of the late Major John Haning Coulthard, J. P. To this union were born two sons but one, Garnet Seymour, has passed away, the other being J. P. Hampton Bole of whom extended mention is made elsewhere in this work. The club connections of Judge Bole are with the Terminal City and the Royal Vancouver Yacht Clubs. His home address is "Ardagh," 310 Royal avenue, New Westminster. The life record of Judge Bole is the story of a man whose activities have been used for the betterment of his adopted country and its people, and serves to encourage and inspire others, indicating the possibilities that lie before the individual and demonstrating what may be accomplished when effort and ambition combine.

JACKSON T. ABRAY.

Jackson T. Abray, a pioneer in British Columbia and for a number of years active in the hotel business in various parts of the province, has since 1908 been conducting an excellent hotel in North Bend. He was born in London, Ontario, September 24, 1862, and is a son of John and Hannah (Jackson) Abray, of that city. There he acquired his education and after laying aside his books remained in the vicinity until he was eighteen years of age, when he started west, remaining in Winnipeg for one year. When the Canadian Pacific Railroad was building a line over the mountains Mr. Abray obtained employment in the construction department and worked in the interests of the company until 1883, in which year he walked over the mountains and on to North Bend, where, however, he remained only a short time. He later resumed railroad construction work which brought him in 1885 to Vancouver, where he established himself in business. He met with success but in 1886 his establishment was destroyed by fire. He was in the same year appointed one of the first four policemen in Vancouver and for four years he worked on the local force, doing loyal and able work. His identification with the hotel business dates from the end of that time, for in 1890 he founded the Cosmopolitan Hotel in Vancouver and managed it successfully for many years. Later he opened the Bernard Hotel, conducting it until 1908, when he sold out and came to North Bend and purchased his present place, which he has since conducted. His former experience made him familiar with the hotel business and this knowledge, supplemented by ability of a high order, energy and resourcefulness, has been a factor in a success which places him in the front ranks of the progressive and substantial business men of the community.

In 1888 Mr. Abray married Miss Maude Martin and they have become the parents of four children. He is a loyal and active conservative and has always been a faithful worker in the party's interests, having the distinction of having hoisted the first conservative flag in Vancouver. In all of his dealings he has been eminently practical and his success demonstrates his business ability and the worth of his character.

AURDY JULIAN HOLMES, D. D. S.

One of the foremost dental firms in all British Columbia is that of Holmes, MacSween, Jones & Hacking, of which Dr. Aurdy Julian Holmes is senior partner. Closely in touch with all the scientific phases of dental practice and possessing the mechanical skill and ingenuity which is a salient feature in successful dental practice, Dr. Holmes has long been recognized as a leader in his chosen field and at the same time is accounted a business man of superior ability, as is indicated by his connection with a number of the foremost corporations of

New Westminster. He is a Canadian by adoption, his birth having occurred in Hillsboro, Ohio, September 14, 1866, his parents being Dr. B. F. and Nettie Holmes. He supplemented his public-school education by a liberal course in the Cincinnati (Ohio) University and, having thoroughly qualified for the practice of dentistry, came to British Columbia in 1889, being drawn by the opportunities of the growing northwest. His ability in the field of his profession is indeed pronounced and his high standing is indicated by the fact that he was honored with the presidency of the British Columbia Dental Association from 1897 until 1903, while from 1895 until 1903 he was a member of the British Columbia dental board. The firm of Holmes, MacSween, Jones & Hacking is indeed one of the most prominent in dental surgery in British Columbia. The partners are busy almost day and night. Through investigation and experiment they have devised and given to the people of New Westminster modern methods in dentistry never before known in British Columbia. They are students, originators, inventors and searchers after new and better methods and these methods not only embody practices generally known to the profession but have also brought out various new ideas which have proven of practical worth. Aside from his professional interests Dr. Holmes is the vice president of the Westminster Trust & Safe Deposit Company, Ltd., and of the Okanagan Telephone Company, Ltd., and is a member of the executive of the New Westminster Board of Trade.

In 1891 Dr. Holmes was married to Miss Ida M. Weaver, of Circleville, Ohio, and they have one son, Aurdy B. Holmes. The religious faith of the family is that of the Methodist church. Allied with the conservative party, Dr. Holmes gives to it his earnest support. He has served as alderman, filling the position in 1896, 1902 and 1903, but the professional demands upon his time leave him little opportunity for active work of that character. He holds membership in the New Westminster Club, in the Masonic and Odd Fellows fraternities and he was the first president of the New Westminster Automobile Association. He finds his chief source of recreation in motoring, this giving him relaxation from his arduous professional cares which are constantly increasing. His position of eminence has been worthily won and his ability is recognized by all.

WALTER WILLIAM BAER.

Although yet a young man, Walter William Baer has in a rapidly successful career become prominent in the lumber industry of British Columbia, occupying at present the position of managing director of the Consolidated Lumber & Shingle Company of Vancouver, acting as selling agents for large lumber interests. A native of British Columbia, Walter W. Baer was born March 25, 1891, at Nanaimo, a son of Rev. Walter Wesley and Annie Elizabeth (Berridge) Baer, the former a native of Waterloo county, Ontario, and a son of George Baer, who came to America about 1800 and at first settled in Pennsylvania. George Baer later removed to Ontario, Canada, where his son, Walter Wesley, was born. The latter studied for the ministry at the Methodist University of Mount Pleasant and after graduating came to British Columbia, his first charge being at Comox on Vancouver island. He went from there to Victoria, where he remained for three years, coming in 1893 to Vancouver. He had a charge in this city until 1897, when he was transferred to Nelson, British Columbia, where he remained until 1907, when he retired from the pulpit. In that year he became actively connected with politics in the ranks of the liberal party, later espousing the cause as editorial writer on the Victoria Times. On January 1, 1913, he became organizer in the province of British Columbia for the liberal party and so continues to date. He married Annie Elizabeth Berridge, a native of England and a daughter of W. W. Berridge, a well known cutlery manufacturer of the mother country, who retired from the business about 1887 and came to Victoria, British Columbia, where he resided until his demise.

Walter W. Baer was educated in the public schools of British Columbia and Ontario and at the Nelson (B. C.) high school, from which he graduated. He began his business career in the employ of the branch of the Royal Bank of Canada at Nelson, with which he remained for a year. He then accepted a position with the Canadian Pacific Timber Company, now the Western Canada Timber Company, at Nelson and has ever since been actively connected with the lumber business. With the latter concern he spent a year and then came to Vancouver in 1906, entering the offices of the Western Lumber Company and later finding employment with the Export Lumber & Shingle Company, with which he remained until 1910, when he organized the Mainland Lumber & Shingle Company, lumber and shingle brokers, of which he became manager. He did effective service in this position, succeeding in building up a prosperous business, and continued in that capacity until May 1, 1913, when the company sold their name and good-will and Mr. Baer organized the Consolidated Lumber & Shingle Company, in connection with which he holds the office of managing director. The last mentioned concern does a general sales business in lumber and shingles and they are selling agents for a number of mills in the province. Mr. Baer's long connection with the business and valuable experience promise well for the future of the company, as he already has become recognized as one of the most shrewd men in his line of business.

On June 15, 1911, Mr. Baer married at Vancouver Miss Helen Marguerita Emmett, a daughter of G. E. H. E. Emmett, of New Westminster. Ever interested in the future and progress of his city, Mr. Baer gives his support to all worthy public enterprises. His time and attention are practically all taken up with his extensive business affairs and his only fraternal connection is along lines of the lumber business and consists of membership in the Hoo Hoos. A keen and alert young man, Mr. Baer ranks already as a business factor in Vancouver, and every step he has taken toward a successful career has been made in the right direction.

J. FRED SANDERS.

J. Fred Sanders, who for a number of years has operated in the field of real-estate brokerage in Vancouver and has attained a creditable and gratifying position for one of his age, is a western man by birth, training and preference, and possesses an enterprising spirit which has been the dominant factor in the rapid development and upbuilding of western Canada. He was born in Winnipeg, April 30, 1882, a son of Edwin and Margaret Ann (Johnston) Sanders, of whom mention is made elsewhere in this work. The removal of the family to Vancouver enabled him to pursue his education in the public and high schools of this city, supplemented by a general commercial course in Vogel's Business College of Vancouver. He then made his initial step in commercial circles as a clerk with Thomas Dunn & Company, ship chandlers, with whom he continued for six years. He then accepted a position as purser on the steamer Favorite, running on the Fraser river, and later he served in the same capacity on the steamer Pheasant. He then entered the employ of the British Columbia Electric Railway Company with which he remained for nearly a year, and on the termination of that period he became traveling salesman for a local concern, his route covering the territory between Vancouver and Winnipeg. After nearly two years spent in that capacity he was employed in the Royal City Mills for several months and on the 8th of December, 1905, he turned his attention to the real-estate brokerage business. For a year he was associated with J. W. Prescott and then formed a partnership with a Mr. Graham, but this was of short duration. In the summer of 1907 he became associated with W. C. Scott in organizing the Scott Brokerage Company, which partnership continued until February, 1910, a general real-estate brokerage business being conducted. Mr. Sanders then withdrew from that association and has



J. FRED SANDERS

since been alone in the same line of business. His previous acquaintance formed during his connection with brokerage interests now served him in good stead in the development of his clientage which is large, his business having reached gratifying and substantial proportions.

On the 23d of December, 1908, in Vancouver, Mr. Sanders was united in marriage to Miss Robina Ellen Herbert, a daughter of Charles Herbert, a resident of Vancouver and a former employe of the Canadian Pacific Railroad Company. In 1899 Mr. Sanders joined the Fifth Regiment of Canadian Artillery, now known as the Duke of Connaught's Own Rifles, with which he served for four years. He played lacrosse for several years on amateur teams and was very active in the cycling days. His political allegiance is given to the conservative party and he is a member of the Conservative Club. His activities have also been put forth along lines which in large measure touch the general interests of society or which embody humanitarian and benevolent principles. He is now a member of the Loyal Orange Lodge of which he was recording secretary for a year, the United Service Club and the Knox Congregational church of which for several years he was one of the board of managers. Growing business interests have never precluded his cooperation in plans for the public good or his aid to organizations rendering aid where it is needed; on the contrary all the duties of life are ably met and, thus proving his worth and high character, he has gained warm and enduring regard.

SAMUEL CHARLES BAUMGARTNER.

Samuel Charles Baumgartner, who has lived in honorable retirement at Central Park for the past six years, was for a number of years successfully identified with industrial interests in British Columbia as proprietor of a sawmill and for some time prior to his retirement also carried on agricultural pursuits. He was born in Queenborough, England, on the 6th of October, 1851. His father, John Percy Baumgartner, was a country gentleman who resided in Cambridgeshire and subsequently in Norfolkshire, where he was lord of the manor, also serving as justice of the peace for the county of Cambridge.

Samuel C. Baumgartner obtained his education in private schools of Norwich, England, and on putting aside his text-books went on a training ship at Worcester, following the sea for twenty years thereafter. During the last twelve years of that period he was engaged in New Zealand trade between London and New Zealand ports. In August, 1890, he came to Canada, locating in Langley, British Columbia, where he embarked in the sawmill business in partnership with A. J. Bovill, their mill being situated about a mile and a half from Murray's Corner. There they continued their operations until 1902. During the period between 1893 and 1896, when hard times prevailed owing to the financial panic of the former year and when his partner was in England, Mr. Baumgartner kept the mill going as best he could and without profit to himself, thus furnishing employment to the farmers and other residents of the community and keeping the settlement intact by helping the inhabitants to earn a livelihood. His public-spirited devotion to the general good was manifest to all and won him the highest respect and esteem of his fellow citizens. In 1902 he abandoned his milling interests and turned his attention to general agricultural pursuits, cultivating a quarter section of land in Langley for the next five years. In 1907 he disposed of the property and took up his abode in Central Park, where he has since lived retired, enjoying the fruits of his former toil in well earned ease. During the period of his residence in Langley he was an active factor in the communal life and assisted in the organization and work of the Farmers' Institute of that place. For a number of years he likewise acted as president of the Langley Agricultural Association.

On the 12th of August, 1891, in New Westminster, British Columbia, Mr. Baumgartner was united in marriage to Miss Grace Mary Ferraby, a daughter of Dr. Charles Ferraby, of Swaffham, Norfolk, England. His religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Episcopal church. He has many friends whom he has gained by a life of industry and rightly directed endeavor—the only life worth living and the one that leads to ultimate success.

CHARLES A. WELSH.

Charles A. Welsh, one of the foremost business men and one of the most progressive, public-spirited and enterprising citizens of New Westminster, has the distinction of being one of the first to reopen his grocery store in the city after the fire of 1898, since which time he has been continuously and prominently connected with retail grocery interests here. An executive and organizing ability and an enterprising spirit, guided and controlled by sound and practical business judgment, have actuated him throughout his entire career and have been notable factors in the development of the C. A. Welsh Company, Ltd., controlling one of the most important and profitable grocery establishments in the province of British Columbia.

Mr. Welsh was born on the 17th of February, 1866, and is a son of Daniel and Susan (Smith) Welsh, the former a native of Ontario and the latter of Scotland. They came to British Columbia in 1889 and located in New Westminster, where the father is living retired, having survived his wife since 1911. Charles A. Welsh acquired his education in the public and high schools of Essex, Ontario, and at the Chatham Business College in Chatham, that province. Completing his studies in 1886, he went to work in a grocery store and from that time to the present has been continuously identified with this line of work. He was first in Windsor, Ontario, and then in Essex and Leamington, remaining in the latter city until 1890, when he came to British Columbia, locating in New Westminster. Shortly afterward, however, he went up into the Okanagan valley but after one year returned to this city, where he secured a position in the grocery store conducted by Parnell & Gunn. With this firm he remained until 1896, when he purchased an interest in the Jubilee Grocery Company and was made general manager of the concern. Two years later this company's stock and store were entirely destroyed by fire and on the following day Mr. Welsh opened up in business for himself, having been practically the first grocer to engage in business after the disaster. He has been identified with this line of work in this city since that time and today occupies a place of prominence in commercial circles as the founder and developer of a notably large and profitable business concern. With the growth of his enterprise Mr. Welsh has extended the field of his activities, opening in 1908 a branch store in Sapperton, located at No. 317 Columbia street East, and in 1912 a West End branch at the corner of Sixth avenue and Twelfth street, New Westminster. His main store is located at No. 681 Columbia street, this city, and is one of the most modern and well equipped grocery establishments in British Columbia. On the 1st of January, 1913, Mr. Welsh incorporated the business as the C. A. Welsh Company, Ltd., taking into partnership some of his older employees, and all three stores are included in the new concern, which has been established on a modern business basis and will undoubtedly continue to grow under its founder's able management.

On the 29th of September, 1896, Mr. Welsh was united in marriage to Miss Mary Maud Williams, of New Westminster, a daughter of H. H. Williams, one of the pioneers in this city. Mr. and Mrs. Welsh have two children, Ernest E. and Rachael A. Mrs. Welsh is well known in social circles of the city and is prominent in all kinds of charitable work, having been one of the founders of the local Young Women's Christian Association and for many years associated



CHARLES A. WELSH

with the auxiliary of the Royal Columbian Hospital. She was also for some time secretary of the women's council and she is a devout member of the Methodist church.

In addition to being an able, far-sighted and resourceful business man, Mr. Welsh is also a progressive and public-spirited citizen, interested in everything pertaining to municipal growth, advancement and expansion and making his ability, his powers and his talents factors in an important work of public service. He belongs to the Westminster Board of Trade and the Progressive Association and has, besides, held various important public offices, serving for one year as a member of the board of aldermen and for one year as license commissioner. He is at present a member of the board of police commissioners. No movement for the betterment of the city along any line lacks his cooperation and hearty support and he is a leader in the development of all projects for the permanent interests of the community. He has been a member of the board of control of the Royal Agricultural and Industrial Society for several years and in 1912, when the office of first vice president was created, was elected as the first officer to fill this position. Subsequently, upon the retirement of T. J. Trapp from the presidency of the association, Mr. Welsh was elected to fill the position and he is the present incumbent of the office. He has extensive and important fraternal affiliations, holding membership in King Solomon Lodge, No. 17, A. F. & A. M., of which he is a past master; Westminster Chapter, No. 124, R. A. M.; Columbia Preceptory, K. T.; and Vancouver Consistory, A. & A. S. R. He is a past potentate of Gizeh Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., and for the past two years has been a representative to the Imperial Council of the Mystic Shrine. He belongs to the Burnaby Country Club and is active in all kinds of outdoor sports, being past president of the British Columbia Lacrosse Association. He served for several years as a member of the executive board and as president of the Westminster team and for several years was its manager in which capacity he was serving when the team made their championship tour of the east bringing the Minto cup to the coast. He retired from the management of this organization in 1911 and at the present time is president of the amateur lacrosse team of New Westminster.

He is vice president of the Western Home Investment Company and president of the New Westminster Arena Company and has other important and profitable connections of this character, making his private prosperity always a factor in public growth. A man of broad views, liberal mind and practical charity, he takes a great interest in everything pertaining to the upbuilding of New Westminster and during the long period of his residence here has made tangible and substantial contributions to it, his name standing as a synonym for business integrity, for political honor and for progress, reform and advancement in any field.

GEORGE T. WILSON, M. D.

Dr. George T. Wilson, a successful representative of the medical profession in New Westminster, is a physician and surgeon with offices in the Westminster Trust building. He is a worthy native son of New Westminster, his birth having occurred on the 4th of October, 1885, and his parents being James and Jennie (Webster) Wilson, natives of Ontario of whom extended mention is made on another page of this work.

George T. Wilson spent the period of his minority under the parental roof and obtained his early education in the graded and high schools of Vancouver. Subsequently he entered McGill University of Montreal, which institution conferred upon him the degree of B. A. in 1908 and that of M. D. in 1910. After returning to Vancouver he served as interne in the Vancouver General Hospital for one year and in 1911 came to New Westminster, here associating himself with Dr. E. H. McEwen in the general practice of medicine. The firm at the

present time consists of Dr. George T. Wilson, Dr. E. H. McEwen and the latter's brother, Dr. S. C. McEwen. Dr. Wilson has ever been most careful in the diagnosis of his cases and is seldom, if ever, at fault in anticipating the outcome of disease. His ability is recognized by the general public and a large practice is accorded him. Through his membership in the Vancouver Medical Society he keeps in touch with the progress which is being continually made by the profession.

In July, 1911, Dr. Wilson was united in marriage to Miss Frances Herring, her father being A. M. Herring, a pioneer of New Westminster. Dr. and Mrs. Wilson have one daughter, Frances Elizabeth. Dr. Wilson is fraternally identified with the Canadian Order of Foresters, while his religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Presbyterian church. His wife belongs to the Anglican church. In both professional and social circles he enjoys an enviable reputation as a young man of splendid promise, and a bright future may be safely predicted for him.

HERBERT THOMAS KNOTT.

Herbert Thomas Knott is prominently identified with business interests of Victoria as vice president of Knott Brothers & Brown, Ltd., and is well known also as a capable and active religious worker, closely connected with various religious organizations and movements which have for their object the moral and social uplift of the community. He was born in Cornwall, England, May 31, 1869, and is the second son in a family of seven children born to Robert and Elizabeth Jane (White) Knott, natives of that locality. The parents emigrated to the United States in 1873 and located in New Jersey, where the father followed the stone mason's trade for four years. At the end of that time he moved to Canada, locating in Orono, Ontario, where he resumed work as a contractor and builder, remaining in that locality for about twelve years. From Ontario he moved to British Columbia and, locating in Victoria, continued along the same line, remaining active therein until the time of his death, in 1896. He had survived his wife since 1888. Both the paternal and maternal grandparents of the subject of this review were natives of England, the paternal grandfather having engaged in the contracting and building business there and the maternal grandfather having been active as a nursery man.

Herbert T. Knott was four years of age when he was brought to America by his parents and he acquired his education in the public schools of Orono, Ontario. Laying aside his books at the age of eighteen, he became associated with his father in the contracting and building business, remaining connected with this line of occupation in Orono and Toronto until 1891. At that date he came to Victoria, where for about twenty years thereafter he engaged in general contracting and building, securing during this time a large and representative patronage and becoming known as a far-sighted, able and progressive business man. During the period he erected many of the most important residences in the city, building homes on property which he owned himself and selling these on easy payments. In 1910 he disposed of his interests along this line and in the following year assisted in the organization of the firm of Knott Brothers & Brown, Ltd., real-estate and financial agents. The company has offices in a building on the northeast corner of Blanchard and Yates streets, a property which is owned by the subject of this review and considered one of the most desirable business corners in Victoria. Knott Brothers & Brown, Ltd., carry on a general real-estate and insurance business, specializing in the handling of city property and acting as both principal and agent in the negotiation of loans. Mr. Knott is vice president of the concern and, devoting the greater part of his time to the outside work in connection with the business, has been a most helpful factor in its success. In Victoria he is known as a capable, far-sighted and



HERBERT T. KNOTT

discriminating business man, fully alive to the conditions in the modern business world and possessed of the aggressiveness, energy and resourcefulness necessary to cope with them successfully.

In Victoria, on the 11th of January, 1898, Mr. Knott was united in marriage to Miss Charity Jane Matthew, a daughter of Thomas Henry and Emma Jane Matthew, natives of Cornwall, England, who came to Canada in 1875 and located in Belleville, Ontario. There the father engaged in the contracting and building business until 1890, when he moved to Victoria, where he carried on his former occupation. Mr. and Mrs. Knott have become the parents of three children: Sydney Howard, who was born June 24, 1899, and who is attending public school in Victoria; Muriel Alexandra, whose birth occurred August 9, 1902, and who is also attending school; and Eldon Herbert, born November 12, 1907.

Mr. Knott devotes a great deal of time to the affairs of Knott Brothers & Brown, Ltd., but his interests are not by any means limited to the field of business, although he has met with a most gratifying success along this line. He is well known in church circles as an active religious worker and as one of the greatest individual forces in that promotion of movements for the general social and moral uplift. He is a member of the Metropolitan Methodist church and associated with its work in an important way, being a member of the joint board of managers and chairman of the finance committee. He is also trustee of the Hampshire Road Methodist church and in close touch with the work and aims of the Young Men's Christian Association, serving as a member of the board of directors and as chairman of the boys' department. He is tireless in his efforts to promote the moral development of the city and a more general acceptance here of the doctrines of Christianity and his efforts are ably supplemented by those of his wife, whose work along similar lines has been useful and far-reaching. Politically Mr. Knott is a staunch supporter of the McBride administration and he takes a keen and intelligent interest in public affairs, although he has never solicited or held public office. He is a director and a member of the Moore-Whittington Lumber Company, Ltd., of Victoria, belongs to the Canadian Club and the Agricultural Association and is fond of all kinds of athletic sports, spending a great deal of time in the open motoring along the beautiful roads in and around Victoria. His home is located at No. 1354 Pandora street and is a commodious and attractive residence, situated in the midst of beautiful grounds. Mr. Knott is recognized in the city as a man who adheres steadily to the highest and best standards of upright living and thinking and whose success has not been attained at the expense of others but has been achieved by untiring and well directed labor along worthy lines.

DAVID CRANDALL WEBBER.

David Crandall Webber, who for more than a decade has been identified with the official life of Haney, where he is now discharging the duties of city clerk, was born and reared in Nova Scotia. His natal day was the 24th of May, 1846, and his parents Anthony and Elizabeth (Crandall) Webber, who are now deceased.

The boyhood and youth of David C. Webber were passed in the parental home, his energies being largely devoted to the acquirement of an education until he had attained the age of nineteen years. His attention was then turned to commercial activities and for ten years thereafter he was engaged in the lumber business with his father. In 1875, he decided to try his fortunes at prospecting and went to California where he spent three years in the mining camps. At the expiration of that period he returned to Nova Scotia and resumed his connection with the lumber interests, continuing to be identified with this trade until 1881. In the latter year he removed to British Columbia, subsequently locating at Maple Ridge.

In 1882, he engaged in bridge construction work, but after following this for a year he homesteaded a hundred and sixty acres of land and turned his attention to agricultural pursuits. The improvement and cultivation of his ranch engaged his entire attention for three years, but at the end of that time he disposed of it, investing the proceeds in a farm in the vicinity of Port Hammond. He there engaged in fruit-growing with varying success until 1895, when he obtained employment in Yale, where he made his home for two years. He next went to Vancouver and after spending two years in the employment of the Vancouver Power Company removed to Haney, where he has ever since resided. During the first two or three years he was located here Mr. Webber was on a fruit ranch, but he later became a general commercial agent and then entered public life. He has served as councillor, tax collector, assessor and clerk, discharging his duties in each instance with a fine sense of conscientious obligation to the public who have entrusted their interests to his care. He was appointed a notary public as early as 1888 and was provincial revenue tax collector from 1908 to 1912. On June 24, 1913, he was appointed justice of the peace for the province of British Columbia.

Mr. Webber has been twice married, his first union being with Miss Ellen Shenkle, whom he married in Nova Scotia in 1873. She passed away about eighteen months later and in 1880 he married Miss Ellen R. Carter, of California. To Mr. Webber and his second wife were born twelve children, as follows: Edwin D., Alice M., Eileen E., Vaughan, William, Enid, David, Thomas, Jack, Frederick, Dollie and Richard. The son last named is deceased.

His political allegiance Mr. Webber accords the conservative party and has been president and secretary of the Port Haney Conservative Association. In 1865 he joined the Fourteenth Regiment, Halifax Militia, and in the next year received his commission as lieutenant in the same regiment. He was a member of the Nova Scotia Provincial Rifle Association, and ranked among the best shots in that province. Mr. Webber is well informed on all public issues, having taken an active interest in those subjects affecting the progress or general welfare of the people, and is always ready to indorse any movement he feels will advance the development of the district.

EDWARD ALBERT QUIGLEY.

Edward Albert Quigley is manager of the branch office at Vancouver for the Macdonald Marpole Company, Ltd., extensive dealers in coal, and in control at this place has built up a business of gratifying proportions. He is also widely known in athletic circles, and whether one meets him in social or business connections he is always the same courteous, genial gentleman, his sterling worth commending him to the good will and high regard of all.

He was born in the city of Quebec, April 22, 1870, a son of Thomas Martin and Mary Martha (Murphy) Quigley, who were also natives of Quebec. The father was a contractor and followed the business in Quebec for at least fifteen years, during which period he erected the jail in that city and also built the Rainbuski bridge across the St. Lawrence river. He afterward removed to Sherbrooke, Ontario, where he resided for three years and there built the Eastern Township Bank and other prominent buildings. Believing that the west offered still broader opportunities, he made his way to Winnipeg, where he became connected with the prominent railroad contractors, Manning, McDonald, McLaren & Company, who built section B of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Mr. Quigley occupied the position of paymaster and was with the company for five years. On the expiration of that period he engaged in the furniture business in Winnipeg, conducting a store for two years, and in 1892 he removed to Vancouver, after which he lived retired until his death. His wife has also passed away. Their son, M. T. Quigley, was local manager of the Canadian Pacific



EDWARD A. QUIGLEY

telegraph in Vancouver for fifteen years, but is now deceased. Another son was a barrister, being a graduate of the Manitoba University, and was connected with the firm of Williams & Williams for several years. He passed away at the age of twenty-seven years.

Edward A. Quigley acquired his education in schools conducted by the Catholic church, being a student in St. Mary's Brothers School at Winnipeg and afterward spending two years in St. Mary's Jesuit College of Montreal. He then returned to Winnipeg, where he entered the employ of the E. & C. Gurney Company, prominent as proprietors of an extensive stove foundry of Toronto. He represented the house in its Winnipeg branch, remaining with the company for nearly five years. He then returned to Eastern Canada for the Temisconata Railway Company, being connected with its engineering department in the construction of its branch between Rivieri du Loup, Quebec, and Edmunston, New Brunswick. This work occupied him for a period of two years, after which he again came to the west and after a brief interval spent at Winnipeg made his way to Vancouver. He soon engaged with Oppenheimer Brothers, then the only wholesale grocery house in Vancouver, and was with that firm for five years, serving in all capacities. At the time he resigned he was acting as city traveler. He next entered the department of Canadian customs, with which he was connected for six years, and later was purser for the British Yukon Navigation Company on the steamships connecting with the White Pass Railway. He served for two years in that connection and since 1905, or for a period of eight years, has been the representative of the Macdonald Marpole Company, Ltd., extensive wholesale and retail dealers in coal at Vancouver. He is now in charge of branch offices and in the position of executive control and manager is building up an excellent trade for the company.

Mr. Quigley is a conservative in politics, but not an active party worker. He belongs to the Canadian Club and the Vancouver Athletic Club. He is very widely known through his activities in athletic circles both in Vancouver and in the east in years gone by. He played with the Vancouver Lacrosse Team from 1890 until 1896 and for several years was a member of the Burrard Inlet Rowing Club. He was also a member of the Vancouver Rugby football team, and has been president of the Vancouver Lacrosse Team and secretary and treasurer of the British Columbia Lacrosse Association. He is still interested in all kinds of sports and athletics, although in late years has not been active in organized affairs of that kind, his attention being given in large measure to the conduct of business affairs of growing importance which now largely monopolize his time.

RICHARD EDEN WALKER, M. D., C. M., L. R. C. P. & S.

Dr. Richard Eden Walker, who has been actively and successfully engaged in the practice of medicine at New Westminster for the past twenty-three years, is one of the foremost representatives of the profession in the city. His birth occurred in Orillia, Ontario, on the 26th of December, 1864, his parents being James and Helena (Corbould) Walker. The father, a native of Yorkshire, England, came to Canada in 1854, making his way to Ontario and eventually locating at Orillia, while subsequently he took up his abode in Toronto, where he resided until the time of his demise in 1901. He was a gentleman of means, drawing an income all his life. His wife was a daughter of Charles Corbould, a native of England, who emigrated to Canada and located at Orillia, Ontario. It was there that the parents of our subject were married.

Richard E. Walker obtained his preliminary education in Trinity College of Port Hope, Ontario, and then prepared for the practice of medicine as a student at Trinity Medical College of Toronto, from which he was graduated with the degree of M. D., C. M. in 1888. Subsequently he pursued a two years' post-graduate course in the Universities of Edinburgh and London and in 1890 came to British

Columbia, opening an office at New Westminster, where he has continued in practice to the present time. He is accorded a good patronage, for his thorough preparatory training, supplemented by many years of practical experience, has made him a valuable member of the medical fraternity. He has ever recognized the responsibilities that devolve upon him in his chosen calling and has been most conscientious in the discharge of all duties connected therewith, so that he has won uniform trust and confidence. Dr. Walker has the degree of L. R. C. P. & S. from the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Edinburgh, and is a member of the council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of British Columbia, serving as president of that body during the years 1903 and 1911. He is likewise a member of the medical council of the Dominion of Canada, representing British Columbia.

On the 27th of September, 1893, Dr. Walker was united in marriage to Miss Helen Mathilde Homer, her father being J. A. R. Homer, M. P., a pioneer resident and influential citizen of New Westminster, who has made an honorable and highly commendable record as a member of parliament. Unto Dr. and Mrs. Walker have been born five children, namely: James Charles Eden, Minna Helen, Mary, John Eden and William Eden.

Dr. Walker has been active in the civic life of New Westminster and for a number of years ably served as a member of the public library board. In Masonic circles he is likewise active and well known and has attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite. He belongs to Union Lodge, No. 9, A. F. & A. M., and Lewis Lodge, No. 56, A. F. & A. M., and has passed through all the chairs of the former organization. He is a past grand master of the grand lodge of British Columbia. His religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Church of England, while socially he is identified with the Westminster Club and the British Columbia Golf Club. Dr. Walker is an extremely busy and successful practitioner, constantly overburdened by demands for his services, both professionally and socially. He is a man of the highest and purest character and an industrious and ambitious student. Genial in disposition, unobtrusive and unassuming, he is patient under adverse criticism and in his expressions concerning brother practitioners is friendly and indulgent.

JOHN SHAW.

John Shaw needs no introduction to the citizens of Nanaimo, for he has resided in the city for over thirty years and has been prominently connected with public affairs since 1898, filling various positions of trust and honor in a way which reflects credit upon his ability and his public spirit. He is now serving his second term as mayor of the city and his work in this office has met with widespread approval, being directed always by a loyal and sincere regard for the people's interests. He was born in Manchester, England, July 4, 1863, and is a son of Alexander and Ann (Rowan) Shaw, who went to Ontario in 1870, remaining there for nine years, at the end of which time they came to British Columbia. Both are of Scotch extraction and are making their home at Nanaimo, the father having reached the age of eighty and the mother that of seventy-eight years.

John Shaw began his early education in the public schools of Manchester, England, and continuing in Canada attended high school in Bruce county, Ontario, and also in Nanaimo, British Columbia, graduating from the latter institution in 1882. After laying aside his books he taught for twenty-six years in the schools of this city and his ability carried him forward into important relations with educational interests, as is evidenced by the fact that he was for twenty-one years principal of the Nanaimo schools. He abandoned teaching when, in 1908, he received a government appointment in the inland revenue office, and he has continued to fill this office since that time. To its duties he adds those of mayor of the city, serving his second term, and his two administrations have been charac-



JOHN SHAW

terized by the successful completion of a great deal of constructive and progressive work in the city's interests. He has proven capable, reliable and conscientious in the discharge of his duties, never placing personal benefit before the general good and giving his aid and influence to measures of reform and progress. He has held other posts of responsibility and trust, having been school trustee, secretary of the hospital board, director of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society, inspector of weights and measures, alderman, excise officer and gas inspector, and his official career has been varied in service and faultless in honor.

In 1887 Mr. Shaw was united in marriage to Miss Catherine Lesley Haggart, a daughter of James and Isabel Haggart, the former for many years manager of the mines in the Wellington district. Mr. and Mrs. Shaw have two children: Lesley Isabel, who is now Mrs. Newburry, of Vancouver; and Herbert Clyde, who is studying law.

Mr. Shaw is connected fraternally with Ashlar Lodge, No. 3, A. F. & A. M., has taken the thirty-second degree in Masonry according to the Scottish Rite and is identified with the Royal Arch Masons and the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine in Victoria. He belongs to the Independent Order of Foresters, is a director and secretary of the Nanaimo Club and president of the Nanaimo Literary and Athletic Association. He is fond of all kinds of outdoor sports and in his younger days was an accomplished athlete and today takes great delight in motoring. His religious views are in accord with the doctrines of the Presbyterian church and in his political views he is independent. He has lived in Nanaimo for over thirty years and during that time has become one of the most prominent and substantial men of the city, his ability carrying him forward into important official relations and his personal worth and sterling qualities of mind and character gaining him the respect and esteem of all who are associated with him.

ERNEST STEWART WELLER.

Ernest Stewart Weller, a progressive and successful young business man of Vancouver, prominently connected with important business interests as a member of the directorate of many of the strongest and most reliable corporate concerns in the city, was born in Brighton, England, August 16, 1877, and is a son of George and Elizabeth Weller, both representatives of well known English families.

In a private school in his native city Ernest S. Weller acquired his education and after laying aside his books became employed on the stock exchange in London, becoming familiar with business conditions during the twelve years of his connection with this line of work and developing in himself the energy, resourcefulness and quickness of decision which form the basis of his business success. In 1907 he came to Canada and, locating in Vancouver, turned his attention to the hardware business, entering the employ of Anderson & Warnock. This connection he maintained until 1909, when he associated himself with financial interests. Mr. Weller is a member of the directorate of many of the most important corporate concerns in Vancouver and his signal business ability is recognized and respected in business circles. He is secretary and treasurer of the Hibernian & Western Canadian Investment Company, Limited; a director, secretary and treasurer of the Vancouver Suburban Investment Company, Limited; secretary and treasurer of Fitz-Herbert Brothers & Metcalfe, Limited, and of the Edgewood Orchards, Limited; a director, secretary and treasurer of the Reed-Roller Block Company, Limited; secretary and treasurer of the Diamond Vale Supply Company, Limited; a director, secretary and treasurer of the Canadian Theatres, Limited, and of the West End Garage, Limited; and secretary and treasurer of the Hygienic Dairy, Limited,—connections indicating something of the extent and scope of his interests and his prominent place in the business life of the city.

On the 29th of December, 1900, in London, England, Mr. Weller was united in marriage to Miss Alice Ott, a daughter of Theodore and Alice Ott, residents

of Lubbecke, Germany. Mr. and Mrs. Weller have become the parents of a son, George. Mr. Weller is a member of the Commercial and Canadian Clubs and is independent in his political beliefs, voting for men and measures rather than for parties. He is preeminently a business man, possessing the quickness of resource and the sound judgment necessary for success in this field, and his influence will undoubtedly continue to be a constructive force in local business development.

JAMES ALBERT MARSH.

For the past ten years James Albert Marsh has been connected with the British Columbia Electric Railway, passing through various positions to that of train master, which he now fills. He was born in Dresden, Kent county, Ontario, on August 16, 1876, a son of Leonard and Catherine (Fretz) Marsh, natives of Lennox county, Ontario, where they were reared and subsequently married. They resided upon a farm in Kent county until 1904, when the father retired from active labor and, selling the farm, came to British Columbia, where the parents made their home with our subject. The father died in New Westminster on July 13, 1905, but the mother is still living with our subject.

James Albert Marsh was reared under the parental roof, acquiring his education in the public schools in Ontario. In 1898, after having reached his twenty-second year, he left home to embark upon his independent career. Going to South Dakota, he there found work with the Northern Pacific, with which road he was employed for two years, and in 1900 came to New Westminster, where for two years he was connected with the fire department in the capacity of driver of the hose wagon. In 1902 he entered the service of the British Columbia Electric Railway in the capacity of conductor, being advanced from that position to the office of agent at the Vancouver terminal and being made train master on May 1, 1911, having charge of the interurban lines. In this important position he has done effective service, receiving the high commendation of his superior officers.

On July 20, 1898, Mr. Marsh was united in marriage to Miss Aneta Walters, of Chatham, Ontario. Both he and his wife attend the Methodist church. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Masons and Odd Fellows, holding membership in Mount Hermon Lodge, No. 7, A. F. & A. M., of Vancouver, and Amity Lodge, No. 27, of the Odd Fellows. Mr. Marsh is widely and favorably known in New Westminster, where he enjoys the high regard and confidence of all who come in contact with him. He is public-spirited and progressive, taking an active interest in all that affects the welfare of the city, and stands ever ready to support any movements undertaken to advance the public welfare.

EDMUND E. NIXON.

Through thirteen years of able service in the interests of the Dominion Express Company Edmund E. Nixon has risen by the force of his ability and personality through successive stages of progress and advancement to be the manager of the New Westminster office, a position the importance and responsibility of which mark him as one of the most trusted and reliable representatives of the company he serves. He was born in London, Ontario, March 24, 1870, and is a son of Joseph and Isabel (Cuthbert) Nixon, both of whom were born in Woodstock, Ontario. The grandfather is of English ancestry, his father having come from Great Britain to eastern Canada in pioneer times. He there took part in the war of the Rebellion and aided the cause by carrying despatches from Woodstock to London. The father of the subject of this review engaged in farming during his active life and is now living in retirement at No. 151 Oxford street in London.



EDMUND E. NIXON

Edmund E. Nixon acquired his education in the public schools of his native community and after laying aside his books worked with his father upon the homestead until he was twenty-five years of age. At that time he became connected with the Canadian Pacific Railroad Company but in March, 1900, severed this connection and came to British Columbia. He went immediately to Vancouver, where he accepted a position with the Dominion Express Company, a concern with which he is still identified. Advancement came rapidly as he proved his efficiency and capability and he is today one of the company's most valued employes. He has worked in every branch of the concern and for the past three years has held the responsible office of manager of the company's affairs in New Westminster, a position which he has proved himself eminently well qualified to fill. He has been successful in private investments also and has accumulated a comfortable fortune, which places him among the men of affluence in this community.

On the 23d of May, 1890, Mr. Nixon was united in marriage, at Woodstock, to Miss Annie Bickerton, a daughter of James G. and Annie Bickerton, the former a very wealthy and substantial man of that community, where he is engaged in the wholesale saddlery business. Mr. and Mrs. Nixon have one daughter, Audry, aged ten, who attends a private school in Toronto. The family residence is at 222 Third street, New Westminster, and is one of the most artistic and beautiful homes in the city.

Mr. Nixon gives his political allegiance to the conservative party but often votes independently when he believes the best interests of the city call for independent action. Fraternally he is connected with the Canadian Order of Foresters. Very fond of all kinds of outdoor sports, he takes his keenest delight in driving or riding horses and is considered one of the best horsemen in the city. He is genial and social in disposition, always ready to greet a friend with a warm handshake and a pleasant smile, and he has thus gained the esteem and good-will of all with whom he has come in contact.

CHARLES HAROLD CHAYTOR PAYNE.

Charles Harold Chaytor Payne, senior partner in the firm of Payne & Pitts, financial agents, insurance and real estate, in Victoria, has been a resident of this city since 1908, and in the intervening period of five years has thoroughly established his position as that of a representative business man, alert, energetic and enterprising, his efforts being attended with substantial returns. He was born in London, England, February 2, 1884, and is therefore yet a young man to whom the future holds out excellent opportunities. His parents are John and Mary Adelaide (White) Payne. The father, who was a well known and prominent architect of London, is now living retired.

In the public schools of the world's metropolis C. H. C. Payne pursued his education and afterward entered the employ of Frith Sands & Company, merchant bankers of London, with whom he remained for five years, gaining valuable experience and training in business affairs. He next accepted the position of private secretary to Rowland C. Feilding, a mining engineer of London, but after two years he resigned with the intention of coming to the new world. He made his way to Victoria in 1908, arriving here when a young man of twenty-four years, and became a partner in the wholesale brokerage firm of Shallcross, Macauley & Company, Ltd. In 1911 he disposed of his interests in this concern and joined G. C. Howell in business under the style of Howell, Payne & Company, Ltd., of which concern he was appointed secretary and managing director. The firm were real-estate and manufacturers' agents and with that business Mr. Payne was associated until November, 1912, when he sold out to his partner and established his present business in February, 1913, being joined by A. C. S. Pitts under the style of Payne & Pitts, financial agents, insurance and real estate.

On the 10th of April, 1912, in Victoria, Mr. Payne was united in marriage to Miss Eliza Vivian Blackwood, a daughter of Edward E. and Eliza Blackwood. Her mother's people were Victoria pioneers and her father is passenger and freight agent for the Northern Pacific Railroad in Victoria. Mr. Payne belongs to the Pacific Club and to the Anglican church. He has never had occasion to regret his determination to seek his fortunes in the new world, for he has steadily worked his way upward, adapting himself to conditions and surroundings, making wise use of time, talents and opportunities, and thus reaching a creditable position for one of his years in the business circles of his adopted city.

STANLEY CAMERON McEWEN, M. D.

Dr. Stanley Cameron McEwen, an able and rising young physician and surgeon of New Westminster, with offices in the newly completed Westminster Trust block, is here engaged in practice in partnership with his brother, Dr. E. H. McEwen, and Dr. G. T. Wilson. His birth occurred in Thurso, Quebec, on the 27th of January, 1882, his parents being the Rev. Peter H. and Christina (McEwen) McEwen, of whom extended mention is made in another part of this work.

Stanley C. McEwen was reared under the parental roof and obtained his early education in the graded schools of Victoria and New Westminster, later attending the high schools in those cities. From 1902 until 1905 he followed the profession of teaching and in the latter year entered McGill University of Montreal, graduating from the medical department of that institution with the class of 1909. He received practical training as an interne in the Montreal General Hospital and in November, 1909, began the general practice of medicine at Port Hammond, British Columbia, remaining there for three years and winning recognition as an able representative of his chosen calling. In the fall of 1912 he came to New Westminster and entered into partnership with his brother, Dr. E. H. McEwen, and Dr. G. T. Wilson, having since practiced his profession in association with these two gentlemen. They have commodious offices in the newly completed Westminster Trust building and enjoy an enviable reputation as medical practitioners of skill and ability. Dr. McEwen's practice has continually grown in volume and importance as he has demonstrated his ability to cope with the intricate problems which frequently confront the physician in his efforts to restore health and prolong life.

On the 1st of January, 1912, Dr. McEwen was united in marriage to Miss Agnes Dier, her father being William A. Dier, a prominent business man of Victoria. They have one daughter, Agnes Gilsey McEwen. Fraternally Dr. McEwen is identified with the Canadian Order of Foresters and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, belonging to Westminster Lodge, No. 3, of the latter organization. He is likewise connected with the Ancient Order of United Workmen and holds the office of grand foreman. His religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Baptist church and he lends his talent thereto as a member of the choir. In professional circles he enjoys an enviable reputation, while the salient characteristics of his manhood are such as have brought him the warm regard of those with whom he has been otherwise associated.

WALTER E. GRAVELEY.

Walter E. Graveley, now living retired in Vancouver, laid the foundation of his present substantial financial position in indefatigable industry, thorough study of every phase of his business, careful management and close application. He was born in Cobourg, Ontario, in 1853, a son of William and Margaret (Boswell) Graveley, the latter the youngest daughter of the Hon. Captain Boswell, R. N.



WALTER E. GRAVELEY

The Graveley family came from Yorkshire, England, to Canada in the early part of the nineteenth century and settled in the province of Quebec, while Captain Boswell, leaving his native England, located in Ontario about 1810. Mr. and Mrs. William Graveley spent their entire lives in the province of Ontario.

Walter E. Graveley was educated in Cobourg in the private school conducted by F. W. Baron, who had previously been principal of Upper Canada College and was then conducting a private preparatory school for boys who desired to enter the British army and navy. In 1873 Mr. Graveley went to Toronto and engaged in the marine insurance business, there remaining until 1881. He next went to Winnipeg, where he was connected with the real-estate and financial business, spending two years in that city. In 1883 he removed to Victoria, British Columbia, arriving there in the month of June. His intention on coming west was to locate at the terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railroad, which was then Port Moody, but upon his arrival on the coast he felt that it would be advisable for him to locate in Victoria. While in Winnipeg he was associated in business with F. C. Innes, who also went to Victoria and they resumed their business associations there. After about two years they dissolved partnership and Mr. Innes came to Vancouver. Later he became head of the firm of Richards, Innes & Akroyd.

In October, 1885, Mr. Graveley removed to Vancouver and opened his office. This was about the same time that C. D. Rand took up his residence in the city. The first real-estate advertisement ever published in the interests of the future Vancouver, then Coal Harbor, was printed in 1884 in a paper published at Portland, Oregon, called The West Shore. This article was prepared by Messrs. Graveley and Innes and read as follows:

“Coal Harbor, the western terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway in British Columbia, is a magnificent sheet of water about three and a half miles long by one to two miles wide; is completely landlocked and accessible at all stages of the tide by the largest vessels afloat. The following table of distances will give some idea of the advantages this place possesses over all others as the site for a commercial city. Taking a common point on the Asiatic coast, Yokohama in Japan, the distance to points on the western shores of North America are (nautical miles):

Yokohama to San Francisco	4470
Yokohama to Coal Harbor	

The distance from Yokohama to San Francisco by the route followed by all vessels is really nearly eight hundred miles longer than the above, vessels taking an extreme northerly route in order to obtain the advantage of certain winds and currents. This distance does not affect the route to Coal Harbor but should properly be added to the San Francisco route.

“The estimated distance from above points to Atlantic tide water and various places is as follows (statute miles):

San Francisco to New York	3390
San Francisco to Boston	3448
Coal Harbor to New York via Canadian Pacific Railway and Montreal....	3414
Coal Harbor to Boston	3197
Coal Harbor to Montreal	2842

The distance across the Atlantic is (nautical miles):

New York to Liverpool	3040
Montreal to Liverpool	2790

“From the above we see that the distance from Yokohama to Liverpool is (statute miles):

Via San Francisco and New York.....	12038
Via Coal Harbor and Montreal.....	11111

or nine hundred and twenty-seven miles in favor of the Coal Harbor route; to this add the eight hundred miles above mentioned, making the total distance by regular route from Yokohama to Liverpool, via Coal Harbor and Montreal, nearly eighteen hundred miles shorter than the San Francisco route. In a few years a railroad to Hudson Bay will undoubtedly be in operation, making the distance by this short route about twenty-six hundred miles shorter than by San Francisco.

"Therefore, taking into consideration the fact that the Canadian Pacific Railway is the shortest and only one crossing the continent under one management, a glance at the above table of distances will show that this terminal city from a commercial standpoint cannot possibly have any successful competitors.

"The town site is all that could be desired and it is doubtful if a more beautiful and picturesque location could be found on the continent: looking north across the harbor, a magnificent view of snow-capped mountains is obtained, and to the south Mount Baker is seen to better advantage than from any other point on the coast. In fact, look where you will, an entrancing view of woods, mountains and water meets the gaze. At the entrance to and fronting on Coal Harbor and also on English Bay (a roadstead to the west) is a government reserve which influential parties are now trying to obtain for park purposes. The land being high, about one hundred and eighty feet above the sea level, a grand view of Burrard Inlet, English Bay, Gulf of Georgia and surrounding country can be had. On the west or English Bay side of this reserve is situated the famous Siwash Rock. This park alone will yet attract thousands of pleasure seekers. Nature has done much and when drives and squares have been laid out this park will become as famous as some of the grand national parks in the distant interior of the continent. The town site is gently undulating, with just sufficient slope for perfect drainage, and is covered with a growth of fine maple and other trees. The climate is undoubtedly the best on the coast: days warm and pleasant; nights pleasantly cool; rainfall moderate. The country in this vicinity presents great attraction to the sportsman, the lakes and streams being full of trout; in the woods deer, bear and smaller game, and on the mountains numbers of goats. Burrard Inlet and the adjoining waters of Gulf of Georgia and Howe Sound are unrivaled for yachting and boating. In fact this district is the sportsman's paradise. General Manager Van Horne has stated that the Canadian Pacific will spend many millions in this place in the erection of wharfs, workshops, rolling mills and depot and has given it as his opinion that the terminal city will become one of the two largest on the Pacific coast. In the fall of 1885 the Canadian Pacific Railway will be in operation from Atlantic to Pacific, and as these buildings will have to be erected by the time the road is completed, the expenditure of so much money will certainly have the effect of building up a large town in an unprecedentedly short time. The Canadian Pacific Railway will employ at least two thousand men in their different shops and these will have to be supplied with the necessaries of life, thus creating first-class openings for business men of all classes. Within the next year and a half large wholesale and importing houses will spring into existence here, also foundries, woolen factories, furniture factories, etc., and as a great portion of the grain grown in the northwest will be shipped from this port, it will necessitate elevators. Business men of all classes looking for good openings would do well to consider these points. Plans of the town site are now being prepared and in a few days lots will be offered for sale, and we must say that better chances for investment were never offered. Lots that can now be bought for a few hundred dollars will beyond a doubt be worth as many thousands within a year or two. A large number of people are looking for this property to come on the markets and hundreds of thousands are planning investments here, and we have no hesitation in stating that lots must double in value within a few months after any are first placed on the market. We would therefore advise those looking for first class investments in real estate to come here and see for themselves, and we feel sure that those who do so, after a careful inspection, will be more than satisfied with the prospects. Investments only of a few hundred dollars will yet return fortunes to those who have the foresight to realize the

future in store for this place. It is only once in a long time that the public have such a chance as the present, and we would recommend those that have money to invest to investigate the merits of Vancouver or Coal Harbor before making other investments. We will be pleased to furnish applicants with plans and prices; also any particulars they would desire, but would prefer to have intending investors pay Coal Harbor a visit and then call in and see us. In a few weeks we will open an office at the terminus and will then be pleased to show visitors over the town site and give them every possible information, but all letters sent to present address will always find us. Innes & Graveley, real estate brokers and financial agents, British Columbia Express Building, Victoria, British Columbia."

On the 16th of March, 1886, Mr. Graveley purchased the first lot sold by the Canadian Pacific Railroad, in the new town site of Vancouver, and still has the receipt for the first payment and other papers issued in the transaction. Mr. Graveley continued to conduct a real-estate, insurance and loan business in Vancouver for many years, success attending his efforts as time passed on, owing to his judicious investments, his keen foresight and his undaunted spirit of enterprise. He is now living retired and has just returned from a several months' tour around the world. He is the president and was one of the first stockholders in the British Columbia Plate Glass Insurance Company, which was organized about 1903, and at all times he has been interested in the material development of the city, contributing thereto in no uncertain or limited degree.

Mr. Graveley was also one of the organizers and the first commodore of the Royal Vancouver Yacht Club, occupying the position of commodore for three years. Upon his retirement he was made honorary commodore for life. He was one of the crew on the Canadian yacht Countess of Dufferin that sailed in New York for the American cup in 1876. He belongs to the Vancouver and Jericho Country Clubs and has membership in the Church of England. In politics he is a conservative but not an active party worker.

Mr. Graveley was married in San Francisco, in August, 1888, to Miss Frances Moore, who was born in that city, of English parentage, and they have two children, Margaret and Eileen. Mr. Graveley has never had occasion to regret his determination to establish his home in the west, the land of limitless opportunities, and the wise use he has made of the advantages offered by the country has placed him in a most creditable and enviable position, while the honorable course he has ever followed has firmly established him in public regard as one of the most worthy and valued citizens of Vancouver.

EDWARD A. GREAME.

A resident of British Columbia for a quarter of a century and since 1900 engaged independently in the real-estate business, Edward A. Greame has become known as one of the foremost men in his line in New Westminster, where he conducts an office as real-estate and insurance broker. A man of rare business ability and cool and sound judgment, he has become most intimately acquainted with real-estate values in this province and his advice is often sought when important deals are to be consummated. Moreover does he enjoy a reputation of the highest character on account of his straightforward methods and unshakable integrity. He was born in Yorkshire, England, January 17, 1868, a son of Henry Charles and Melicent (Cropper-Foster) Greame, the former a native of Scotland and the latter of Lincolnshire, England. The father in his early manhood left the northern kingdom for England, where he married and located in Yorkshire. He was a woolen merchant, having business houses both in Halifax and Hull. The parents died in Yorkshire, the father in 1900 and the mother in 1912.

Edward A. Greame was reared in Yorkshire and educated at the Oundle school in Northamptonshire, completing his studies in 1886. In 1887 he came

to eastern Canada, locating in Barrie, Ontario, where he engaged in farm work for Colonel O'Brien, a member of the Dominion parliament, remaining in that connection for one year. The opportunities offered in the west decided him in the spring of 1888 to come to British Columbia and the following fall found him located in New Westminster, where he secured a position with the Canadian Pacific Railroad in their engineering department. For the greater part of the next following six years he remained in the service of that road but subsequently became a member of the real-estate firm of Malins, Coulthard & Company, with whom he was identified until 1900, when he severed his connection with that firm in order to establish himself independently. Success has consistently accompanied Mr. Greame's efforts and as the years have passed he has become one of the dominant factors in the real-estate field in New Westminster. He has handled some of the most important deals consummated in this part of the Dominion and his judgment is considered by many as final. Personally he is a man of genial nature, frank and open-hearted, easily making friends and retaining them.

On February 6, 1893, Mr. Greame was united in marriage to Miss Alice Homer, a daughter of the Hon. J. R. Homer, M. P., a member of the first legislature of British Columbia after the confederation and subsequently a member of the Dominion parliament. Mr. and Mrs. Greame became the parents of five children: Henry Charles, a clerk in the Bank of Montreal of New Westminster; and Edward Arthur, Melicent, John Welton and Alice, at home. Mr. and Mrs. Greame are members of the Church of England, to the work of which they give their helpful interest.

The political affiliations of Mr. Greame are with the conservative party, in whose principles he sincerely believes. He is a member of the Westminster Club and also of the British Isles Public Schools Club. He seeks his recreation in manly outdoor exercise and for years has been a member of the Westminster Football Club, having played in the first Rugby football game of the province between the mainland and the island. In this way he maintains the necessary mental balance and finds that relaxation which again fits him for his confining and important duties in connection with his extensive business. Public-spirited and progressive Mr. Greame does not only consider his personal success but takes often in consideration the effect his business transactions have upon the general prosperity and conforms his activities to those interests. There is no man more loyal to New Westminster than he and no man more willing to bear his share of time and money in promoting the general welfare.

EDWIN BYRON ROSS.

Edwin Byron Ross, barrister of Vancouver, was born in Peel, New Brunswick, September 29, 1878, a son of Roderick Russell and Charlotte (Moore) Ross, the former a native of Nova Scotia, to which province his father, William Ross, had emigrated from Tain, Ross-shire, Scotland, early in the nineteenth century. He was a representative of an old Scotch family. Roderick Ross in early manhood went up the St. John's river and settled at Peel, New Brunswick, where he engaged in merchandising and continued to make his home until his death in 1886.

Reared in Peel, Edwin B. Ross pursued his education in the public schools there, in the Provincial Normal School at Fredericton, New Brunswick, and in the Dalhousie University at Halifax, from which he was graduated in 1904 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, winning high honors and the University medal in philosophy, only four of which have ever been awarded. He also pursued post-graduate work there and won the degree of Master of Arts in 1905. The following year he was graduated from the law department of the same institution and the LL. B. degree was conferred upon him. Following his graduation he went to Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, where he resided for a year, representing



EDWIN B. ROSS



eastern capitalists in connection with railway interests. In 1907 he returned to Halifax and was called to the bar of Nova Scotia. In the fall of that year he came to British Columbia, settling at Vancouver, and in January, 1908, he was called to the bar of this province, entering upon active practice in Vancouver as a member of the firm of Brydon Jack, Ross, Price & Woods, which association continued until October, 1912. Mr. Ross then withdrew from that firm and established his offices in the Rogers building, and so continues to the present time. Aside from his profession, Mr. Ross has financial interests, in connection with a number of corporations, and he is also legal representative of a number of important business interests, and represents extensive eastern capital.

On the 12th of November, 1906, Mr. Ross was united in marriage to Miss Edith M. Archibald, only daughter of J. L. Archibald, a retired merchant of Halifax, and they have one child, Jean. Mr. Ross is an independent conservative. Before coming west he was very active in politics, making numerous speeches in the campaign of 1904. He belongs to the University Club, the Commercial Club and to the Methodist church and to the purposes and principles of each is loyal. He stands for the better things of life in the way of citizenship and good government, holds to a high standard of professional ethics and has won the warm and merited regard of his fellow townsmen during the period of his residence in Vancouver.

STUART S. McDIARMID, B. Sc.

An excellent professional education and practical experience in his line fit Stuart S. McDiarmid for the important duties which come to him in his work of surveying, which profession he follows in a private capacity after having spent four years in official positions under the Dominion government. Recently he has become a member of the firm of Cleveland & Cameron, one of the foremost firms of its kind in the province, maintaining offices in the Rogers block, Vancouver.

Stuart S. McDiarmid was born near Aylmer, Ontario, August 4, 1881, and is a son of Hugh H. and Elizabeth (McEwen) McDiarmid, both natives of that province, where they were reared and married, and the father subsequently in association with his brother, John D. McDiarmid, operated a sawmill. From this beginning developed a general wood products manufacturing business which became one of the important industries of the Aylmer section of Ontario. Branching out in the business world, the brothers built the municipal electric light plant and the municipal waterworks of Aylmer which they owned and controlled. They became influential factors in all public affairs and highly esteemed and respected. In 1911 the father came to Vancouver, where he now lives in retirement after a long, active and useful career.

Stuart S. McDiarmid was reared at home and educated in the public schools and at the collegiate institute at Aylmer, Ontario, subsequently attending Queens University at Kingston, from which he was graduated with the class of 1903 with the degree of B. Sc. Following his graduation he was connected for two years with the survey of Dominion lands in the northwest territories, following which he spent one year in the office of the surveyor-general of the Dominion. In 1905 he was made a member of the staff of the International Boundary Commission which established the forty-ninth parallel as a boundary line between Canada and the United States. This work occupied him up to the middle of 1907, when he came to Vancouver, where he has since been engaged in private practice with ever increasing success. From the fall of 1910 to the fall of 1912 he had charge of the special survey of the city of New Westminster and since that time has been engaged in the special survey of the municipality of Burnaby under the direction of the attorney general's office. Recently Mr. McDiarmid has become a member

of the firm of Cleveland & Cameron and his new connection promises a still wider scope for his useful activities.

On January 23, 1909, Mr. McDiarmid married Miss Helen Kirby, of Toronto, Ontario. Mrs. McDiarmid is a lady of rare accomplishments and for years has been professionally engaged in musical work as a contralto soloist and is widely known in art circles. Both Mr. and Mrs. McDiarmid are members of the First Baptist church of Vancouver, to which they give their moral and material support. Fraternally he is a member of the Masonic order and more closely associated with the Scottish Rite.

THOMAS OVENS.

Thomas Ovens, proprietor of extensive machine shops and carriage works in New Westminster, owner of real-estate and property interests, prominent in public and business affairs and altogether one of the most substantial and representative men of the city, came to the province of British Columbia in 1871 and for the past forty-two years has been uninterruptedly active in various phases of its business and political life.

Of English and Irish ancestry, Mr. Ovens was born in the city of Liverpool, England, December 4, 1843. He there received a good education and afterward served an apprenticeship to the blacksmith's and machinist's trades, paying for the privilege of learning these occupations a premium of twenty pounds sterling and receiving for his first year's work a salary of two shillings and six pence a week. This wage was, however, increased from year to year and during the last twelve months of his service he received twelve shillings per week. As a journeyman he went to work for Mathew Wilson in Whitechapel, Liverpool, where as foreman he received thirty-four shillings per week for two years thereafter. At the end of that time he established himself in business, opening a job and machine shop in Liverpool and conducting it with excellent success for some time. From Liverpool he went to Manchester, where he was made manager of the shops conducted by Henry Moore on Oxford street, a position which he held for three years and a half. In the meantime he had been happily married to Miss Ruth Susanna Rowe, a native of Liverpool, who died at the birth of her daughter, their only child. She in turn soon afterward passed away, dying of scarlet fever.

Soon after the death of his wife and child Mr. Ovens felt compelled to seek a change of scenes and this desire led him to America. From the Atlantic coast he crossed the plain to San Francisco, where he sought and found employment in the Risdon Machine Works, remaining there until 1871, in which year he went north, locating in British Columbia. In this province he with a partner established himself in the fishery industry and was among the pioneers in this field of endeavor. For seven years thereafter he conducted extensive interests along this line, he and his partner employing some three hundred men and operating over twenty-five fishing boats. It is a noteworthy fact that at the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, he took the medal for the best exhibition of canned salmon.

After severing his connection with the fishing business Mr. Ovens went to the Coquahalla river and there spent one season in placer mining before he accepted a position as engineer on the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railroad, assisting in the building of that line through a part of the Yale district. This work completed, he came to New Westminster and here established the blacksmith and machine shops which he now owns and which under his far-sighted and capable management have grown to comprise one of the leading industrial institutions in the city. In these shops all kinds of mechanical job work is done as well as a great deal of steamboat refitting and repairing and extensive wagon and carriage manufacturing, for Mr. Ovens has gained a widespread reputation for the superior quality of the work done in his shops, for prompt



THOMAS OVENS

and reliable methods and for straightforwardness and honor in all his business dealings. A large, commodious three-story building is required to accommodate the various departments of his business and the concern is altogether a large and important one—a fitting monument to a life of industry, activity and well directed labor. Mr. Ovens has also done a large amount of building in New Westminster, including his own home, which is a neat cottage on a hill in the city, commanding a beautiful view of the Fraser river and the virgin forests beyond. He owns twelve city lots in this locality and a brick business block in the business section and all of his interests are capably and progressively managed, his business ability and discrimination being of a rare order and his integrity above reproach. Of late years Mr. Ovens has practically retired from active life, his shops being under the control of a competent manager.

It is not alone along business lines that Mr. Ovens has done splendid work for New Westminster, for his activities have been extended also to the field of public life, where his able service in positions of trust and responsibility has done much to advance the permanent interests of the community. Supporting the conservative party, he has rendered the city excellent service as a member of the board of aldermen, a capacity in which he acted for thirteen terms, and from 1898 to 1899 he served as mayor, giving to New Westminster a constructive, efficient and businesslike administration, characterized by earnest support of measures and movements for community advancement. In fact, Mr. Ovens has always been foremost in the promotion of projects for making the city larger, better and more prosperous and his work has been capable, far-sighted and discriminating, a valuable factor in municipal progress and expansion. He has served for eight years as justice of the peace in New Westminster and is the present incumbent of that office. Fraternally he is connected with King Solomon Lodge, No. 17, A. F. & A. M., the Knights of Pythias and the Manchester Unity, the mother lodge of the order of Odd Fellows. He belongs to the Westminster Club and is a member of the Amalgamated Smiths and Machinists of England, one of the largest industrial societies in the world. His religious views are in accord with the doctrines of the Church of England. He is numbered among the foremost of the surviving pioneers of New Westminster, having throughout his many years of residence here borne an honorable and worthy part in the work of progress, and to him the city owes a debt of gratitude that can never be fully repaid.

RALPH SMITH.

Since coming to Vancouver Ralph Smith has carried on a private financial and insurance business, being interested also in mining properties. As a member of parliament and a factor in public life, he has gained even wider acquaintance than he has through his business connections, for it is well known that he is a man of aggressive spirit in support of what he believes to be right and that his position is never an equivocal one. Men have learned that what he promises he will do and that neither fear nor favor can swerve him from a course which he believes to be for the best interests of the people at large. Newcastle-on-Tyne, in Northumberland, is the place of his birth, and his natal day was August 8, 1858. His parents were Robert and Margaret Smith, the former a well known farmer at Newcastle. In the district and public schools of that locality Ralph Smith pursued his education and when a lad of but eleven years began earning his own living in the mines at Newcastle. He was connected therewith for twenty-three years, during which period his industry, honesty and loyalty enabled him to gradually work his way upward to official positions. In the latter year he determined to try his fortune in the new world and made his way to the furthestmost coast, arriving on Vancouver island in 1892. He was there employed in the mines for a short time and soon afterward was appointed agent for the Coal Miners Association, which position he held from 1895 until 1902. He has long been prominently associated

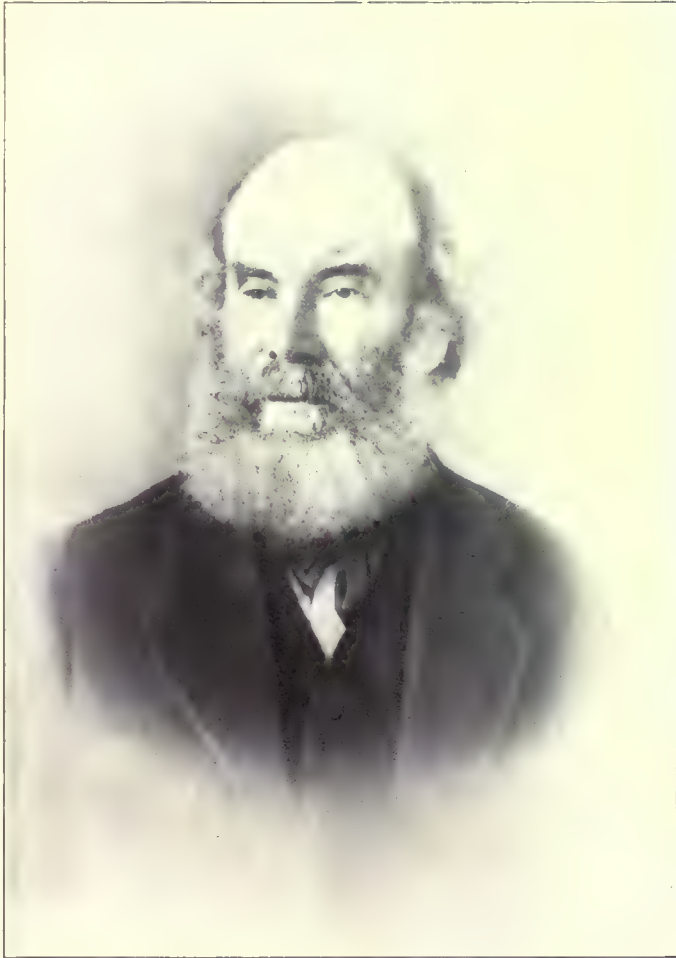
with the labor movement. He had studied the labor situation in England and in America as well, and his views upon the question, therefore, are superficial in no degree. Standing always for the interests of the working man as against the oppression of capital, he was elected president of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada and so continued from 1898 until 1902. He was associated with G. Fenwick, John Wilson, and T. Burt, all members of parliament, and other labor liberals in England, and has been prominently identified with cooperative societies in his native land and in this country. He was a delegate to the Glasgow Cooperative Congress in 1889 and when he took his seat in the legislative halls of British Columbia one of the strong features of his public service was his efforts to ameliorate hard conditions of life under which the laboring man works. He sat for Nanaimo in the provincial parliament in 1898 and 1900, and in the latter year resigned his position to contest a seat in the Dominion parliament. He was elected in that year and indorsement of his legislative service came to him in reelections in 1904 and 1908. For some years his attention was given almost exclusively to his political service and his efforts in behalf of labor movements. In December, 1911, however, he came to Vancouver to provide a home for his sons who were already here. He carries on a private financial, insurance and real-estate business, being also interested in mining properties.

In his political views Mr. Smith has always been a liberal and, moreover, he has been a close student of the questions and issues of the day. A local paper writing of him said: "Mr. Smith has had a long and contentious experience in public affairs. His attitude on the platform is usually combative and argumentative, and arouses the hostility of his opponents, and at the same time their respect for his sincerity and ability. He had a very high standing in the house of commons with all parties, and with so long a record in public life, he stands today without the slightest suspicion against his character and stands unflinchingly for the same democratic principles for which he has always stood. He is a liberal, anxious to push the party on the road to reform and never apologizes for his principles."

On the 10th of February, 1883, at Newcastle-on-Tyne, Mr. Smith was united in marriage to Miss Mary Ellen Spear, a daughter of Richard and Mary Ann Spear, prominent mining people of Northumberland. The children of this marriage are Mary Elizabeth, Richard Robert, Ralph and John Wesley. The daughter is now the wife of John Carr, assistant postoffice inspector at Victoria. Mr. Smith was a layman in the Methodist church for many years. He became a member of the Ancient Order of Foresters at Newcastle-on-Tyne and he belongs to the Nanaimo Club of British Columbia and the Terminal City Club of Vancouver. He is a man of notable forcefulness, aggressive in support of his honest convictions, yet never infringing upon the rights of others. He has been a close student of the signs of the times and the great problems which are engaging public thought and attention, and he merits the honor and respect which are accorded him in recognition of his ability and his devotion to duty.

WILLIAM FRASER TOLMIE, L. F. P. S. G.

Although more than a quarter of a century has passed since Dr. William Fraser Tolmie was called to his final rest, he is still remembered by the older residents of British Columbia as one of its most esteemed and prominent citizens. Eight decades ago, in 1833, he first came to Fort Vancouver, Washington, as a surgeon in the service of the Hudson's Bay Company and throughout the remainder of his life continued an active factor in the work of progress and development here. During the later years of his life he was prominently identified with agricultural pursuits, owning a valuable farm of eleven hundred acres. He was likewise well known as an ethnologist and historian and possessed an intimate knowledge of Indian affairs.



DR. WILLIAM F. TOLMIE

Dr. Tolmie was born in Inverness, Scotland, on the 3d day of February, 1812. He acquired his education in Glasgow, Scotland, being graduated from Glasgow University in 1832, in which year he crossed the Atlantic to America as a surgeon in the service of the Hudson's Bay Company. He came to Fort Vancouver on the Columbia, a sailing vessel, by way of Cape Horn, stopping at Honolulu and the Sandwich islands, arriving at the Fort in 1833. In his younger days, he was greatly interested in botany and natural history, and he discovered many new plants and birds on this coast, some of which were named in his honor. In 1833, while on a botanizing trip, accompanied by two or three Indians, he made the first attempt of any white man to scale Mount Rainier, Washington, but owing to his holiday coming to an end, he was unable to get to the summit. A peak of this mountain is now called Tolmie Peak in his honor. In 1834 he was a member of an expedition along the northwest coast as far as the Russian boundary, now Alaska, establishing trading posts at various points for the Hudson's Bay Company and at this time also choosing the site for Fort Simpson. About 1835 he was the first white man to draw attention to the fact that coal was to be found on this coast somewhere in the north.

In 1836 Dr. Tolmie returned to Fort Vancouver in the capacity of surgeon. In 1841 he visited his native land, returned to Canada the following year and making the overland journey by way of Fort Garry and other Hudson's Bay Company posts. Upon arriving at Fort Vancouver, he was placed in charge of the Hudson's Bay Company posts on Puget Sound, with headquarters at Fort Nisqually, which is now about sixteen miles from Tacoma, Washington. He took a very prominent part in the Indian war of 1855 and 1856, and as he was quite familiar with a number of Indian languages, it was through his efforts and knowledge that peace followed and the red men were pacified. In 1855 he was made chief factor of the Hudson's Bay Company at Fort Nisqually, and after the company gave up their possessory rights to American soil, he removed to Victoria in 1859 and continued in its service, building at this time the first stone house erected in British Columbia and which is now occupied by his descendants.

Dr. Tolmie remained in the service of the Hudson's Bay Company and also as agent of the Puget Sound Company until 1870, when he retired to his farm of eleven hundred acres, which he had purchased several years previously. He was very active in agricultural affairs and did much to raise the standard and grade of cattle and horses by importing thoroughbred stock. Dr. Tolmie also gained recognition as an ethnologist and historian, contributing valuable treatises and articles on the history and languages of the west coast natives. He gave the vocabularies of a number of tribes to Dr. Scouler and George Gibbs and these have been published in contributions to American Ethnology. In 1884 he collaborated with Dr. G. M. Dawson in the publication of a nearly complete series of short vocabularies of the principal languages spoken in British Columbia. Today the works of Dr. Tolmie stand as authority in the history of the northwest and this province. All through his life he was ever ready to contribute from his extensive store of knowledge to anyone to whom it would be useful, and, being at all times public-spirited and progressive, his opinions were highly valued. He remained intimate with Indian affairs until the time of his demise, which occurred on the 8th of December, 1886, when he had reached the age of seventy-four years.

In 1850 Dr. Tolmie was united in marriage to Miss Jane Work, the eldest daughter of John Work, then chief factor of the Hudson's Bay Company at Victoria. Mrs. Tolmie, who passed away on the 23d of June, 1880, became the mother of seven sons and five daughters as follows: Alexander John, who is now deceased; William Fraser, who resides in Victoria; John Work, born in 1854, who is likewise a resident of Victoria; James; Henry Work; Roderick Finlayson; May Fraser; Jane Work; Anne Fraser, deceased; Margaret Cecilia, who has also passed away; Dr. Simon Fraser; and Josette Catharine. All of the surviving children are residents of Victoria.

Dr. Tolmie was a member of the local legislature for two terms, representing the Victoria district until 1878. The cause of public instruction always found in him a staunch supporter and ardent champion and for many years he served as a member of the board of education. He held many positions of trust and responsibility and was everywhere recognized as a valued and respected citizen. Generous and kind-hearted, he is still remembered for his many acts of quiet charity and for his loyalty in friendship. His memory remains as a blessed benediction to all who knew him and his name will gain added luster as the years go by.

STEPHEN JONES.

None of the representative men of British Columbia have a better right to a place in this volume than the subject of this sketch—Stephen Jones. If one were seeking an outstanding figure amongst the remarkable body of young men who have done and are still doing so much to direct the course of western development, one could make no mistake in selecting this gentleman for that distinction, for it is but the bare truth to say that he has, in respect to Victoria, been a pioneer in enterprise—and so well have results shown his foresight in business matters that he enjoys a wide reputation for sound judgment.

Mr. Jones is essentially a man of action. With even a cursory knowledge of his character and temperament it is easy to conclude that in any walk of life he would have won a foremost position. A restless energy, keen insight, a deliberateness in judgment and an indomitable will are elements in his make-up, where rests the responsibility for his amazing success in commercial life.

Mr. Jones, while he has large property interests in Vancouver and elsewhere in the province and is identified with a score of enterprises, is best known as the proprietor of the Dominion Hotel. It was the really marvelous success which attended the efforts of Mr. Jones to build up a great hotel in Victoria which earned for him his present-day reputation as one of the most shrewd business men in western Canada.

Victoria was not much of a city in 1889, the year that Mr. Jones, then a mere lad, assumed charge of the Dominion Hotel on upper Yates street, then a very unpretentious building, having some time previously been conducted by his father. But he had not been entrusted with this responsibility for a week before he began to make improvements, and not many months elapsed before he began arranging for enlarged premises; and, from then on, expansion followed expansion in such rapid succession as to startle the old-timers of the city, whose extreme conservatism, while characteristic of Victoria in the early days, was in marked contrast to the enthusiasm of the young man about whom these lines are written. With many a wise shake of the head they predicted disaster, but success followed success until today not only is the "Dominion" known from ocean to ocean as the standard of hotels in its class, but its owner is reckoned among the wealthy men in the wealthiest city, per capita, on the continent.

A native of the province of Ontario, Mr. Jones was born in Clinton, in the county of Huron, July 7, 1869, his parents being Stephen and Elizabeth Jones, representatives of an old Irish family. They removed westward to Victoria in 1872, and Stephen, then three years of age, was reared under the parental roof. After concluding his education in 1887 he joined with his father in the work of conducting the International Hotel at Esquimalt, then an important British naval base on the north Pacific. Two years later found him back at Victoria in charge of the Dominion, with the results as related.

Mr. Jones' father, the late Stephen Jones, was one of the best known sturdy pioneers of the province. Coming here when conditions were very much in the rough, he adapted himself so well to his environment and made such good use of his opportunities that he acquired a competency prior to his demise and left



STEPHEN JONES

a host of friends who never tired of telling of his kindly heart, so characteristic of Irishmen the world over.

Mr. Jones, of this review, married in 1910 Miss Eliza Margaret Thompson, a daughter of Joseph and Margaret Thompson, of Cornwall, Ontario. The two children of the marriage are Stephen and Howard. The family residence is on Douglas street, adjoining and overlooking one of the most delightful portions of Beacon Hill park. Here Mr. Jones has created one of the most charming homes to be found in western America. Not only is the residence of palatial proportions, but it sets in grounds where the art of the gardener has been employed to full advantage, and the many friends whom Mr. and Mrs. Jones take occasion to entertain here never tire of singing the praises of what easily constitutes one of the most beautiful residential estates in the city.

Though on every ground eminently qualified for it, Mr. Jones has declined every offer to seek public honors, contenting himself with the management of his many commercial enterprises. He never fails, however, to lend his services to every movement calculated to advance the interests of Victoria. He is identified with the Victoria Board of Trade and for two years was a member of the council of that body. He was one of the founders of the Tourist Association of the city, which for a number of years did such good work in making known the attractions and advantages of this charming section of Vancouver island.

Mr. Jones is a life member of the Pacific Club and is a very active member of the Masonic order, serving at the present time as chairman of the Masonic Temple Association. He is a past master of Victoria-Columbia Lodge, No. 1, of Victoria, and is (1912-13) potentate of Gizeh Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S.

REV. JAMES SUTHERLAND HENDERSON.

Civic and social interests of New Westminster have in the last ten years received a new impetus through the constructive and well directed work which Rev. James Sutherland Henderson has done along these lines. He has not only promoted the cause of Christianity through his services as pastor of St. Andrew's church of New Westminster and clerk of the Presbytery but has in addition lent the weight of his influence to every worthy and progressive public project, winning as his reward the lasting regard and unwavering confidence of his fellow citizens. He was born in York county, Ontario, June 11, 1858, and is the eldest son of Magnus and Christina (Sutherland) Henderson, who came to Canada from the vicinity of Thurso, Caithnesshire, Scotland, in 1857, the year following their marriage. They located in the town of Newmarket, York county, but after two years they removed to Glenallen, Wellington county, where the father was for a number of years connected with grist and sawmills. Subsequently he made settlement on a farm in the vicinity of that city and while devoting a great deal of his time to agricultural pursuits took also an active part in public affairs, becoming a dominating factor in shaping the policies of the local government. He was for twenty-three years clerk of Peal township and one of the best known and most widely respected men in Wellington county. He and his wife were devout members of the Presbyterian church. Both have passed away, the mother dying in 1904, at the age of seventy-eight, and the father in 1909 or 1910, when he was past the age of eighty.

Rev. James S. Henderson acquired his primary education in the public schools of Glenallen and afterward entered the University of Toronto. He studied there and at Knox College, graduating from the latter institution in the spring of 1883. He was immediately afterward ordained to the ministry and in the same year accepted his first charge, that of pastor of the London Presbytery at Melbourne, Middlesex county. He remained there for five years and at the end of that time was called to Hensall, Huron county, where for fifteen years he labored untiringly in the promotion of the doctrines in which he believes. In 1903 Mr. Henderson

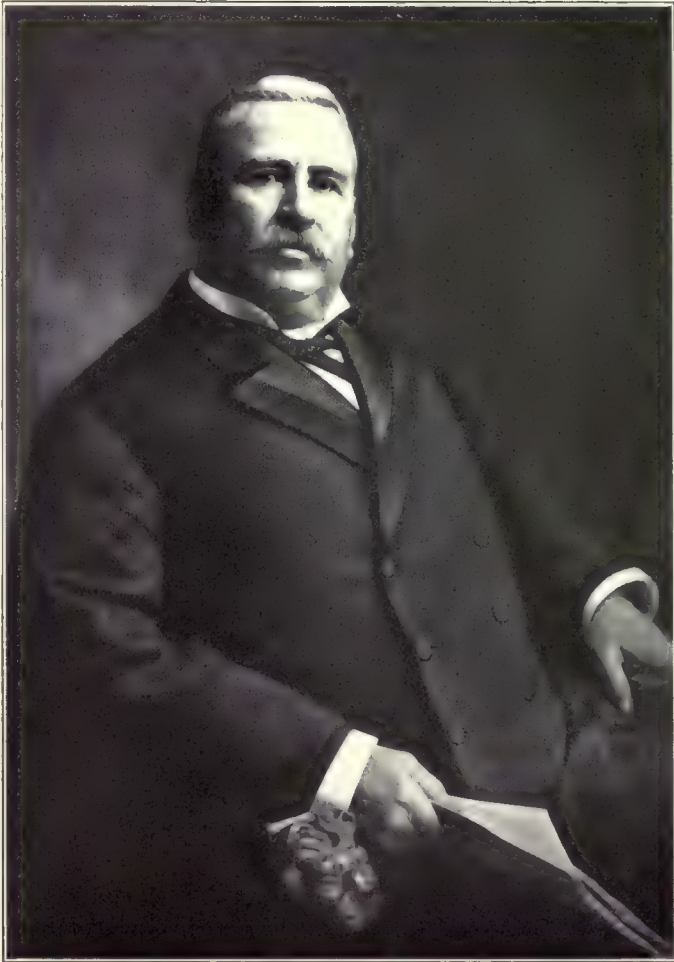
was called to New Westminster, where he became pastor of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church and clerk of the Presbytery. In the spring of 1911 he was elected moderator of the Synod of British Columbia and during that time spent four months traveling in Europe. He has, however, spent most of his time in New Westminster, where his interests have extended to many fields, touching closely the commercial, industrial, social and moral progress of the city. He is a member of the New Westminster Board of Trade and on the board of control of the Royal Agricultural and Industrial Society and he acts as chairman of the municipal committee of the Westminster Progressive Association. The citizens of New Westminster give him a great deal of credit for the erection of the new Young Men's Christian Association building in 1910. Mr. Henderson was in that year chairman of the citizens committee which raised forty-seven thousand dollars in the course of a five-day campaign and erected a handsome brick structure on Royal avenue, just east of Sixth street.

In 1885, Mr. Henderson was united in marriage to Miss Mary Maggie Mahala Grant, second daughter of the late John Grant, of Lambton, Ontario. Having no children of their own, Mr. and Mrs. Henderson have adopted a son, Roy Grant, who has just finished his third year in applied science at McGill University. Mrs. Henderson has been for many years one of the most active spirits in the promotion of the social and religious life of New Westminster and her wisdom of counsel and her strength of character make her one of the most valued workers in these important fields. Mr. Henderson is connected fraternally with Union Lodge, No. 9, A. F. & A. M., and Amity Lodge, No. 27, I. O. O. F., in which he has filled all of the chairs. Since his arrival in the city he has taken an active part in all clean sports and for two years was president of the famous Westminster lacrosse team, which in 1908 won the world's championship. In view of the important social and civic work with which he has been identified during the entire period of his connection with St. Andrew's church he was in the general assembly held at Toronto in June, 1912, unanimously appointed field secretary of social service and evangelism for the province of British Columbia and in September, 1913, will resign his pastorate in order to take up his labors in a new field. His loss will be felt keenly by the citizens of New Westminster, who speak of him in glowing terms as "one of the finest men in this or any other city," and who regard him as an upright and God-fearing man and a progressive citizen whose place it will be difficult if not impossible to fill.

CHARLES STANFORD DOUGLAS.

Charles Stanford Douglas, journalist, capitalist, legislator and ex-mayor of Vancouver and one of the most prominent, successful and highly respected citizens of British Columbia, is descended from a family of Scottish ancestry that has for years held high position on the American continent, both in Canada and the United States. Among the ancestors was Deacon William Douglas, who sailed from Scotland to Massachusetts in 1640 and settled in Boston. Charles Stanford Douglas is the son of John A. and Esther M. (Knappen) Douglas, the former a second cousin of the eminent American statesman, Stephen A. Douglas, the "little giant" of Illinois. The father, John A. Douglas, served as an officer in the Wisconsin Volunteers during the Civil war, becoming quartermaster of the Twentieth Wisconsin Regiment, and his last days were spent in Lebanon, Missouri.

Charles S. Douglas was born in Madison, Wisconsin, October 1, 1852, and pursued his education at Wayland University in Beaver Dam, Wisconsin. Following the completion of his education he was employed on various newspapers in Minnesota and Wisconsin and in 1875 became owner and publisher of the Superior Times, at Superior, Wisconsin, which he sold two years later. In 1877 he crossed the border into Canada, settling at Fort William, Ontario, where he purchased



CHARLES S. DOUGLAS

the Fort William Day Book, and in 1878 removed to Emerson, Manitoba, where he published the Emerson International, the first or second paper published in the province. He became a prominent and influential factor in community affairs, contributing much to the upbuilding of the city and district, and he was a member of the town council, of the school board and also filled the position of mayor. Still higher official honors awaited him, however, in his election to the local parliament, where he sat for Emerson from 1883 until 1889. In June of the latter year he came to Vancouver, where he has since engaged in the real-estate and brokerage business and in various other lines of activity which have contributed to the material development and prosperity of the city as well as to his individual interests.

On the 1st of December, 1881, Mr. Douglas was united in marriage to Miss Annie M. Johnston, a daughter of J. E. Johnston, of Toronto. She died in 1908. In 1909 Mr. Douglas was again married, his second union being with Mrs. Elizabeth Manley, the widow of Major Fred M. Manley and a daughter of John Fisher, of Harriston, Ontario. Mr. Douglas has had no children of his own but has reared several adopted ones.

Mr. Douglas' identification with progressive public measures and projects has made him one of the leading, influential and honored residents of the province. He has taken great interest in a memorial known as the Scot Memorial Sailors Home. In 1894 he was a candidate for the provincial legislature for Richmond but was defeated. He assisted in the organization of South Vancouver which was then small and comparatively unimportant but is now a great municipality, and he was chairman of its first finance committee. In 1909 he was elected mayor of Vancouver, filling the office for one term, during which he gave to the city a public-spirited and beneficial administration, characterized by various needed reforms and improvements. While occupying the mayor's chair a number of notable events occurred, including the opening of the Granville Street bridge by his excellency, Earl Grey, governor-general of Canada; a visit to the city of Lord Strathcona and a visit of a party of distinguished Australian journalists en route to London. These latter Mr. Douglas entertained at a banquet which he gave at the Hotel Vancouver. An interesting souvenir of this visit is a large photograph of the party including a number of prominent citizens of Vancouver and taken at the "big tree" in Stanley Park. Mr. Douglas also has an interesting photograph taken at the "big tree" on the occasion of Lord Strathcona's visit. It includes Lord Strathcona and Sir Mackenzie Bowell, two grand old men of Canada, Chief Commissioner Chipman of the Hudson's Bay Company and Mr. Douglas. He also entertained Governor (now Justice of the United States Supreme Court) Hughes of New York and Governor Johnson, of Minnesota. Prominent and popular in club circles he is well known as a member of the Vancouver, Terminal City, Canadian, Shaughnessy Heights Golf Clubs, and the Royal Yacht Club of Vancouver. In personal appearance Mr. Douglas is five feet, eight inches in height and weighs two hundred and thirty-five pounds. He is a man of cheerful disposition, genial, courteous and approachable, and has a circle of friends almost coextensive with the circle of his acquaintance. His devotion to the best interests of city and province show him to be thoroughly Canadian in spirit and the enterprise of the west is manifest in all that he undertakes, either for individual benefit or for the welfare of the city and province.

HARRY W. JAKEMAN, V. M. D.

Upon a comprehensive and thorough training, constant study and research and natural ability Dr. Harry W. Jakeman, of New Westminster, has based a gratifying success in the practice of veterinary surgery, ranking today with the most expert men engaged in this profession in western Canada. He was born in Halifax, Nova Scotia, October 1, 1885, and is a son of William and May

(Akerly) Jakeman, the former a native of Prince Edward Island and the latter of Pugwash, Nova Scotia. They were married in Revere, Massachusetts, where they continued to reside for a number of years. The father held the degree of D. V. S. from McGill University in Montreal and he practiced his profession in Massachusetts and afterward in Nova Scotia, where he still resides, making his home in the town of Glace Bay.

Dr. Harry W. Jakeman spent his boyhood days in Nova Scotia and there acquired his public-school education. In the fall of 1902 he went to Sackville, New Brunswick, where he entered Mount Allison University, taking a four years' arts course. He became prominent in athletics, especially football, and during a hotly contested game met with an accident which effectually closed his career in the university. In the fall of 1907 Dr. Jakeman went to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he entered the University of Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated in the spring of 1909, with the degree of V. M. D. and with the highest honors in his class. Determining to have the advantage of the most expert training in his chosen line and the opportunity of contact with the most modern thought in his profession, he went in the following year to Germany, where he took a post-graduate course in veterinary medicine, spending a year and a half in the Royal Veterinary Colleges in Dresden, Hanover and Berlin, specializing in pathology, bacteriology and laboratory diagnostics. He also attended clinics and visited veterinary and other hospitals throughout Germany, subsequently spending several months in the colleges in London, England, where he attended lectures and clinics at various hospitals. Finally, being thoroughly trained in his profession and with his viewpoint broadened by contact with its most eminent and able representatives, he returned to Canada and settled first in Nova Scotia, where he practiced in partnership with his brother for some time. In March, 1912, he moved to New Westminster and in one year has secured a large and growing patronage and a high place in professional circles.

Just before sailing for Germany Dr. Jakeman was united in marriage to Miss Lelia Alma Carter, a daughter of William D. Carter, at that time a barrister in Richibucto, New Brunswick, but now connected with the firm of Matheson & Carter of Vancouver. Dr. and Mrs. Jakeman have a son, William Allison. The parents are favorably known in social circles of New Westminster and Dr. Jakeman is already accounted one of the most able representatives of his profession here, his success coming as a natural result of his comprehensive knowledge and unusual ability.

FRANK E. VANDALL.

The death of Frank E. Vandall on the 19th of August, 1911, removed from British Columbia one of its most honored pioneers and from Vancouver one of its most progressive and successful business men—a man who, actuated at all times by a spirit of enterprise and progress and dominated by high standards of business integrity, did much while promoting his own prosperity to advance the general interests of the city. He was born in Rhode Island in August, 1868, and was of French-Canadian extraction, his parents having died when he was still very young.

In the acquirement of an education Frank E. Vandall attended public school in his native state and afterward a Jesuit college, having for some time the intention of studying for the priesthood. However, he had afterward changed his plans and learned the machinist's trade, working at it for about five years in Rhode Island. The exact time of his coming to British Columbia is not known. In the early days he established a hotel in Revelstoke and conducted it thereafter for five years, becoming known as a far-sighted, resourceful and successful business man. When he disposed of this enterprise he removed to Vancouver and here remained an honored and deservedly respected resident until his death. He



FRANK E. VANDALL

turned his attention to timber cruising and surveying and was known as one of the greatest cruisers in British Columbia, reaching all portions of the province while engaged in this line of work. He developed in Vancouver a well managed and lucrative enterprise, and his interests were constantly being extended, his success rewarding his executive ability, his capable control of business affairs and his high and honorable business standards. A short time before his death Mr. Vandall sold his timber interests to the Booth Lumber Company but he retained a great deal of valuable city property, including the Vandall block, which was in course of construction when he died.

On the 1st of August, 1898, Mr. Vandall was united in marriage to Miss Nellie E. Rogers. Mr. and Mrs. Vandall became the parents of one son, Frank. Mr. Vandall was a member of the Roman Catholic church, exemplifying in his honorable and upright life the doctrines in which he believed. He was a devoted husband and father, spending a great deal of time in his home, and all who were fortunate enough to come within the close circle of his friendship found him a kindly and courteous gentleman who guided his life by principles of manly honor from which he never deviated during the entire course of his business career.

ALBERT G. MARSHALL.

General farming and stock-raising have commanded the attention of Albert G. Marshall during the entire period of his active career and upon an exhaustive study of methods, natural ability and wide experience he has founded a success which places him in the front ranks of progressive agriculturists of South Westminster, where he makes his home. He is an exponent of the scientific school of farming and his beautiful homestead, equipped with modern buildings and labor-saving machinery, is one of the best proofs of the practicability of his theories. Mr. Marshall engages also in the real-estate business and, being a resourceful, far-sighted and capable business man, has made this department of his activities profitable also. He was born in the parish of Tyng, near Taunton, Somersetshire, England, July 13, 1863, and is a son of Felix and Sarah Marshall, the former of whom was for many years engaged in cheese making. Both have passed away.

Albert G. Marshall acquired his education in public and private schools in the parishes of Tyng and North Curry and after completing his studies worked with his father on the farm until after the latter's death. He then managed the property for his mother until he was twenty-five years of age, when he began farming for himself, giving his attention to mixed methods, raising hops and fruit, and breeding fancy stock, principally milch cows. He won hundreds of prizes in England with his entries at the agricultural fairs, for he was always an able and progressive farmer and a close student of the scientific aspects of his calling. He came to Canada in 1906, settling in Manitoba, where he remained six months, and even during that short period won several prizes. Upon its expiration he came to British Columbia and purchased the property in South Westminster upon which he has since resided. Understanding farming in principle and detail, he has worked untiringly for the accomplishment of success and has transformed his place into a beautiful garden spot, which everywhere reflects the careful supervision and practical labor he has bestowed upon it. Mr. Marshall continues along the same lines he followed in England, engaging in mixed farming and stock-raising. He has exhibited at the Surrey and New Westminster agricultural fairs, winning at the former seventeen first prizes and at the latter sixty-two. He exhibits fancy dairy cows, poultry and field and vegetable produce and his entries represent always the very best in these things which scientific farming can produce. Mr. Marshall also controls a large real-estate business, handling extensive tracts of land in Surrey municipality.

Mr. Marshall married Miss Emma Meaker Coombes, a daughter of Frederick I. and Annie (Meaker) Coombes. Mr. and Mrs. Marshall have become the parents of seven children, four sons and three daughters. In England Mr. Marshall served as a member of the school board and parish council and for the past two years has been chairman of the board of education of the municipality of Surrey. He gives his political allegiance to the conservative party and is a member of the Church of England. He is a director of the Surrey Agricultural Association and one of the committee on field and vegetable produce of the New Westminster Agricultural Association, and in this connection has done work possible only to a man who thoroughly understands the principles of modern agriculture. His work has marked a distinct advance in methods and his contributions to the development of the science of farming have been many and substantial.

CHARLES WILSON, K. C.

Among the men who have been prominent in public life in British Columbia during the last half of a century is Charles Wilson, K. C. The record of few has extended over a longer period and none has been more faultless in honor, fearless in conduct and stainless in reputation. He has been in the vanguard of civilization in promoting the progress and upbuilding of the Pacific Coast country and from the first has been an influential factor in moulding public opinion.

A native of London, England, he was born February 5, 1841, and comes of English ancestry. His education was acquired in his native land and prompted by a young man's dream and hope of the future, he sailed for the new world soon after reaching his majority, on the Baltimore built ship, "Frigate Bird," transferred to the British flag. The voyage was a long and stormy one, five months being consumed ere anchor was dropped at the port of Victoria in 1862. He at once made his way to the mainland of British Columbia where he spent some time in the Cariboo and Big Bend gold fields but later took up the study of law and in 1883 was called to the bar of this province. In the intervening period to the present he has gained a most creditable and honorable position in a profession where advancement depends solely upon individual merit and ability. The consensus of public opinion places him in the front rank among the leading barristers of the west and the court records bear evidence of his comprehensive knowledge and wise handling of cases. He was made Dominion queen's counsel during the administration of the Earl of Aberdeen, November 27, 1894, and the provincial honor was conferred upon him in 1899.

In 1896 he was elected a bencher of the Law Society of British Columbia, which position he held until he became attorney general of British Columbia, and for twenty-five years he has been counsel for the Bank of Montreal. All this indicates something of the nature and extent of his connection with the bar, where his position has long been one of leadership.

Whatever else may be said of the legal profession, it cannot be denied that members of the bar have been more prominent actors in public affairs than any other class of the community. This is but the natural result of causes which are manifest and require no explanation. The ability and training which qualify one to practice law also qualify him in many respects for duties outside the strict path of his profession and which touch the general interests of society. Identified with the conservative party since age conferred upon him the right of franchise, Mr. Wilson was elected its leader in British Columbia in 1899, following election as president of the Vancouver Conservative Association, of which he is now the honorary president. His first active official work was done in the local parliament, where he sat for Cariboo from 1882 to 1886. He was returned for Vancouver in 1903 and continued in the office until 1906. He unsuccessfully contested the Cariboo district at the general election of 1886 and Victoria in the general election of 1892.



CHARLES WILSON

Upon the formation of the first conservative government in British Columbia, Mr. Wilson accepted the position of president of the council and at the general election, following, he was elected as one of the members for Vancouver city. Later he was appointed attorney general of British Columbia and was reelected by a majority of over nine hundred, the largest majority ever given any candidate for the office in this province, and his record in the position from 1903 until 1906 justified this expression of public confidence and approval. He has not only had his part in shaping legislation and in administering the law, but was also associated with Edwin Johnson, Q. C., in 1888 in revising the statutes and with A. P. Luxton, K. C., in the revision of 1911—a stupendous task, comprised in four volumes.

Mr. Wilson wedded Miss Minnie Parker, of Barkerville, British Columbia, in 1876 and having lost his wife some years later, he was married again in 1894, his second union being with Mrs. Helen Mary Twiford of Vancouver, who passed away in 1908. In 1909 he married Mrs. Maude Hamilton McLean and they occupy a comfortable residence known as Ryswick, on Shaughnessy Heights, Vancouver's most beautiful and aristocratic suburb.

Mr. Wilson is a member of the Unitarian church, the Vancouver Club, the Jericho Country Club, and the Union Club of Victoria. He has been spoken of as "a splendid gentleman, always courteous and affable" deserving in full measure the high regard and the honors which have come to him. More than half a century has passed since he came to British Columbia. He met the experiences of frontier life, with its attendant hardships and privations, and in all his career he has never feared to venture where favoring opportunity has led the way. The exercise of effort has developed his latent powers and talents, time has proven his worth and public opinion bears testimony to his signal usefulness and service as a citizen and statesman.

JOHN McRAE.

Ontario has furnished a number of worthy citizens to British Columbia and their enterprise and progressive spirit have constituted features in the upbuilding and development of the province. Among their number is John McRae, now living in Agassiz, on a farm which he broke and cleared in early times. He has lived here since 1892 and has since made his influence strongly felt upon the agricultural development of this section and upon its political growth and expansion. His birth occurred in Glengarry county, Ontario, in October 10, 1864, and he is a son of John and Annie (Urquart) McRae. He acquired his education in the public schools of his native section, laying aside his books at the age of fifteen in order to assist his father with the work of the farm. He remained upon the homestead until 1887, in which year he made his first location in British Columbia, settling in Vancouver when that city was still a village. He worked at various occupations there until 1892, when he came to Agassiz and purchased one hundred and forty-five acres of wild land, covered with a dense growth of timber. He cut down the trees by hand and took up the stumps with the aid of oxen, the modern method of blasting them out with powder being then unknown. Mr. McRae built a good house, barns and outbuildings and acre by acre brought his land under cultivation, every year witnessing material advances until today almost the entire farm is cleared and improved. Mr. McRae carries on general farming, but is also actively engaged in contracting and building. His prosperity is evidenced by the excellent condition of his property and the high place which he holds in the ranks of progressive agriculturists.

In 1897 Mr. McRae was united in marriage to Miss Ambie McRae, of Agassiz, and they have eight children. Mr. McRae founded the local lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in 1894 and takes a great interest in its affairs. Politically he is a conservative and has always been a staunch supporter of the

party's doctrines and an active worker in public affairs. His political career began in 1895, when he was elected councillor and after two years was made reeve of the municipality by acclamation, a position which he has held continuously since that time. He is a man whose industry and honesty have made him influential in the affairs of the town, and since he also takes an active interest in the general welfare of the community he commands the respect and confidence of his fellow citizens and is accounted one of the substantial public factors of the locality.

RICHARD HENRY HANCOCK ALEXANDER.

Richard Henry Hancock Alexander, secretary of the British Columbia Lumber & Shingle Manufacturers, Limited, of Vancouver, has occupied his present position since 1903 and in the decade which has since elapsed has contributed largely to the success of the business, which is now one of the important enterprises of the kind in the city. Mr. Alexander is a western man by birth, training and preference and possesses the spirit of enterprise and progress characteristic of this section of the country and manifest so largely in its rapid development and upbuilding. He was born on the 16th of November, 1867, in Victoria, British Columbia, a son of Richard H. and Emma (Tammadge) Alexander, who are mentioned elsewhere in this work. The family removed to Granville, now Vancouver, during the early boyhood of Richard H. H. Alexander, so that he pursued his early education in the public schools here. Later he was afforded the opportunity of attending the Upper Canada College at Toronto, from which he was graduated with the class of 1883. Immediately afterward he returned to Vancouver and throughout his entire business career, now covering three decades, he has been connected with the lumber trade. He has familiarized himself with every branch of the business and has gradually worked his way upward until in 1903 he was appointed to his present responsible and arduous position as secretary of the British Columbia Lumber & Shingle Manufacturers, Limited. In this connection he has voice in the management and control of a constantly growing and important business and has won for himself favorable criticism among colleagues and contemporaries.

On the 21st of November, 1906, in Vancouver, Mr. Alexander was united in marriage to Miss Isabel Cartwright, a daughter of the Rev. C. E. and Mrs. Cartwright, formerly of Kingston, Ontario, but now of Vancouver. Mr. and Mrs. Alexander hold membership in the Anglican church and he is a member of the Vancouver Club and the Royal Vancouver Yacht Club. In politics he is a conservative and well versed in the questions and issues of the day but without ambition for office, as he feels that his business interests make full demand upon his time and his energies.

REV. P. H. McEWEN.

Rev. P. H. McEwen had not compassed the Psalmist's allotted span of three score years and ten when called to his final rest on the 21st of August, 1912, passing away at the home of his son, Dr. E. H. McEwen, of New Westminster, in his sixty-ninth year. He was born in Glengarry in 1844 and several years later accompanied the family on their removal to Bruce county, Ontario. It was there that he first became identified with Christian work, uniting with the Baptist church under the preaching of A. A. Cameron and James Coutts, students of Woodstock College, who were holding evangelistic services in the Tiverton Baptist church. J. P. McEwen also united with the Tiverton church in March, 1867. Their affiliation with this religious organization meant no perfunctory interest

or activity. They at once entered heartily into efforts to promulgate the teachings of the Gospel and soon afterward established a Sunday school in a district four miles from their church home. Their awakened interest brought about through their Sunday school teachings and labors resulted in their decision to become ministers of the Gospel and with this end in view they soon entered Woodstock College, of which the late Dr. R. A. Fyfe was then the president. P. H. McEwen continued his studies there in a most zealous manner for about six years and in vacation periods he devoted his service to preaching and working with weak churches to which he cheerfully and lovingly ministered. He was graduated in the spring of 1873 and received a call from the Ormond church which he accepted, being there ordained in June of the same year. His labors in the ministry were successful from the beginning. He continued in his first pastorate for five years and then accepted the oversight of the churches of Thurso and Clarence, where he continued for nearly six years. Subsequently he organized a church at Cornwall and was instrumental in the building of a house of worship there. After leaving Cornwall he devoted his energies to evangelistic work for a year and then accepted the pastorate of the Paisley church which he served with the fidelity and success which had previously characterized his ministry. For a year he devoted himself to the mission of Grande Ligne and during that period in its behalf visited the old country.

When in June, 1892, Mr. McEwen accepted a call from the Emanuel Baptist church at Victoria he found there an organization young in years, needing careful guidance of just such a zealous and consecrated minister as Mr. McEwen. He entered upon his work with contagious enthusiasm and with the cooperation of his people erected a beautiful and commodious house of worship during his first year's pastorate. He continued his labors there most acceptably for six years and then resigned in order to become pastor of the Olivet Baptist church at New Westminster. While he was occupying that position the house of worship owned by the society was destroyed in the disastrous fire of 1898, which swept out the entire business portion and much of the residential district of the city. Mr. McEwen at once took cognizance of the existing conditions and possibilities and made his plans to secure a new church home for his people. A lot was soon obtained and soon afterward a church edifice was erected upon which there remained but a slight indebtedness. Mr. McEwen continued his labors at New Westminster until the summer of 1900, when he resigned to accept the superintendency of Baptist missions in British Columbia. To this work he devoted his attention with unabating energy, his labors being resultant throughout the three years of his connection with the position. He then undertook the upbuilding of the church in Ladner and in 1904 entered upon active work in Vancouver—work that resulted in the organization of what is now called the Fifth Avenue church. During his pastorate there, many united in the Baptist Society, a good house of worship was erected and the work and influence of the church was greatly extended and strengthened. Under the conviction that a younger and stronger man was needed for the position the Rev. McEwen resigned in December, 1908, but continued to supply the pulpit until March, 1910, when he discontinued active connection with the ministry and took up his abode upon a small fruit farm which he had purchased in the Port Hammond district. For a period he devoted his attention to raising fruit but he found that he could not content himself outside the pale of active ministerial and church work. He rallied the scattered Baptist elements and organized a church of twenty-two members in the summer of 1911 and secured a house of worship. There he continued his efforts in the further upbuilding of the newly organized church until his health began to fail in November, 1911.

On the 10th of September, 1873, the Rev. McEwen was united in marriage to Miss Christina McEwen, a sister of his companion in church work, J. P. McEwen. In January, 1912, he and his wife went to make their home with their son, Dr. E. H. McEwen, in New Westminster. There he received the utmost professional as well as filial care and attention but death had marked him for

its own and gradually he failed until the end came on the 21st of August, 1912. He was survived by his wife and the following children: Dr. E. H. McEwen, of New Westminster; Dr. S. C. McEwen, of New Westminster; H. B. McEwen, a medical student at McGill University in Montreal; and Jean, a teacher. The Rev. McEwen was most highly esteemed wherever he was known. The Baptist convention of British Columbia, which met in New Westminster in June, 1912, sent him a resolution of appreciation and of sympathy, couched in most tender, loving terms. His kindly spirit, his charitable disposition, his unfaltering loyalty to all that marked the highest ideals of Christian life placed him in a position that makes his memory a cherished possession of all who knew him while his example remains as a blessed benediction.

WILLIAM H. GAY.

William H. Gay is one of the successful agriculturists of Lulu island, where he owns one hundred and fifteen acres of highly improved land, having recently sold one hundred and forty acres of his original holding of two hundred and fifty-five. He is a native of New Brunswick, his birth having occurred on the 23d of November, 1863, and is a son of John and Elizabeth Gay. The mother is deceased and the father still resides in New Brunswick.

William H. Gay was reared at home and educated in the common schools of New Brunswick. He was trained to an agricultural career, having assisted his father with the cultivation of the home farm from early youth until he had attained the age of twenty-three years. In 1892 he went to Winnipeg, obtaining a position on the Canadian Pacific Railroad, where he was employed for two years. At the expiration of that time he went back to New Brunswick for a brief period, subsequently coming to British Columbia, where he built the Mission City bridge. Upon its completion he came to Lulu island and rented the Beckman farm, which he operated for a time. Later he bought five acres of land from Mr. Woodward and leased a tract of two hundred and fifty acres, with the option of buying, from the British Columbia Land & Investment Company. Here he engaged in fruit culture and at the expiration of ten years bought the land he had been renting, for forty-five dollars per acre. He has wrought many improvements on his holdings, bringing the value of his land to a thousand dollars an acre, and has recently sold one hundred and forty acres of his tract to excellent advantage, his remaining land comprising one hundred and fifteen acres.

In 1892 Mr. Gay was married to Miss Sarah Cope, who passed away in 1901. Of this marriage were born three children: Fred, who is eighteen years of age, assisting his father with the cultivation of the farm; Victoria, who is seventeen; and George, who has passed his twelfth birthday. The two last named are living at home and attending school. In 1903 Mr. Gay married Mrs. Jane Pope of Vancouver, who had two daughters: Iris, who is twenty years of age, living at home; and Daphne, who is fifteen and attending school.

Mr. Gay has led a life of intense activity and intelligently directed energy as is evidenced by the appearance of his farm, the general condition of which indicates capable management and a careful regard for details in its development.

CHARLES WILLIAM McALLISTER.

A man who has made efficiency his watchword and who, adhering to this standard, has built up through his own tireless energy, ability and organizing power one of the most important business concerns in Victoria, is Charles William McAllister, proprietor of the Royal Dairy, one of the largest dairy and ice-cream manufacturing enterprises in this part of British Columbia. He is well



WILLIAM H. GAY



known in business circles here because he has never deviated from the most honorable business methods, has adhered closely to the highest standards of business ethics, and in so doing has gained a success which places him among the representative and substantial business men of the city. Mr. McAllister was born in Whitby, Ontario, April 3, 1879, and is the second in a family of four sons born to Archibald and Emily (Danford) McAllister, the former a native of the isle of Jura, Scotland, and the latter of Whitby, Ontario. The father came to Canada in early life, locating first in Nottawa Village, Ontario, where he was educated. He later moved to Whitby and engaged in the hardware business there until 1883, when he settled in Barrie, continuing his former occupation. In 1897 he came west to Vancouver and after conducting a hardware store there for a short time disposed of the enterprise and went into the lumber business in North Vancouver, where he now operates a lumber and sash and door factory and is well known in business circles. He is also president of the Liberal Association of North Vancouver. His parents were also natives of Scotland and they came to Canada about fifty years ago, locating in Collingwood, Ontario, where his father followed agricultural pursuits. The maternal grandparents of the subject of this review were natives of England and the grandfather was captain in the Seventeenth Lancers in the English army. He afterward came to Canada and located in Whitby, where he was head of the police department of the county.

Charles William McAllister acquired his education in the public schools of Barrie, Ontario, laying aside his books in 1897. He then moved to Toronto, where he became associated with T. Eaton & Company in their ice cream department, remaining there until 1909. From 1900 to 1902 he was associated with different concerns in Toronto, acquiring a general knowledge of the dairy and ice cream business. In the latter year he moved to Vancouver, entering the service of the Royal Dairy Company there and remaining until 1906, when he came to Victoria, founding the Royal Dairy of this city, of which he has since been proprietor. The first location of this concern was on Fort street, but this was abandoned in 1908, when the enterprise was moved into the Pemberton building. This structure was destroyed by fire in 1909, at which date the present quarters of the branch at No. 1110 Douglas street were secured. In August, 1912, the present main office and supply station at No. 1615 Douglas street was put into operation. The quarters of both the main and branch offices and the supply stations of the Royal Dairy are large and modern and are equipped with every facility for carrying on the business in a manner most satisfactory to the interests of Mr. McAllister and his customers. Special attention is paid to sanitary considerations and the ice cream made at the Royal Dairy is without question thoroughly pure, for the latest improved machinery has been installed, making thorough sanitation possible. The volume of Mr. McAllister's trade has steadily increased since the time of the foundation of the concern and he now controls the largest business of this kind in Victoria. His plant has a capacity of one hundred and twenty-five gallons of ice cream per hour, supplying over five hundred gallons daily to the local trade. This is in addition to seven hundred gallons of milk and two hundred gallons of cream per day. In carrying on this immense wholesale business Mr. McAllister operates eight delivery wagons and trucks, thus insuring prompt delivery of milk, cream and ice cream in a pure condition. Thus it may be seen that the Royal Dairy is an important business concern, ably managed and operated along modern and sanitary lines. It is a monument to the energy and resourcefulness of its owner, who alone is responsible for its foundation and whose determination, enterprise and ability have built it up.

On the 6th of December, 1905, in Vancouver, Mr. McAllister was united in marriage to Miss Bertha Milliman, a daughter of Frank and Lena (Townsend) Milliman, natives of New York state. The father engaged in farming there for many years, dying in 1912 at the age of seventy-three years. His wife survives him. The McAllister residence is at No. 1016 Fisguard street and is an attractive home set in the midst of beautiful grounds. Mr. McAllister is fond of all outdoor sports and is also a well known breeder of hackney horses. In this he has

been very successful, his entries taking three first prizes and one third at the Vancouver Horse Show of 1913. Mr. McAllister's principal interest, however, is centered upon his business, which he has developed by his own initiative and enterprise and the successful management of which places him in the front ranks of Victoria's representative business men.

LEWIS A. FRETZ.

Lewis A. Fretz, controlling an important and growing business in Port Coquitlam as a general contractor, was born near Napanee, Ontario, July 31, 1864. He is a son of pioneers of Ontario, themselves descendants of United Empire Loyalists, and his ancestors sat in parliament in the days of Upper and Lower Canada, when what is now Toronto was known as York.

Lewis A. Fretz acquired his education in the public schools of Ontario, passing his entrance examination to the high school in July, 1877, when he was thirteen years of age. After laying aside his books, he worked at various occupations until he was twenty, when he left home and learned the carpenter's trade, expanding his activities after a few years to include general contracting and building. In 1884 he located at West Superior, Wisconsin, and meeting with gratifying success in his chosen line of work, became one of the leading business men of the city. The panic of 1893, however, forced him to turn to new fields and he came west to British Columbia. Here he located at Revelstoke, where he is known as one of that city's pioneers, having been a resident there for thirteen years. In 1906, Mr. Fretz disposed of his property in Revelstoke, and moved to Vancouver, where he resided until 1912, when the growing young city of Port Coquitlam attracted his attention, and settling here, he has already secured a large and representative patronage, much of the important contracting and building work in the city being entrusted to his care.

On the 15th of January, 1901, Mr. Fretz was united in marriage to Miss Edith H. Forsey, a daughter of Captain Samuel and Hannah Forsey, of Newfoundland. Miss Forsey received her education in Ontario, also, and was considered one of the best English graduates of her year from the Renfrew Collegiate Institute of that province. Mr. and Mrs. Fretz have three children, L. Paul, Edith Marguerite and Rosemary.

Mr. Fretz is independent in both his religious and political views and is not identified with any fraternal organization, preferring to divide his time between his business and his home. He is recognized in Port Coquitlam as a reliable, energetic and far-sighted business man and although he has been only one year in the city, has already become established as an important factor in its commercial life. He understands the business in which he engages in principle and detail and upon his proficiency in it, his natural ability, energy and determination, has built a success which places him in the front ranks of the substantial and valued citizens.

JAMES BROOKES.

Among the younger men of commercial importance in New Westminster is James Brookes, owner of the Westminster Woodworking Company of New Westminster, British Columbia, who has attained that foremost position although he is not yet thirty years of age. Born September 14, 1884, at Bolton, England, he is a son of William and Mary Brookes, both of whom are still living at Bolton, where the father is successfully following the carpenter's trade.

James Brookes was educated in the public schools of his native city and upon laying aside his text-books at an early age was apprenticed to the building trade,



JAMES BROOKES



continuing to work along that line until twenty-one years of age. A desire for conditions which permitted of greater opportunities led him across the Atlantic to Canada. He made Winnipeg his first stopping place after his arrival in the Dominion, but remained there only a few months, after which he continued onward to British Columbia, with New Westminster as his destination. His first position in this city was with the Royal City Mills and after several years of service with this company, years which were fraught with serious effort and frugal living, he started in business for himself in a modest way. This was in 1908. His first location was at the corner of Eleventh street and the Canadian Pacific right of way, and it marks the beginning of the Westminster Woodworking Company. He continued in that location until 1913, when he moved into the new large factory at Queensborough. By unceasing diligence and laudable perseverance he has succeeded in increasing the output of his plant to a remarkable extent and has developed from a modest little shop the magnificently equipped building he now occupies. The factory boasts of the latest and most modern machinery for producing all kinds of woodwork required for interior and exterior finish. Its list of employes now numbers sixty-five men and is fast growing. This extraordinary progress is attributable only to the energy, enterprise and initiative of Mr. Brookes, who incontrovertibly has demonstrated his business ability and his right to success. He has ever been watchful of opportunities pointing to the goal and has never feared to venture where favoring opportunity led the way. Correctly judging of his own capacities and of those things which go to make up life's contacts and experiences, his even paced energy has carried him into the important position he now occupies relative to local business life.

On December 21, 1912, Mr. Brookes was united in marriage to Miss Jane Boddy Goodrich, a daughter of Robert and Jessie Goodrich, of Scarborough, England. Fraternally Mr. Brookes is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is also a member of the Westminster Club and, along more specifically commercial lines, of the Westminster Board of Trade, in which connection he can always be found in the front ranks of those who inaugurate new policies of growth and expansion and give their support to all worthy public enterprises intended to improve the city along material, moral and intellectual lines. Mr. Brookes is fond of athletics and to a large extent indulges in all outdoor sports, being a devotee of motoring and a lover of horses. In communion with nature he finds that even balance of mind which makes him take up the reins of business with unabated energy when his onerous duties demand undivided effort and keen attention.

EDWARD FAUNCE ALLEN.

Edward Faunce Allen is well known as one of the leading business men of Vancouver, where since 1907 he has been prominently connected with the lumber and paper milling industry, controlling today important and extensive interests. A spirit of enterprise and initiative has actuated him throughout the course of his entire career and has led him into many fields of activity and brought him prominence and substantial success, as is indicated by the extent of his business connections in Vancouver and his high standing in business circles. He was born in Hancock county, Maine, April 10, 1873, and is a son of David and Harriett Allen, the former a descendant of one of the first families that settled in the Pine Tree state. Three families, the Allens, Hinckleys, and Walkers, crossed the Atlantic together in an eighty foot boat and after a perilous journey landed on the coast of Maine, the Allens taking up land in 1655 under a government grant. Representatives of the family have lived in the state since that time.

Edward F. Allen acquired his education in the public schools of Hancock county and in Phillips Academy, Andover, Massachusetts, from which he was

graduated in 1894. He began his business career as a shoemaker in Haverhill, that state, but after a number of years turned his attention to the real-estate business there, developing a large and important enterprise of that character. He came to Vancouver in 1907 and he has since been a resident of this city, prominently connected with the lumber and paper business as secretary of the British Columbia Wood Pulp & Paper Company, Ltd., and of the Colonial Lumber & Paper Mills, Ltd., and as a director in several other companies engaged in the paper manufacturing business. In addition to this he is also in business individually, conducting a store for the sale of dairy products, and this enterprise, like all others with which he is connected, is ably and progressively managed and has proven extremely profitable. Mr. Allen is a young man of energy, resource and experience and his interests are conducted ably and intelligently, so that his individual success is counted an important factor in general development.

On the 10th of July, 1895, in Haverhill, Massachusetts, Mr. Allen was united in marriage to Miss Maud Munro, a daughter of David Munro, a representative of a pioneer family of New Brunswick. Mr. and Mrs. Allen have three children, Pearl, Earl and Clifton.

Mr. Allen is connected fraternally with Southern Cross Lodge, A. F. & A. M., of Vancouver, and is a member of the Commercial Club, interested in the city's growth and cooperating heartily in all projects to promote its expansion and development. He retains his American citizenship and while a resident of Massachusetts served in 1901 and 1902 as a member of the state legislature. He is well known in business affairs in Vancouver and has a wide circle of friends in the city, who respect his success and who honor the straightforward methods by which it has been attained.

HARRY TIDY.

Harry Tidy, successfully engaged in business as a florist of New Westminster, is also a factor in theatrical circles as managing director of the Westminster Amusements, Limited. His birth occurred in New Westminster, British Columbia, on the 5th of March, 1890, his parents being Stephen George and Margaret Tidy, the former a native of Kent, England, and the latter of Wellington county, Ontario. The father was born on the 23d of February, 1851, while the mother's natal day was April 10, 1855. Stephen G. Tidy came to this province in 1886, and the lady whom he afterward made his wife came here on the first through passenger train to Vancouver in 1885.

When a little lad of eight years Harry Tidy entered the graded schools of New Westminster and continued his studies therein until 1904, when he became a high-school student, completing that course in 1908. Since starting out in the business world he has conducted a florist shop with excellent success, enjoying an extensive and well merited patronage. His name is also well known in theatrical circles and he has proved his executive ability in that business as managing director of the Westminster Amusements, Limited. He has been engaged in the Westminster Opera House for the last fifteen years, working his way up from program boy to manager, attaining this position at the remarkably young age of eighteen. He was then the youngest manager of an opera house in America. He still holds the position of manager of this house. In August, 1913, he was appointed western manager for the Canadian Provincial Theatres, Limited, a company which has been formed in New York to operate a circuit of vaudeville houses from Halifax, Nova Scotia, to Victoria, British Columbia, opening about October 1, 1913. Mr. Tidy has charge of all houses in British Columbia. In the course of a year it will be as big a vaudeville circuit as any in the world and will be purely a Canadian enterprise. He has already won an enviable measure of prosperity for one of his years and the future has doubtless much in store



HARRY TIDY

for him. For six years he was a member of the Boys Brigade, entering the organization as a private and attaining the rank of sergeant major.

On the 16th of October, 1912, in St. Barnabas church of New Westminster, Mr. Tidy was united in marriage to Miss Alice Emily Masters, a native of Vancouver and a daughter of Thomas and Emily Masters. In politics Mr. Tidy is independent, not considering himself bound by party ties in exercising his right of franchise. His fraternal relations are with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, the Native Sons of British Columbia, the Fraternal Order of Eagles and the Loyal Order of Moose, while his religious faith is that of the English church. Both Mr. and Mrs. Tidy are well known and popular in social circles of New Westminster and enjoy the regard and esteem of all with whom they have come in contact.

HERBERT J. KIRKLAND.

One of the best known pioneer agriculturists of Ladner is Herbert J. Kirkland, who for forty years has been here engaged in general farming and dairying, in both of which he has met with more than an average degree of success, and who has also been prominent in the canning industry. He is a native of the province of Ontario, having been born at Owen Sound on the 27th of January, 1853, and is a son of John and Letitia (Clarke) Kirkland. In 1872 the family removed to British Columbia, and as their migration antedated by some fifteen years the building of the first transcontinental railroad in the Dominion, they made the journey by way of San Francisco. Upon his arrival here the father took up six hundred and forty acres of wild land, which during the winter and spring months was entirely covered with water. He knew the soil to be rich and fertile, however, and had no hesitancy in undertaking its reclamation, although it involved long years of hard work. A man of practical ideas and well defined purposes, he directed his operations in a highly intelligent and capable manner, employing methods which he thought would bring the most satisfactory results, despite the fact that the process might be somewhat slower. Recognizing the need of dykes, he immediately began their construction, and while thus engaged he was breaking his land and preparing a small portion for cultivation. Owing to the heavy inundation existing through a large portion of the year, ploughing was fraught with many difficulties, and it was necessary to use three or four teams of oxen at a time. Operations proceeded slowly, but Mr. Kirkland was not discouraged, feeling confident that the ultimate rewards would well repay him for his efforts. At last he had his entire tract planted to such crops as he deemed best adapted to the soil, his specialties being hay and grain. He annually reaped abundant harvests from his fields and in connection with diversified farming, later engaged in raising high-grade stock and in dairying. He was the first settler of Ladner to import thoroughbred cattle and sheep, and for many years owned one of the finest and best stocked farms not only in this section but in the province. His cattle were the Durham, Hereford and polled Angus breeds, while in sheep he confined his herd to the Oxford-Downs. Anything he undertook was pursued with the efficiency and well defined purpose of the specialist, the achievement of excellence in all things being his aim. In his stock-raising as in his farming he was systematic and methodical and at the same time progressive, all of which qualities characterize the successful man in any vocation. His stock was displayed at every exhibition in either the province or Dominion for more than twenty years, and he was accorded many medals, including cups received from both governor general and lieutenant governor. Mr. Kirkland's activities were not alone confined to the development of his personal interests, however, but were extended to public affairs, and he figured prominently in the early political history of this municipality. He was one of the first five or six pioneers and served on the local council from the organiza-

tion of the municipality to his death, which occurred in 1896. He also held the office of reeve for many years, discharging his duties in this connection with the promptness and general efficiency which marked him as a business man. The municipality is indebted in no small degree to the efforts of Mr. Kirkland for its progress and development, as he was ever ready to forward its advancement along the various lines of human activity, and enthusiastically cooperated in promoting its public utilities. His widow still makes her home in this vicinity as do also his sons, William A. and Frank, both of whom are prosperous agriculturists.

The first nineteen years in the life of Herbert J. Kirkland were passed in his native province. He received his education in the public schools of Guelph, and while there engaged in the mastery of the common branches he was laying the foundation for an agricultural career by assisting his father with the work of the farm. He accompanied his parents on their removal to British Columbia in 1872, continuing to be associated with his father whom he assisted in placing the homestead under cultivation. In 1882 he went into the cannery works and from 1888 to 1907 he was engaged as manager in the British Columbia Canning Company. During this time, however, he also worked the farm, made improvements thereon and made it his home. In 1900 he rented the farm for a period of eleven years and for the past two years has operated it himself. Mr. Kirkland keeps a high grade of stock, his fields are capably tilled and the improvements and buildings on his place are well repaired, all of which serve to stamp him an efficient agriculturist and competent business man.

In October, 1883, Mr. Kirkland was married to Miss Marian Nicholson, of New Westminster, who passed away in 1906. Of this marriage were born four children, two of whom are living: Florence, the wife of David Ellis, of Ladner; and Olga, who is at home. In 1907, he married his present wife, whose maiden name was Bessie Oldham.

Mr. Kirkland is one of the public-spirited and enterprising members of his community and one of the oldest pioneers, in point of years of continuous residence. He is held in high repute among his neighbors and fellow citizens, by reason of his contributions to the country's development no less than through his capable management of his personal affairs.

DONALD ROSS.

Donald Ross is now practically living retired at McKay save for the attention which he gives to his invested interests. His efforts have been an element in the development of the city in which he makes his home, for he has laid out one of its attractive subdivisions. He was born in Sutherlandshire, Scotland, on the 30th of April, 1854, a son of Alexander and Robina (Rose) Ross, both of whom were natives of Scotland, the father's birth occurring in Ross-shire, while the mother was a native of Sutherlandshire. In the land of hills and heather they spent their entire lives, and during the years of his business activity Mr. Ross was a contractor and builder. The family numbered five children, three of whom survive: John, a resident of Port William, Ontario; Georgeiana, of Scotland; and Donald, of this review. The two who have passed away were Hugh and Hughina.

Donald Ross was educated in the Free Church schools of Scotland, and after putting aside his text-books entered upon a five-year term of indenture to James Watson, better known as Black Watson, of Glasgow, a well known general contractor there. Mr. Ross received a dollar per week during the first year of his apprenticeship and at the end of the fifth year was getting twenty shillings per week. He continued to work at his trade in Scotland until 1880 and then went to London, where he remained until 1882. Favorable reports reached him concerning the opportunities of the new world, and bidding adieu to home and



DONALD ROSS

Friends he sailed for America, arriving in New York city on the 23d of May, 1883, the day before the Brooklyn bridge was opened to the public. He remained in New York for six months and then went to Pennsylvania, where he worked at his trade for a year and a half. Later he spent six months in Florida, after which he returned to New York, where he remained until August, 1889. He then made his way to Spokane, Washington, where he followed his trade until 1891, when he came to Vancouver. Later, however, he returned to the state of Washington, spending a year there before he again came to British Columbia, where he has since continued to reside. He assisted in the erection of many of Vancouver's early business blocks, including the old postoffice and the buildings of the Bank of Montreal and the British Bank of North America. He was foreman for John McLuckie and had charge of his operations in the building line in Vancouver for five years. Mr. Ross is now residing on his eight and a half acre tract of land in West Burnaby, which he took up from the government in 1899. At that time it was practically a wilderness, but it is now one of the most attractive suburban properties near Vancouver. He has subdivided it and its favorable location, as well as the improvements made upon it, has greatly promoted its value. Mr. Ross has now retired from active business life save for the management of his property interests, which bring him a gratifying annual income.

Mr. Ross has been twice married. On the 17th of September, 1885, at Yonkers, New York, he wedded Catherine Powers, a native of Ireland, and unto them were born three children: Robert Alexander; Catherine, the wife of Clarke Ellis, of New Westminster; and John, who passed away in infancy. Mrs. Ross died at Spokane, Washington, on the 3d of January, 1890. On the 5th of April, 1893, Mr. Ross wedded Elizabeth Lee, of Vancouver, a daughter of George Lee, who was a native of England. Five children have been born of this marriage: Georgeina Elizabeth, John, Alexander George, Jean Rosina and Donald, all of whom are at home.

Mr. Ross is independent in politics but is a warm supporter of Sir Richard McBride. He takes a deep interest in the cause of public education and was school trustee from 1905 until 1910, when he resigned, but was again elected in 1913. He has done very effective service for the schools and was the first chairman of the school board of the municipality of Burnaby, acting as chairman from 1905 until 1908, inclusive, and again filling that position at the present time. He and his family are members of the Henderson Presbyterian church of West Burnaby. Mr. Ross has always done his full part in the development of the municipality and ever manifests a public-spirited interest in matters and projects relating to the general good. He was one of the charter members of Central Park Agricultural Association and Farmers Institute and for eleven years served as one of its directors. He has witnessed great changes during the period of his residence upon the Pacific coast, as the work of settlement and development has been carried rapidly forward, and at all times he has done much to further public progress where the best interests of the majority are to be conserved.

HENRY ECKERT.

Henry Eckert, who has lived in honorable retirement at Chilliwack since September, 1907, was for a number of years successfully identified with industrial interests as the proprietor of a box factory in New Westminster which supplied the demand for fruit and butter boxes throughout the entire province. His birth occurred in New York, on the banks of the Hudson, on the 10th of November, 1845, his parents being Abraham S. and Sarah Eckert, both of whom are deceased. He is of French and Dutch origin. In the acquirement of his education he attended the public schools of Wisconsin, the family home having been established in that state when he was ten years of age. After putting aside his

text-books he learned the carpenter's trade and subsequently followed that occupation for six years. He was married in 1867, when a young man of twenty-two years, and in 1871 settled on a farm in Iowa, being busily engaged in its operation until 1883. In that year he removed to South Dakota, where he successfully carried on general agricultural pursuits for seven years or until 1890, when he went to Olympia, Washington, and there devoted his attention to the raising and shipping of fruit. In 1899 he came to New Westminster, British Columbia, and erected a factory for the manufacture of fruit and butter boxes, conducting the same for a period of several years and furnishing all the boxes used for fruit and butter in the entire province. On disposing of this plant he took up his abode at Chilliwack in September, 1907, and has there resided in honorable retirement to the present time, spending the evening of life in the enjoyment of well earned ease.

On the 9th of January, 1867, Mr. Eckert was united in marriage to Miss Caroline Hicks, a daughter of German and Abia Hicks, both of whom are deceased. Our subject and his wife have three children, one son and two daughters. The family home, a beautiful and commodious residence, is ever open for the reception of friends, who greatly enjoy its hospitality. Mr. Eckert is a liberal in his political views but when exercising his right of franchise considers the capability and fitness of a candidate rather than his party affiliation. His religious faith is that of the Presbyterian church. His record is well deserving of a place in this volume as that of one of the prosperous, esteemed and representative citizens of British Columbia.

MARK BATE.

Among the early pioneers of British Columbia prominent mention must be made of Mark Bate, who for more than fifty years has been a resident of Nanaimo, settling here at a time before this town even existed. His career might well serve as an example to a younger generation, for it can be cited as proof that intense industry coupled with good judgment and scrupulous honesty will bring results. Success has been Mr. Bate's in whatever line he has exerted his energy. Beginning without means and having no influential friends about him he has made his own way, and therefore his present prosperity must be the more gratifying to him.

Mark Bate is the youngest son of Thomas Bate, who was a partner in the well known iron manufacturers' firm of Bramah, Cochrane & Company, of Woodside, Worcestershire, England. Mark Bate was born at Birmingham, Warwickshire, England, December 11, 1837. His mother before her marriage was Miss Elizabeth Robinson. Mr. Bate attended Dudley grammar school in Worcestershire and other schools, laying aside his text-books at the age of sixteen years in order to enter the service of his father's firm at Woodside. He remained in that business for about two years, gaining a knowledge of commercial pursuits. While there he received a letter from an uncle, George Robinson, in which a glowing and enthusiastic description was given of the wonderful country on the Fraser river, and being a young man of energy and of adventurous mind this was sufficient to decide Mr. Bate to leave home, and he set out for Vancouver island in 1856, reaching Victoria in January, 1857. He went from Victoria direct to Nanaimo to join his uncle, who was manager for the Hudson's Bay Company, in charge of their coal mines. Before coming to Nanaimo, however, he spent ten days in Victoria, but ever since the former place has been his residence and field of activities. Mr. Bate immediately found employment in the office of the Hudson's Bay Company, rising with the years in the service until appointed accountant and cashier. When he arrived in Nanaimo on the 1st of February, 1857, the present city was but a collection of primitive huts with a sprinkling of people. Ever since that day Mr. Bate has resided here and taken part in the progress of

the city. He continued to hold the position of cashier and accountant with the Hudson's Bay Company until 1862, when the Nanaimo coal mines were bought by the Vancouver Coal Mining & Land Company, and Mr. Bate, in 1869, was appointed manager of the new company, a position which he retained until the appointment of his successor, S. M. Robins, in 1884. In 1886 he was appointed government assessor of the extensive district of Nanaimo and capably discharged the duties of that office and, for eight years those of district registrar and county court registrar, until 1913, when he retired from the government service. The city of Nanaimo was incorporated in 1874 and at the election for the first council in 1875 Mr. Bate contested for the mayor's chair and was elected by a considerable majority. During the succeeding five years he was elected by acclamation. He was the first mayor of Nanaimo, serving from 1875 to 1879, and declining the nomination in 1880. In the following year, however, he was importuned to again manage the affairs of the municipality and was returned without opposition, being continuously elected from 1881 to 1886. It may be mentioned that in 1883 his vote was double that of his opponent. He was again mayor from 1888 to 1889, and from 1898 to 1900, having been elected sixteen times by acclamation. He has since refused to again be a candidate. In 1878, in behalf of the coal company of which he was manager, he gave the hospital site to the city and also the cemetery site, and aided in founding and keeping thoroughly efficient the fire department and other public and private institutions. In 1866 he was part owner and editor of the Nanaimo Gazette, the first paper published in this city. It was he who turned out the first casting in iron ever made in British Columbia. The wisdom and energy of Mr. Bate's government when mayor are proven by the present prosperous conditions prevailing in the city, which must be largely ascribed to him, although it has been years since he served in the capacity of mayor. In 1887 it was doubtful if he would accept the nomination and therefore a request signed by nine-tenths of the voters was presented to him, and in the following year he was made the recipient of an address from the citizens, accompanied by a gold watch, a gold-headed cane and silver tea set. During his incumbency as mayor Mr. Bate received all the governors who visited British Columbia since the confederation. Mr. Bate is proud of the city and gives tangible evidence of his interest in her progress by having his financial interests confined exclusively to this district. He was several times requested to accept nomination for parliament but always declined, having urgent business at home.

In 1859 Mr. Bate was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Ann Cartwright, of Worcestershire, England, and they have the following living children: Emily, who is in South Africa; Mark, Jr., who is an accountant in the Western Fuel Company's office; Sarah Ann, the wife of W. J. Joepel, of Nelson, British Columbia; Lucy Alicia, who married Montague Stanley Davis, of Nelson; May Beatrice, the wife of George Wadham Bruce Heathcote, manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce of San Francisco; Elizabeth Ada, whose husband, J. H. Hawthornwhaite, is an ex-member of parliament from Nanaimo; and John Augustus, who is the youngest. George Arthur and William Charles Bate are the two sons who have passed away.

After having filled the office of government assessor for a period of about twenty-seven years and registrar of the superior and county courts for eight years, Mr. Bate now lives retired. He was appointed the first justice of the peace in the district of Nanaimo, receiving his commission in 1873 and has taken a leading part in all magisterial functions. He was the first chairman of the board of education of the city and has been continuously connected with school affairs since 1865. For many years he served as president of the Nanaimo Literary Institute and is a government nominee on the hospital board. Mr. Bate is very prominent fraternally, being a member of the Masonic order, belonging to Ashlar Lodge No. 3, A. F. & A. M., and is a past deputy grandmaster. On May 19, 1913, he was presented by the brethren of Ashlar Lodge with an illuminated address, a beautiful work of art, in high appreciation of his eminent services. He is past district chief of the Order of Foresters, a past noble grand in the

Odd Fellows and past master workman of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. Mr. Bate gives adherence to the Episcopal church. He is most highly respected in Nanaimo, the history of which city could not be written without prominent mention of him whose name introduces this article. He has witnessed every sign of civilization coming here and has himself ardently contributed toward bringing about the present prosperous conditions. He has been one of the foremost forces in this part of the province and his participation in any worthy public enterprise has ever been considered quite natural, as there never has been undertaken anything of importance with which the name of Mr. Bate has not been connected.

CHARLES EDWARD REDFERN.

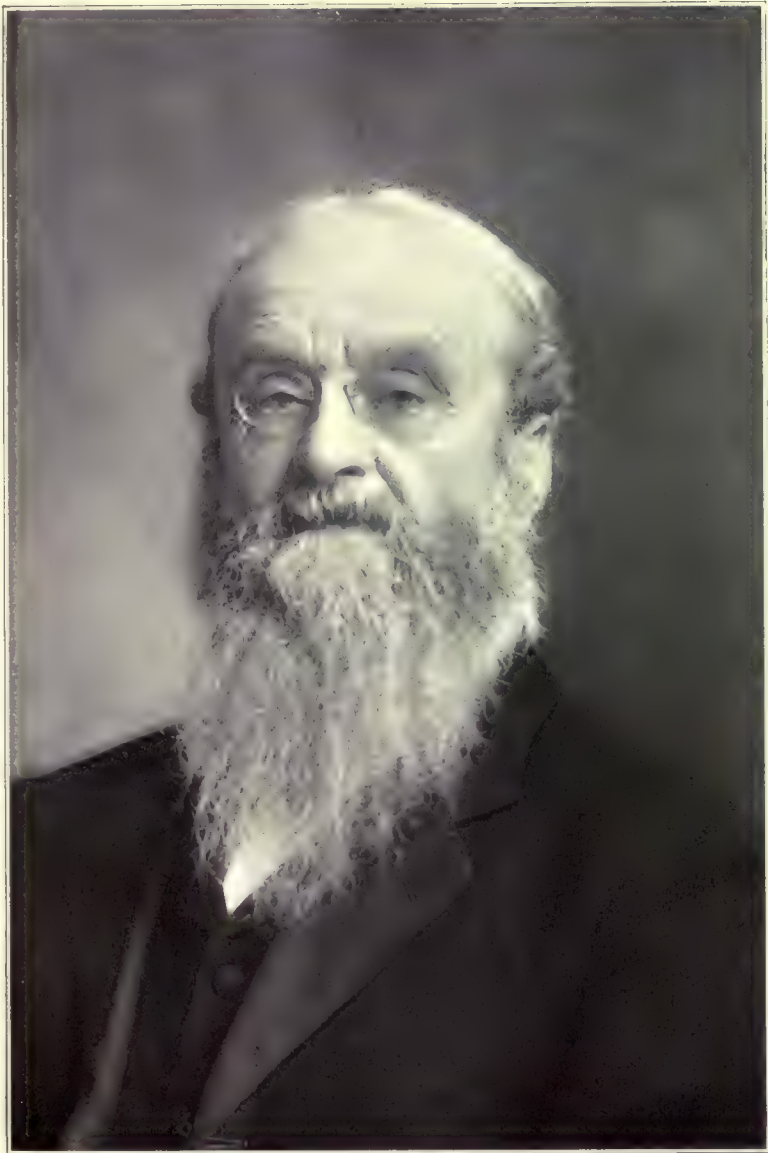
Charles Edward Redfern, a member of the firm of Redfern & Son, jewelers of Victoria, was born October 23, 1839, in London, England, where his father, Charles Edward Redfern was established in business as a watch and chronometer maker. The son was educated at Brewer's school in his native city and afterward served a seven years' apprenticeship under his father. On the 9th of June, 1862, he left England on the steamer, Tynemouth, for British Columbia, sailing around Cape Horn and arriving at Victoria on the 17th of September. He is thus numbered among the pioneer residents and throughout the intervening years has been classed with the valued and prominent citizens.

In the year of his arrival here, Mr. Redfern entered the jewelry business on his own account in Victoria, his first location being on Government street a little south of Yates street, and adjoining the old Colonial Hotel. In 1864, he visited the Leach River mines, but decided that conditions there were unfavorable and returned to this city. In 1875 he purchased the watch and jewelry business of J. L. Jungermann, located on Government street, a business that had been established in 1858 and of which the enterprise of the present firm of Redfern & Son is the ultimate outgrowth. Theirs is one of the leading jewelry establishments of the province. They carry a large and attractive stock of jewelry of domestic and foreign manufacture and its tasteful arrangement constitutes one of the pleasing features of the store, while the honorable business methods of the house recommend them to the continued and increasing patronage of the public.

While Mr. Redfern occupies a position as a leading merchant, he has also taken active part in public affairs, particularly relating to municipal welfare. In 1877-8, he was member of the Victoria city council, representing the James Bay ward. Other political responsibilities came to him and his standing as a citizen is indicated in the fact that four times he has been called to the mayoralty, serving in 1883, 1897, 1898 and 1899.

Many tangible evidences of his public spirit might be cited. He gave loyal support to various movements for the benefit of the city and introduced a number of plans for civic betterment. His associations along other lines are many, and are largely of a valuable character. In 1886 he was president of the British Columbia Pioneer Society. He has been a member of St. George's Society since its inception and was its president in 1890. He is a past president and now vice president of the Navy League, and for many years he was member of the executive committee of the Royal Jubilee Hospital. The Union Club numbers him among its charter members and he was formerly a member of its executive committee. He is likewise a member of the Board of Trade and interested in all of its projects for the public good. A conservative, he takes a keen interest in political affairs and his wide learning and insight has enabled him to support his position by intelligent argument. His religious faith is that of the Anglican church.

Mr. Redfern was married in St. John's church of Victoria, October 5, 1877, to Eliza Arden Robinson, a daughter of the Rev. W. A. Robinson, an Anglican minister, who was a native of Ireland, and became a resident of South Africa.



CHARLES E. REDFERN

where his death occurred when he had reached an advanced age. Mrs. Redfern came to Canada in 1875 and passed away in Victoria in March, 1906. By her marriage she became the mother of nine children. Martha Eliza, the eldest, born August 29, 1878, became the wife of a cousin, Alfred Edward Redfern of England, where they now reside. Charles William Edwin, born November 19, 1879, at this writing is in England. George Henry, born June 16, 1881, is engaged in the watch making and engraving business for himself in Victoria. Ina Mabel, born September 1, 1882, is now residing in Victoria. Alice Maude, born March 22, 1884, is the wife of E. H. Probert, of Agassiz, British Columbia. Kate Emily, born August 6, 1885, is the wife of C. J. Paget-Ford of Victoria. Alfred Edward, born August 31, 1888, is a member of the firm of Redfern & Son, and is mentioned elsewhere in this volume. Winifred Violet, born December 15, 1889, and Elsie Muriel, born November 17, 1890, are at home. The family residence is at 648 St. Johns street and has been the Redfern home for the past forty years. Although Mr. Redfern has reached the seventy-fourth milestone on life's journey, he is still an active, capable and enterprising member of the firm and a leading business man of the city. He is uniformly kind and courteous, which is the testimony of his many patrons and through his energy and foresight his business ranks as one of the foremost of its kind in the city and is the oldest established jewelry house of western Canada, if not of the entire Dominion of

HARRY BICKERDIKE.

Under the careful guidance and wise direction of Harry Bickerdike, the laundry business of which he became proprietor, in Victoria, was developed into the largest enterprise of the kind in the city and brought to him a measure of prosperity that now enables him to live retired. He was born at Bradford, England, October 22, 1866, and is a son of John and Hannah (Stead) Bickerdike, both of whom are now deceased. The father was a wholesale and retail fish merchant. Our subject was one of eleven children of whom six survive, those besides himself being three brothers and two sisters. One brother, Fred Bickerdike, resides in California.

Harry Bickerdike was educated in the public schools and when fifteen years of age left England, making his way direct to Chicago, Illinois, arriving there in 1881. He remained in that city for eleven years, working in the laundry business. He started out as chore-boy, sweeping the floors and doing other odd jobs, but gradually worked his way up through all the branches of the business. In 1893 he left Chicago, going to Port Angeles, Washington, where he remained for about fifteen months, looking around for a favorable location. He then came to Victoria and secured employment in the laundry owned by McIntosh & McCrimmon. He continued with this firm for about ten years and with his brother, Fred Bickerdike, and Alfred Rushworth, then bought out the business. His partners retired within a year and he became sole proprietor, continuing business under his own name from 1905 until 1911, when he turned it into a stock company, and on the 31st of December, 1911, he retired. The Victoria Steam Laundry, by which name it is now known, is the largest in the city and was developed from a small and poorly equipped plant to its present size under the able management of Mr. Bickerdike. His family assisted him at rush times and frugality and industry were characteristics of the household. Today because of his sagacity in his investment and his capably managed business affairs, Mr. Bickerdike is able to live retired. In all the time he worked for others and conducting the laundry business, he had only about four days' vacation, and that on account of illness.

Now he is able to enjoy the leisure which his prosperity affords and the rest is certainly well deserved. In Chicago, on the 24th of August, 1887, Mr. Bicker-

dike was united in marriage to Miss Mamie Jerusha Savage, a daughter of Alvin and Elizabeth Savage, originally from the state of Pennsylvania. The mother is now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Bickerdike have two children: Pearl Elizabeth, who is now Mrs. Clifford Walker of Victoria; and Harry Irving, who is attending a private school. The parents are members of the Congregational church and in politics Mr. Bickerdike is a liberal. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Independent Order of Foresters. His chief recreation is found in motoring, fishing, boating, and hunting, and his success enables him to indulge in those things which are to him a matter of recreation, interest and pleasure.

FREDERICK J. MILLER.

Frederick J. Miller, secretary and treasurer of the World Publishing Company, publishing the Evening World at Vancouver, in his official position manifests all the elements that contribute to success in newspaper publication, and his paper is now enjoying an extensive circulation and is regarded as one of the leading journals of the province. Mr. Miller was born in New Westminster, British Columbia, on the 22d of February, 1865, and is a son of Jonathan Miller, ex-postmaster of Vancouver, who for twenty years served Vancouver in that capacity. The mother, who bore the maiden name of Margaret Springer, was a daughter of Colonel Benjamin Springer who won his title by service in the Fenian war and who was a civil engineer at London, Ontario. Jonathan Miller was born in Wellington, Ontario, about 1833, was there reared and in 1862 came to British Columbia, settling in New Westminster, where he engaged in teaming for some time. Subsequently he turned his attention to merchandising and was connected with that line of business for a number of years. Later he turned his attention to the logging industry and about 1871 entered the government service, being appointed constable and tax collector, with jurisdiction over a large district. He capably and efficiently served in that capacity until 1886, when he was appointed postmaster of Vancouver. In 1872 he removed his family to this city, where he had already maintained his office for three or four years. He continued in the position of postmaster of Vancouver until 1908. Following the death of his wife he resigned his position and has since lived retired. He makes his home at Long Beach, California, and is now hale and hearty at the age of eighty years. He is a member of the Church of England.

Frederick J. Miller was reared at home, acquiring his education in the public schools of New Westminster, the Columbia College of that place, and in the public schools of Vancouver, then Granville. When eighteen years of age he discontinued his studies and entered the store of the Moodyville Lumber Company as clerk. Four years later he was promoted to the position of manager of their store, in which important capacity he served for five years. He next entered the postoffice of Vancouver, being assigned to the money order and savings bank department, in which position he continued until 1896, when he resigned to go to California, where he found employment with the Earle Fruit Company, near Los Angeles. He conducted business as a contractor in the picking of the fruit for a little more than two years and later returned to Vancouver. After a brief period spent at home he went to eastern Washington, where he was employed by D. C. Corvin, a Spokane millionaire, who at that time was erecting a large beet sugar factory. Mr. Miller was given the superintendency of all his farm work. He had more than four thousand acres planted to sugar beets, the largest single beet farm in the world, employment during the summer season being given to from five hundred to seven hundred men. Mr. Miller remained in that connection for about seven years, after which he returned to Vancouver and secured the position of circulation manager with the World Publishing Company, in which capacity he remained for two years. He was then made secretary and treasurer of the company, in which important position he has since

been retained, and the success of the enterprise during the intervening period to the present time is largely attributable to his efforts.

Mr. Miller was married in 1908 to Miss Serena B. Mack, a daughter of A. L. Mack, ex-county auditor and now a resident of Terre Haute, Indiana, where he is living retired. Mr. Miller was formerly a member of the Knights of Pythias Lodge, from which he has demitted, and he is a conservative in his political views. He and his wife hold membership in the Anglican church. Since starting out in life on his own account he has ever been found reliable and enterprising, wisely using the advantages which he has encountered along life's pathway and reaching the goal of substantial success by methods that neither seek nor require disguise.

WILLIAM MORESBY.

The name of Moresby figures prominently in connection with the history of British Columbia, and he of whom we write was a valuable citizen and loyal public official. Those who knew him in the relations of friendship found him ever genial and courteous—a true gentleman in the highest sense of the term. He was a nephew of Admiral of the Fleet Sir Fairfax Moresby, G. C. B., K. M. T., D. C. L., who with his son, a lieutenant of the navy, named most of the islands, sounds, etc., on the British Columbian coast. Lieutenant Moresby later became an admiral, and is the author of a volume entitled *The Two Admirals*, which deals with the Moresby family and its early connection with British Columbia.

William Moresby's public connection was that of governor of the provincial jail at New Westminster and later that of warden of the British Columbia penitentiary, in which connection he assumed his duties on the 1st of August, 1895. He was born in London, England, in 1847, and while still a young lad accompanied his parents to Hongkong, China, whence he returned to England in 1857 to be educated, attending school for a time in Essex. His father, William Moresby, was a well known barrister whose practice caused him to go to Hongkong, China. In 1858 he came to Victoria, British Columbia, where he resumed the active work of the profession, but he was not long permitted to enjoy life in the new world, his death occurring soon after his arrival.

In 1861 William Moresby of this review accompanied his mother and sisters to what is now the provincial capital, which was reached after a long and tempestuous voyage of over six months' duration. Soon after reaching Victoria Mr. Moresby, who was then about fourteen years of age, began to read law and was articulated to a barrister of the name of Dennis. He did not continue in that course very long, however, for attracted by the gold discoveries in the Cariboo in 1863, he went to that region and there met all of the changing vicissitudes and successes incident to the life of the miner. In 1868 he entered the provincial police service under Captain Pritchard, the jailer of those early days, with headquarters at New Westminster. He was successively promoted, due to his growing skill and sagacity, until he was eventually made governor of the provincial jail. He also acted as chief provincial constable, in which capacity he earned the respect of all. He was ever fair and impartial, always giving a prisoner every opportunity of getting any and every kind of evidence which might assist in his defense. He was both feared and respected by the Indians. He made a most capable official and after some years' service as governor of the provincial jail of New Westminster he was advanced to the position of warden of the British Columbia penitentiary, assuming his duties on the 1st of August, 1895. He continued to act in that capacity most creditably until the time of his death, which occurred on the 15th of November, 1896. In private life he was of happy disposition, always genial, kindly and courteous, a true type of the British gentleman, ever loyal to family, friends and country.

Mr. Moresby was married in 1875 to Miss Mary Anne Edwards, a native of Kent, England, who came to British Columbia in 1859. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Moresby were born four children, of whom three are living: William Charles, Noel M. and Violet Mary. Mr. Moresby was a member of the Masonic fraternity, joining Westminster Lodge of New Westminster on its organization and thereafter exemplifying in his life the beneficent spirit of the craft. He held membership in the Anglican church and his was an upright, honorable life, characterized by all that is manly and straightforward.

His eldest son, William Charles Moresby, was born June 1, 1876, in New Westminster, British Columbia, and is a member of the law firm of Moresby & O'Reilly, with offices in the Belmont block. He was educated in the schools of his native city, including Lorne College and the high school. He became a clerk in the employ of Armstrong, Eckstein & Gaynor and was articled for five years to the law firm of Corbould, McColl, Wilson & Campbell. He passed the required examination in December, 1897. He was one of the youngest members of the bar in his district, being in his twenty-first year. He assumed charge of the office of Drake, Jackson & Helmcken, so continuing until May 15, 1904, when he formed a partnership with Arthur J. O'Reilly. Their position is one of prominence at the Victoria bar. Mr. Moresby's growing ability gaining him distinction as an able and representative member of the profession. In early days Mr. Moresby was prominent in athletic circles and his military record consists in a former period of membership in Company 3 of the British Columbia Garrison Artillery of New Westminster. He is a conservative in politics and was formerly secretary of the Conservative Association. In 1911 he served as an alderman of Victoria. In 1913 he was elected one of the Benchers of the Law Society of British Columbia. He belongs to the Union Club and to the Pacific Club and is a past grand chief factor of the Native Sons of British Columbia. His record sustains the high reputation always borne by the family and adds new laurels to an untarnished family name.

JAMES REID.

James Reid, who makes his business ability, discernment and public spirit the basis of excellent work in the office of city liquor license inspector and secretary of the board of license commissioners, was born in Lesmahagow, Scotland, May 10, 1879, and is a son of Thomas and Annie Reid, the former of whom was for many years in the general merchandise business in that city. James Reid acquired his education in the public schools of Lesmahagow and upon laying aside his books served an apprenticeship to the carpenter's and joiner's trade. He remained in Scotland until 1903 and then crossed the Atlantic to Canada, settling first in Winnipeg, Manitoba, where for one year he followed his trade. At the end of that time he moved to Banff, British Columbia, and in the fall of 1904 came to Vancouver, where he has since remained, a highly respected resident. For three years after his arrival he was business agent for the Amalgamated Carpenters Union, and he subsequently engaged in the contracting business, becoming immediately successful and securing a large and representative patronage. In 1912 he was appointed city liquor license inspector and secretary of the board of license commissioners, and he has since held these positions, the duties of which he discharges capably and conscientiously and in a way which reflects credit upon his ability and his public spirit.

On the 13th of July, 1899, Mr. Reid was united in marriage, in Baillieston, Scotland, to Miss Janet Webb, a daughter of Isaac and Jane Webb and a representative of a well known Scotch family. Isaac Webb was in the butchering business at Baillieston for a number of years and was highly respected in business circles of that city. Mr. and Mrs. Reid became the parents of six children, three of whom, Jane, Thomas and Isa, are living.



JAMES REID

Mr. Reid was reared in the Presbyterian religion but is now a devout adherent of the Methodist church. He is connected fraternally with the Masonic lodge and is a conservative in his political beliefs, having been for two years, 1912 and 1913, elected executive representative for the Conservative Association representing ward 7, which was formerly Hastings townsite; being one of the organizers of this conservative club. For about two years he also was president of the Hastings Townsite Rate-Payers Association, and in the fall of 1911 made the race for alderman at Hastings ward at the first election but was defeated. He is a member of the Progress Club of Vancouver and is prominent in the promotion of measures and movements for the advancement of the city's interests. Ambitious and energetic, he has, as the years have gone by, gained prosperity and an enviable reputation as a careful man of business and an upright and capable public official.

HIRAM PERRY McCRANEY.

Hiram Perry McCraney is now living retired in Vancouver and the rest which he is enjoying is well earned and richly deserved for in previous years he took active and helpful part in the work of public improvement, being one of those who were foremost in clearing the townsite of Vancouver and in laying out and developing many of the original streets. He was born in Oakville, Halton county, Ontario, December 2, 1859, a son of William and Elizabeth (Coote) McCraney, who were representatives of United Empire Loyalist families. The great-grandfather, William McCraney, came from the highlands of Scotland and resided in the state of New York until the time of the Revolutionary war, when, because of his loyalty to the crown he removed to upper Canada, settling in what is now Brant county, Ontario. In 1801 he became a resident of Halton county, the McCraney's being the third white family in the country. His son, Hiram McCraney, was born in Brant county, Ontario, and in his infancy removed with his parents to Halton county, where his entire life was spent. He was a farmer and lumberman and passed away there at the age of seventy-eight years. William McCraney, father of Hiram P. McCraney, was born in Halton county, Ontario, and there resided until 1891, when he came to Vancouver. In his native province he engaged in the lumber business and after coming to this city was prominently known as a lumber merchant and capitalist but spent his last days in honorable retirement from business, his death occurring June 21, 1911. He was prominent in the public life of his native province, serving for many years as a member of the house of commons from Halton county. His brother, Daniel McCraney, was a distinguished member of the Ontario legislature from East Kent and his son, George E. McCraney, is now sitting in the Dominion house for Saskatoon.

Hiram P. McCraney was educated in the public and high schools of Oakville, Ontario, in the Ontario Agricultural College, from which he was graduated in 1876, and in the Hamilton Business College, where he completed his course in 1881. While in the Agricultural College he was the youngest student. In 1878 he went to St. Catharines, Ontario, where for seven years he was engaged in the lumber business with his father as a member of the firm of William McCraney & Son. At length he disposed of his interests in that business and in January, 1885, came to British Columbia, spending a year in construction work on the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railroad in the employ of the firm of Bell, Larkin & Patterson.

In March, 1886, Mr. McCraney came to Vancouver with the intention of making this city his home and immediately thereafter engaged in the contracting business in partnership with the late Thomas Stevenson. Vancouver was then but a city in embryo and the firm cleared much of the present townsite and laid out and built many of the original streets. Their work consisted largely

in street grading and the building of sidewalks and also included much work for the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. In 1889 the partnership was dissolved and in the summer of that year Mr. McCraney built the original street railway of Vancouver, doing all of the grading and track laying from the Main street bridge to the Granville street bridge, which with the Powell street to Campbell avenue extension made the total three and a half miles of road forming the entire original system. Two years later the Broadway division was built by the late Daniel Gillivray and this with the foregoing constituted the entire system for several years. About 1890 Mr. McCraney turned his attention to the real-estate business and acquired large holdings of both business and residential properties. In 1895 he removed to Rossland, British Columbia, where he spent fifteen years, and for a time was engaged in the mining business there, while for ten years he filled the office of collector of internal revenue. He also served for thirteen years as a member of the school board of that city and was prominent in promoting the work of public progress along many lines of advancement and improvement. In the spring of 1910 he returned to Vancouver, since which time he has lived retired but is still largely interested in real estate, having extensive holdings in Vancouver and the surrounding district.

In politics Mr. McCraney is well known as a prominent liberal and in past years has taken a very active interest in securing party success and in bringing about desired improvements through party measures. He was a member of the first park and also of the first library board of Vancouver and was present at the dedication of Stanley Park by Lord Stanley in 1887. From 1892 until 1895 inclusive he was a member of the city council, was chairman of the board of public works in 1892, 1893 and 1894, and of the finance committee in 1895. During his first year in the council he moved that the assessment of improved property be lowered from one hundred to seventy-five per cent of its valuation and the following year that it should be reduced to fifty per cent of its value. Both of these carried while the law in regard to the latter reduction stood for many years. During his service as chairman of the board of public works many large projects were under way which benefited greatly by his judgment and discrimination and which, under his direction, were carried forward to successful completion. His labors have ever been effective because of his practical methods, his keen insight into the situation and a recognition of public needs.

In Cleveland, Ohio, on the 14th of November, 1888, Mr. McCraney was united in marriage to Miss Joy Campbell, a daughter of the late Alexander Campbell, a native of Scotland and one of the most prominent Scotchmen of northern Ohio. He became a prominent railroad contractor there and continued in Cleveland to the time of his death, which occurred in 1911 when he had reached the age of eighty-four years. Mr. and Mrs. McCraney have but one child, Margaret Campbell. Both Mr. and Mrs. McCraney are members of the Presbyterian church and she takes a very helpful part in the social activities and other work of the church. The daughter, Margaret Campbell, is one of the native daughters of Vancouver, having been born in a house that her father erected while in the contracting business a number of years ago and which occupies the site adjoining the present Elysium Hotel. She is a graduate of the Rossland high school and after completing her studies there went abroad to study music. She has always specialized on the violin and has studied in Germany, France, Bohemia and Belgium, making splendid progress in this art and winning much favorable comment both at home and abroad. She is also a gifted writer and her articles on music and on European subjects have been published by the local press. Both Mrs. McCraney and her daughter are members of the Canadian, the Empire and the Musical Clubs.

Mr. McCraney is a Master Mason, having been initiated into the order in Cascade Lodge in Vancouver more than twenty years ago although his membership is now in Corinthian Lodge of Rossland. He has also been active in athletic circles and was president of the Rossland Curling Association and of the British Columbia Curling Association, while of the Rossland Rifle Company he was captain for a number of years. He took a very active interest in the

winter carnival at that place and for some years was secretary of the organization. He learned the lesson that the thing next in importance to working well is to play well and his amusements have constituted an even balance to his intelligently directed activity which has brought him to a prominent place among the honored and representative citizens of Vancouver.

ESLI POWERS MILLER.

Esli Powers Miller, general manager of the Dominion Trust Company, Ltd., with offices in the Dominion Trust building, has had a varied experience connecting him with mercantile life in the United States, with missionary work in Africa, and with financial interests in British Columbia. He was born on the 10th of January, 1872, in Bellefontaine, Ohio, a son of Andrew R. and Lucy A. Miller, both representatives of old pioneer families of Ohio. The father was for a number of years engaged in general merchandising in Bellefontaine.

In the public schools of Buffalo, New York, the son pursued his education and crossed the threshold of business life as a clerk in the Queen City Bank of Buffalo, where he remained from 1891 to 1892. He then went to New York city and for several years engaged in study, preparing for work in the mission field. He devoted the years of 1896 and 1897 to missionary labors in the Congo Free State under the auspices of a non-denominational society, and with his return to America settled in Toronto, Canada, where from February, 1898, until 1901, he was connected with the Elias Rogers Company, Ltd. In the latter year he became interested in the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company, Ltd., of Fernie, British Columbia, and was thus engaged until May, 1907. The following year witnessed his arrival in Vancouver, where he became connected with the Dominion Trust Company, Ltd. He was appointed to the position of general manager in 1912. Its clientage is continually increasing because of the confidence awakened by the straightforward and progressive business policy followed by the company. Mr. Miller has closely studied the financial situation of the northwest, and directing his efforts in accordance with his belief has gained the confidence of his fellow executive officers and the clients of the company.

In 1898, at Boma, in the Congo Free State, Mr. Miller was united in marriage to Miss Rene Ada Dickson, of Toronto, Ontario, a daughter of John and Emily D. Dickson, and they have five children: Kenneth Livingstone, Ethel, Esli Gordon, Laura and Douglas. In his religious faith Mr. Miller is a Presbyterian. He belongs to the Terminal City Club of Vancouver and during the years of his residence here has become firmly established in public regard as well as in business circles, his substantial qualities of manhood and citizenship, as well as his business ability, gaining for him the warm regard of all.

THOMAS DOBESON.

As an important factor in building up an industrial Nanaimo, no name is more prominent or deserving of recognition as a public-spirited and enterprising citizen than the subject of this sketch, Thomas Dobeson, who coming from Newcastle-on-Tyne, thoroughly equipped by training and experience there, founded about a quarter of a century ago, the extensive foundry and engineering works which he still successfully operates.

Mr. Dobeson was born at Newcastle-on-Tyne July 31, 1844, of English parents, and is a son of George and Mary (Gray) Dobeson, his father being a mechanical engineer, and owner of an engineering works on the Tyne. Mr.

Dobeson's early education was received in the public schools of his native city, completed by a course in the Science and Arts School of Newcastle and Durham University Extension classes—he afterwards being apprenticed in his father's works for four years. On the expiration of his apprenticeship he spent three years in the North Eastern Railway Company's locomotive works at Gateshead. Spending three years in various marine engineering works in Newcastle, he, to fully complete his experience, then spent some years as marine engineer in coasting and foreign trade. Retiring from sea he entered his father's works to become a partner under the firm name of George Dobeson & Sons, which he continued for some sixteen years.

In 1880 he decided to try his fortunes in British Columbia, and in that year established the present foundry and engineering works, a plant well equipped to handle the varied business consequent upon the important marine, mining and lumbering industries of the city and district, a specialty being made of marine and stationary engines, and heavy castings of iron or brass.

Although no aspirant for public honors, Mr. Dobeson was for five consecutive years an alderman of the city of Nanaimo, was for two years a member of the board of school trustees, and served also for some years as chairman of the Nanaimo pilotage authority. He has long been a member of the Masonic fraternity, for many years holding the position of treasurer of Doric Lodge. Mr. Dobeson was one of the original members of the North West Coast Institution of Engineers and Shipbuilders of Newcastle. This important body was organized in 1884.

Mr. Dobeson was married in 1872 to Barbara, youngest daughter of the late John and Elizabeth Maddison, of Allendale county, Northumberland, and to them have been born two sons and five daughters, two of the latter having lately passed away. The sons, Joseph William and John Osman are actively engaged in their father's works. The living daughters are Elizabeth, Jane and Ursula, of whom Jane is married to Louis McQuade. Mary and Barbara are deceased.

Verging upon the traditional three score and ten Mr. Dobeson is still hale and vigorous and takes the keenest of interest in all that pertains to the welfare of the community. He is an ardent, well informed reader and possesses an interesting and entertaining fund of knowledge on many subjects. He, although fond of motoring, is an indefatigable walker and thoroughly enjoys an outing, such as fishing on lake or stream. British Columbia is justly proud of the sterling quality of her pioneers, and Mr. Dobeson is truly one of them.

WILLIAM ALFRED RALPH.

William Alfred Ralph has lived in West Burnaby since 1899 and is regarded as one of the early residents of that municipality. He is living in practical retirement after many years of prominent identification with the contracting business in various parts of Canada, principally in Vancouver and North Vancouver, where he was connected with important work for the municipal government. He was born in Pontiac county, Quebec, June 19, 1865, and is a son of William and Ann Ralph, the former a carpenter and millwright by trade. Both have passed away.

William A. Ralph acquired his education in the grammar and high schools of Shawville, Quebec, and after completing his studies farmed with his father for a short time. He afterward engaged in bridge construction work in the employ of the Canadian Pacific Railroad Company and helped to build the sledges upon which the soldiers were transported to quell the Riel rebellion. He subsequently engaged in building iron bridges in eastern Canada in the employ of the Dominion Bridge Company, severing this connection in order to engage in carpentering with his father. After a number of years he turned his attention to lumbering on the Ottawa river and he continued in this occupation until 1888, when he



WILLIAM A. RALPH

came west, working for some time for the Canadian Pacific Railroad on bridge construction. He was located first at Mission and then on the 1st of July, 1888, went to Vancouver, where the city government employed him on bridge contracts. He was foreman for the city when the old Granville Street bridge was built and he had charge of the repair work on the wharf at North Vancouver when the new ferries were put on. At the end of four years, during which he was constantly in the employ of the city of Vancouver, he moved to West Burnaby, finding here only a few people. There were no streets laid out, no lights and no modern homes but Mr. Ralph believed in the future of the community and purchased property here. This has greatly increased in value since that time and the town has grown and prospered. Mr. Ralph was appointed road superintendent and constable for the municipality of Burnaby in 1907 and he did capable and effective work in these capacities for three years. At the end of that time he engaged in logging on the north side of Burnaby lake, extending his operations in the following spring to Reed island. He then sold out his logging interests and was afterward engaged by the Burnaby school board as foreman of the grading done by that body. Since the completion of this work, however, he has lived in comparative retirement, although he engages now and then in large real-estate transactions.

On the 21st of April, 1892, Mr. Ralph was united in marriage to Miss Katie Paul, a daughter of James and Annie Paul, and they have become the parents of five children, one son and four daughters. Mr. Ralph is a member of the Presbyterian church and is connected fraternally with Park Lodge, No. 66, I. O. O. F. He is an enthusiastic deer hunter and spends a great many of his leisure hours in this sport. His political allegiance is given to the conservative party and he is interested in public affairs in West Burnaby, where he has so long resided and where he has taken such an active and prominent part in promoting development. He is and has been for a long time one of the substantial men of the community and has gained a position among its representative and leading citizens.

LAURENCE MANSON.

Laurence Manson, who for a quarter of a century has been identified with the commercial interests of Nanaimo, where he is successfully conducting a general mercantile store, was born in the parish of Sandwick, Shetlands, Scotland. His natal day was the 12th of November, 1854, and his parents John and Margaret (Bain) Manson. The father is still living and continues to make his home in Scotland, but the mother passed away in 1911.

The early life of Laurence Manson was passed in a thrifty Scotch home of limited means, his education being acquired in the schools of his native land. At the age of sixteen he terminated his student days and went to Edinburgh to learn the grocery business. After devoting some time to this occupation he joined the ordnance survey, of the Royal Engineers for a year or so. From early youth he had had a strong desire to come to America, the different mode of living with its varying experiences no less than the greater opportunities and better advantages here afforded proving most attractive. Therefore, in 1877, he took passage for Quebec, going from there to San Francisco, by way of Omaha, thence to Victoria and Nanaimo, his arrival here antedating the building of the transcontinental railroad some ten years. He here joined a brother, who was a locomotive engineer, and soon after his arrival obtained a position as weigh-master with the Vancouver Coal Company. He remained in the employ of this company for ten years and through his temperate habits and the exercise of his Scotch thrift managed to save enough of his salary to enable him to engage in business. At the expiration of that time, therefore, he established the general mercantile store he has ever since conducted. Success has attended his

efforts and during the intervening years he has enlarged his establishment to meet the needs of an increasing population and a growing trade. In the conduct of his business he has adopted a policy which commends him to the confidence of the community, and as a result he is accorded a large and desirable patronage.

On the 28th of November, 1880, Mr. Manson was married to Miss Catherine I. B. Duncan, and to them have been born six children, five of whom are still living: Catherine Jane, the wife of C. C. Perry, of Metlakatla, British Columbia; William R., who is engaged in business with his father; Ernest L., at the present time located in Alberta; Margaret E., and Douglas E., who is attending school. John S. died at the age of twenty-four years.

The family are members of the Methodist church and Mr. Manson was superintendent of the Sunday School for several years. In politics Mr. Manson is a conservative. He is a member of the Independent Order of Foresters, and for twenty years has been secretary of the local court. As his interests have always been largely identified with commercial activities, Mr. Manson has not had the novel experiences of many of his pioneer friends, save in a few instances during the period of his connection with the mining interests. He was employed there at the time of the explosion in shaft number one, in 1887, at which time one hundred and fifty of their men were killed. Both as a business man and a private citizen he stands high in the estimation of the community, as he is honest and upright in his transactions, his success being only such as can be attained through diligent methods, careful management and strict attention to business.

JOHN HILBERT.

For many years John Hilbert conducted an undertaking establishment in Nanaimo which was the leading concern of its kind in the city. He was one of the foremost men in his line in British Columbia but recently has retired from business, having sold out to the United Undertakers of Vancouver. The firm of John Hilbert & Son was located on Fitzwilliam street, and the son, Albert Edward, now has full charge of one of the branches of the United Undertakers in Vancouver. Mr. Hilbert withdrew from business on account of the demise of his wife, who passed away March 23, 1913. He was born in Haxey, Lincolnshire, England, on the 29th of July, 1844, and is a son of John and Mary Ann (Morris) Hilbert, both of whom passed their entire lives in the mother country.

The boyhood and youth of John Hilbert were passed in the town where he was born, his education being acquired under the Rev. Charles J. Hawkins, with whom he studied until he was a lad of fourteen years. He then began an apprenticeship in the Stephenson Agricultural Works at Haxey, in which plant he spent several years. At the expiration of his period of service he left the parental home and went to the city of Leeds, where he was engaged in the pattern-making business. He continued to be a resident of England until 1873, when he started for British Columbia, taking passage for New York city. From there he went overland, by way of Chicago, to San Francisco, thence to Victoria and Nanaimo, arriving here thirteen years before the railroad terminal became Vancouver instead of Winnipeg. He located at Nanaimo and at once established a shop and engaged in the carpentry and undertaking business for himself. After being engaged in business for some years he closed out his furniture stock, using the money thus invested to enlarge his undertaking department. He was engaged in the latter line for the past twenty-five years, during which time he expended his energies with commendable intelligence, tact and foresight. Mr. Hilbert has spared no expense in fitting himself to efficiently meet the requirements of his profession and has been awarded certificates from four of the best embalm-

ing schools in America, namely: the New York, Oriental, Eureka and Clark's Schools at Springfield, Ohio. His establishment having a frontage of sixty feet on Fitzwilliam street, was divided into six apartments, and much thought and consideration was given to the arrangement of the rooms, each of which was especially designed and furnished to meet its particular requirements.

In Leeds, Yorkshire, England, on the 17th of February, 1867, Mr. Hilbert was married to Miss Mary Jane Gilligan, and to them have been born nine children, three of whom are living. In order of birth they are as follows: Albert Edward a graduate of the Oriental and Clark's Schools of Embalming, who married Miss Helda Keddy of Nanaimo; Waddington, who married Miss Mary Saunders of Wellington; and Lillian, the wife of George P. Chapman, of Cornwall, England.

Fraternally, Mr. Hilbert has been, and is still closely identified with all the leading organizations having branches in British Columbia. Soon after his arrival here he was instrumental in organizing Court Nanaimo, No. 5886, A. O. F.; and he has since organized Court Royal Columbia, No. 8808, in New Westminster; and Court General Kitchner, No. 8809, in Nanaimo. In 1881, he assisted in establishing Nanaimo Lodge, No. 53, A. O. U. W., of which he is first past master and also served as representative to the First Grand Lodge at Salem, Oregon. He is a charter member of Inkerman Lodge, No. 325, Sons of St. George of Nanaimo, and has held all of the chairs in this order and was representative to the San Francisco meeting. Later he was elected grand inside sentinel, while the offices of grand messenger, grand vice president and grand president were subsequently awarded him in the order given and without any opposition. He has passed through all of the chairs in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the United Ancient Order of Druids, and he is also connected with the Manchester Unity of Odd Fellows, and the Canadian Order of Odd Fellows, having been grand master of the former and deputy grand master of the latter. Mr. Hilbert is a conservative in politics and takes an active interest in all local affairs. In the early '80s he was elected to the board of aldermen, in which capacity he served for a number of years, meeting the responsibilities of his office with such efficiency and general capability that his fellow townsmen nominated him for mayor in 1890. His excellent record and general popularity not only enabled him to carry his own party but a large vote of the opposition, and at the next election his term was continued by acclamation, no one being found to run against him. He is progressive in his ideas and enthusiastically supports every movement that contributes to the welfare of the community or the interest of its citizens. As chairman of the board of school trustees he did much to promote the interests of education, while for the past decade he has fulfilled the duties of justice of the peace for both the county and province. He was vice president of the first Board of Trade in Nanaimo and served on the first board of trustees of the City Hospital. Mr. Hilbert is a conscientious man of honorable motives and upright principles, and the duties of any office he assumes are discharged with clear judgment and foresight, every responsibility being met to the best of his ability.

FRANCIS JOHN PEERS.

Francis John Peers is senior partner in the real-estate firm of Peers, Ramsey & Norman of Vancouver. He was born in Addlestone, Surrey, England, August 15, 1875, a son of the Rev. W. H. Peers, rector of the Church of England, who had charge of the parish at Harrow-Weald, Middlesex, England, but is now retired and makes his home at Wimbledon.

In the acquirement of his education Francis J. Peers attended Charterhouse school and Trinity College of Cambridge, from which he was graduated with the class of 1898. He made his initial step in the business world in connection

with marine insurance and shipping at Lloyd's. Eight years were thus spent and in 1905 he came to Vancouver but soon afterward settled at Burnaby Lake, where he purchased a tract of land of fourteen acres which he afterward sold. After two years' residence in British Columbia he engaged in the real-estate business under the name of Walker & Peers, operating at Edmonds for one year. He next formed a partnership with H. Ramsey, with offices at New Westminster, and in 1909 they removed to their present office in the Hartney chambers, and in 1912 G. S. Norman came into the firm, under the style of Peers, Ramsey & Norman. They were right-of-way agents for the Burnaby Lake car line, for the British Columbia Electric Railway Company and they also conduct a general real-estate brokerage business, in which connection they have gained a large clientage.

At Cambridge, in 1898, Mr. Peers was married to Miss Elizabeth Frisby, a native of that place, and they are the parents of five children, Arthur Francis, William John, Geoffrey Hugh, Mary Elizabeth Dora, and Richard Dominie. Mr. Peers' political support is given to the conservative party and he is now serving as secretary of the Conservative Association of Burnaby Lake. He is well known as a cricketer, having played on the Vancouver team for the past five years, while in the present year he was elected its captain. He is vice president of the British Isles Public Schools Club and is a member of the New Westminster Club. His interest in matters pertaining to the general good finds tangible expression in hearty cooperation with the plans and projects that are working for the upbuilding of the province along business, social, political and intellectual lines.

EWEN WAINWRIGHT MacLEAN.

Ewen Wainwright MacLean, one of the most prominent capitalists in Vancouver and on the Pacific coast of Canada, has been engaged in the real-estate, loan, investment and insurance business for about two decades and is an active factor in the control and management of various enterprises. His birth occurred at Nagasaki, Japan, on the 17th of September, 1863, his parents being Hugh Alexander and Sarah (MacMillan) MacLean, the former a native of Scotland and the latter of Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, also of Scotch descent. They were married in Prince Edward Island and subsequently went to Japan, where Hugh A. MacLean acted as superintendent of the lighthouse service for several years. His demise occurred there in 1875, while his wife passed away in San Francisco in 1892.

Ewen W. MacLean obtained his early education by private instruction and subsequently entered St. Paul's College at Hong Kong, from which institution he was graduated in 1876. Having been reared and educated in China, he spoke Chinese fluently and on several occasions after coming to this country acted as interpreter. Following his graduation he went to San Francisco and in that city made his home for ten years or until 1886, when he came to Victoria, British Columbia. Here he engaged in fur sealing, which at that time was a very popular and profitable field of activity. The business was stopped, however, by an act of the legislature late in the '80s. In 1890 Mr. MacLean took up his abode in Vancouver and embarked in the coal business. Two or three years later he disposed of his interests in that connection and became identified with the real-estate, loan, investment and insurance business, in which he has remained continuously and successfully since. In association with J. W. Weart he organized the Investors Guarantee Corporation, Limited, of which he acts as vice president and which is erecting the new fifteen-story Weart building at the corner of Hastings and Richard streets. When completed it is intended that this building shall be the most complete and modern in finish and equipment of any in Vancouver and probably in Canada. Mr. MacLean is president of the A. J. Burton Saw Company,



EWEN W. MACLEAN

which was organized in 1905, acts as a director of the Pacific Marine Insurance Company and in 1910 was one of the organizers of the Hendry Land Company, Limited. He is also chairman of the Riverside Land Company, Limited, which owes its inception in 1909 largely to his influence. In 1908 he became interested in the Southeast Kootenay Railway, now serving as vice president of the road. As a director he is identified with the Western Pacific Development Company, Limited, the Dominion Trust Company, Limited, and acts likewise as vice president of the Exchange Building, Limited. He was one of the provisional directors and assisted materially in planning the second Narrows bridge under the supervision of the Burrard Inlet Tunnel & Bridge Company. The undertaking has been turned over to the various municipalities on Burrard Inlet and will be carried out under their jurisdiction. While Mr. MacLean found in Vancouver the opportunities for advancing his personal interests and has attained notable success, his life work, in its reflex action, has been of inestimable value to the city. He belongs to that class of financiers who have placed the city upon a strong and broad financial basis, and while he has sought in all of his business affairs that success which has its root in progress, his efforts have never been characterized by injudicious speculation but have rather manifested conservation of time and energies without sacrifice of results to be attained.

In 1889, in Oakland, California, Mr. MacLean was united in marriage to Miss Ella M. Wilson Julien, a native of San Francisco, by whom he has four children, Ewen W., Jr., Aileen Alexandra, Ruth and Victor Alexander. Politically he is a supporter of the liberal party and now a member of the executive of that body. He is a life member of the Vancouver Exhibition Association and a shareholder in the Vancouver Horse Show, having been interested in the latter since its inception. His membership relations also extend to the Terminal City and Royal Vancouver Yacht Clubs. His life has reached out in a constantly broadening field of activity and usefulness and figures strongly as one of serviceableness in many directions. With a nature that could not be content with mediocrity, his laudable ambition has prompted him to put forth untiring and practical effort until he has long since left the ranks of the many and stands among the successful few.

MANFRED JAMES GASKELL.

Notable progress for one of his years is accredited to Manfred James Gaskell, who is regarded as a most representative man in his line of business in Vancouver. He is the president of the Thomson Stationery Company and the Gaskell Book & Stationery Company. There is no phase of the business that is not familiar to him, while his study of conditions bearing thereon has led to his substantial success and advancement. He was born at Owen Sound, Ontario, July 8, 1872, and is a son of Thomas and Mary (Webster) Gaskell, the former a native of Lancashire, England, and the latter of Elora, Ontario. Both are now deceased. Mr. Gaskell was in the merchant marine service.

In the public schools of Ontario, Manfred James Gaskell pursued his education and at an early age made a start in the business world. He is truly a self-made man and as the architect of his own fortunes has builded wisely and well. When a boy he learned the book-selling and stationery business in Owen Sound and later went to Pembroke, Ontario, where he had charge of a large book and stationery stock for six years. He next removed to Ottawa, where he took charge of the business of James Ogilvie, which he conducted with great success for three years, thus giving evidence of his developing powers and business capacity. On the expiration of that period he took charge of the wholesale book and publishing business of the Musson Book Company, Ltd., at Toronto, where he continued until October, 1907, when he came to Vancouver. A few months later he bought out the Thomson Stationery Company, owning a large book and stationery store on Hastings street, together with the extensive manu-

facturing plant in connection, where the company does electrotyping and blue-printing and manufactures loose leaf systems. The stationery company carries the largest retail book stock in Canada, either east or west. In the purchase of the business Mr. Gaskell had two partners but has since bought out their interests, so that the business is now controlled wholly by him. He is also the sole proprietor of the business conducted under the name of the Gaskell Book & Stationery Company, including three stores. One at Nos. 679 and 681 Granville street, Vancouver, and the second at No. 649 Columbia street, New Westminster, were established in 1910, while in 1911 the Main street store of Vancouver was established. Mr. Gaskell is the exclusive representative in British Columbia of a number of the largest manufacturers, and along the legitimate lines of trade he has developed a business of extensive proportions and far-reaching importance.

On the 28th of February, 1911, at Pembroke, Ontario, Mr. Gaskell was united in marriage to Miss Jessie Small Millar, a daughter of the late John P. Millar, a prominent lumberman of Pembroke. They have one son, Eric Fleming. Mrs. Gaskell is a member of the Woman's Canadian Club and is very active in benevolent work. Mr. Gaskell is in thorough sympathy with her efforts in that direction and both are devoted members of Mt. Pleasant Presbyterian church, Mr. Gaskell serving on its board of management. He also belongs to Plantaganet Lodge, A. F. & A. M., and is a member of the board of directors of Westminster Hall. His life is active in various phases of usefulness touching the general interests of society, while in business circles he has gained a reputation that is most enviable. He is honored and respected by all because of his achievements and the straightforward business policy he has ever followed. Employing the most progressive methods, he has also adopted as guide posts of his life those principles which everywhere excite admiration and respect and constitute the basis of all honorable and desirable prosperity.

J. E. T. POWERS.

High in the ranks of the foremost business men of Nanaimo stands the name of J. E. T. Powers, who for more than twenty years has been prominently identified with the mercantile interests of the city. He was born in Lachute, Quebec, on the 22d of June, 1858, and is a son of George and Martha (Martin) Powers. The father, who was a blacksmith by trade, passed away in Ottawa during the childhood of our subject.

The educational advantages of J. E. T. Powers were limited to the schools of St. Andrews, Quebec, which he attended until he was a lad of thirteen years. A member of a family in limited circumstances it was then deemed advisable for him to begin contributing toward his own support, and to this end he obtained a position in a men's furnishing store in Ottawa. He was identified with this concern until he had attained the age of twenty-three, and as he was an ambitious, enterprising young man, so intelligently applied himself to the discharge of his duties that he acquired a thorough knowledge of the details of the business and a comprehensive understanding of the principles of salesmanship. He subsequently went to Winnipeg, then the terminal of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and after three years residence there, continued his journey westward to Brandon, Manitoba. As he was thrifty and modest in his tastes during the long period of his clerkship he had managed to save sufficient money to enable him to engage in business for himself on a small scale, and he opened a boot and shoe store in the latter place. His energies were tirelessly devoted to the development of this enterprise for five years with a good measure of success, but believing that better opportunities were afforded in British Columbia he came in 1891 to Nanaimo. Here he became associated with a Mr. Stevenson and together they established a general dry-goods store, which they operated on a partnership

ship basis for nine years. At the expiration of that time Mr. Stevenson removed to Vancouver and Mr. Doyle took over his interests, he and Mr. Powers thereafter conducting an exclusive men's furnishing store, including a boot and shoe department. The value of their stock at that time did not exceed two thousand dollars, but during the intervening years they have built up such an extensive patronage that they now occupy ten times the floor space they formerly used, and their merchandise invoices fifty thousand dollars. The extensive business they have built up has not been an easy achievement by any means, but has required the expenditure of unceasing time and effort, no less than keen foresight and marked sagacity. Men of progressive ideas, they conduct their store along such lines and are always more than willing to keep abreast of modern improvements. Their goods, which are always attractively displayed, are of a superior quality, the personnel of their store is high and in the conduct of their business they have adopted a policy that commends them to the confidence of those with whom they have dealings. As a result they have built up a large and permanent patronage which is annually increasing.

For his wife and helpmate Mr. Powers chose Miss Martha Clark, of Sarnia, Ontario. He has led a life of enterprise and business activity, concentrating his resources upon the achievement of a definite end in the attainment of which he has exercised the intelligence and good judgment which win success.

ALFRED M. POUND.

Alfred M. Pound, connected with important business interests in Vancouver as a member of the firm of Campion & Pound and as managing director of the Sterling Trust Company of British Columbia, Ltd., and with the public life of British Columbia as a member of the provincial executive of the liberal party, was born on Prince Edward Island in 1872. He is a son of William Harris and Maria Pound, natives of Devonshire, England, both of whom went to Prince Edward Island in childhood. The father was prominent in public affairs, serving for a number of years as a local magistrate and was at one time a candidate for parliament. He has passed away but his wife survives him, making her home at New London, Prince Edward Island.

Alfred M. Pound acquired his education in the public and normal schools of Charlottetown in his native province and was afterward articled to the present chief justice of Nova Scotia, Sir Charles Townshend. Before completing his law course, however, he became a member of the staff of the St. John (N. B.) Daily Telegraph and was connected with that publication for eight years thereafter. In 1901 he came to Vancouver and here became connected with the fire insurance and investment business, a line of work in which he has since continued. In 1903 he joined Mr. Campion in the firm of Campion & Pound, and they have built up a large and important patronage in old line fire insurance and investments for English clients. In 1910 with Thomas B. May, he organized the Sterling Trust Company of British Columbia, Ltd., of which he is managing director and in the growth of which he has taken an active and prominent part. The company is held to be one of the largest of its kind in the province and is an important addition to Vancouver's business assets. In addition to his connection with it Mr. Pound is a member of the directorate of various other important corporate concerns in Vancouver, and has been carried forward by the force of his ability and personality into close relations with business interests.

In St. John, New Brunswick, in 1897, Mr. Pound was united in marriage to Miss Caroline Reynolds, a daughter of the late Dr. Harlan P. Reynolds, a prominent physician in that city and in Lepreaux, New Brunswick. Mr. and Mrs. Pound have two children, Dorothy Reynolds and Marjorie Myrick.

While a resident of New Brunswick Mr. Pound served for seven years as a member of the St. John Rifles. He is a liberal in his political belief and active

in politics, having been for the last six years a member of the provincial executive. His religious views are in accord with the doctrines of the Presbyterian church, and he holds membership in the Terminal City Club of Vancouver. He is a profound student of Canadian literature and history and has carried his research far into these fields, as his extensive and well selected library of books on these subjects plainly indicate. A man of broad culture, wide interests and progressive public spirit, he unites in his character the best qualities of modern citizenship and is recognized in Vancouver as an excellent representative of the type of man upon whom rest the permanent interests of the community.

FREDERICK CHIPMAN TINGLEY.

Throughout the entire course of his active life, which began when he was nineteen years of age, Frederick Chipman Tingley has been in some way connected with the transfer business and today as managing director of the Vancouver Transfer Company occupies a position of prominence and importance in this line. A spirit of initiative and enterprise actuates him in all that he does and combines with his unquestioned business probity to make him one of the most respected and highly esteemed men in the community where he now makes his home. He is one of British Columbia's native sons, his birth having occurred in Yale, April 22, 1873, his parents being Stephen and Elizabeth (Harper) Tingley, the father now of Ashcroft, British Columbia, and of whom more extended mention is made elsewhere in this work.

Frederick C. Tingley was still a child when his mother died and the early years of his life were spent in the home of relatives in New Brunswick. He acquired his education in the public schools of Sackville, that province, and was afterward a student for two years in Mount Allison College. At the age of nineteen he returned to Vancouver and entered his father's employ, his first work being the driving of a stage in the Cariboo district between Ashcroft and Cariboo. After continuing in this line of work for about nine years he came in 1899 to Vancouver and bought an interest in the Vancouver Transfer Company, of which he is now managing director. This is one of the largest concerns of its character in the city and it controls an important and growing trade, much of the success of the enterprise being due to Mr. Tingley's able management and excellent business ability. A general transfer business is carried on, a specialty being made, however, of providing accommodations for tourist parties, for wedding parties and funerals, and the entire enterprise is conducted on modern and superior lines. The Vancouver Transfer Company has baggagemen on all of the trains and boats coming into Vancouver and a practically perfect system has been developed through the years. The concern is one of the oldest in the city and occupied one of the first business houses in Vancouver. In 1911 Mr. Tingley and his brother, Clarence Harper, built the five-story building, sixty-two and a half by one hundred and twenty-eight feet, at No. 844 Cambie street, which is used for their transfer business and office and storage purposes. They also have a building at the corner of Hamilton and Helmcken streets, one hundred and fifty by one hundred and ten feet and four stories high, which is used for the stables and garage accommodations. One hundred and seventy horses and several automobiles are used in the business, which is the largest of its kind in the province. They are principally engaged in the transportation of passengers and transfer of baggage. In addition to his work along this line Mr. Tingley is a director of the Vancouver Horse Show Association and is an annual exhibitor. In 1913 he entered horses in seven classes and took ribbons in all but one, receiving three first and three second prizes, and one third and one fourth prize. He is a member of the Rotary Club and a director in the Vancouver Commercial Club and actively interested in any movement to promote the city's business activity or to advance its material prosperity.



FREDERICK C. TINGLEY

At Vancouver, on July 15, 1902, Mr. Tingley was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Nevin, a native of Scotland, and they have three children, Jeanet Elizabeth, Henrietta Frances and Myrtle Nevin. Mr. Tingley is connected with Mount Hermon Lodge, No. 7, A. F. & A. M., and is a conservative in his political views. He is not active politically. Business men respect him for his integrity, his ability and his success, while in social circles his many fine qualities and genuine personal worth have won him widespread respect and esteem.

MICHAEL McTIERNAN.

Earnest persistent labor constituted the foundation upon which Michael McTiernan built the success that now enables him to live retired. He is in possession of a comfortable competence, as a result of his former labor and is pleasantly located in an attractive home in Victoria. He was born in county Sligo, Ireland, on the 28th of October, 1836, and is a son of Terrance and Anne McTiernan, who were farming people. He was educated in the parish schools which he left to assist his father on the farm, being thus engaged until he reached mature years, when he left home and came direct to Victoria, arriving on the 3d of June, 1865. The journey was made by way of the isthmus of Panama and San Francisco. After reaching his destination he began farming and spent some time clearing land. In 1867 he went to the Cariboo where he engaged in prospecting for two years, after which he was in the employ of the Hudson's Bay Company for nine years at Victoria. He severed his connection therewith, to engage in the draying business in which he continued for twenty-six years, doing most of the draying for the Hudson's Bay Company. He is one of the few survivors among the early pioneer representatives of business life in Victoria. He retired some years ago and because of his former unfaltering industry and his careful investments is now able to live in ease in his old age.

On the 20th of August, 1883, Mr. McTiernan was married to Miss Ann Behan, a daughter of John and Ann Behan, who came from Ireland in 1854 and settled in Bytown, now Ottawa. Mrs. McTiernan first came west to Victoria with Lord Lorne and the Princess Louise, as a maid. Here she met her future husband and some time later the wedding was celebrated. Their religious faith is that of the Roman Catholic church and Mr. McTiernan also belongs to the Ancient Order of Hibernians, while his political support is given to the conservative party. In the early days of his residence in Victoria he worked for a short time in the office of the Colonist but with that exception was always identified with the Hudson's Bay Company or with the draying business, and indefatigable energy, and persistency of purpose at length brought to him a creditable and gratifying measure of success. For almost a half century he has made his home in British Columbia and therefore well deserves mention among its pioneers.

CHARLES HOWARD BARKER.

The office of judge of the Nanaimo county court has for three years been most ably filled by Charles Howard Barker, who was born in Sheffield, New Brunswick, on the 4th of April, 1864. His father, the Rev. Joseph Barker, is deceased, but the mother, whose maiden name was Anne Upton, is living and makes her home in Toronto.

The early years in the life of Charles Howard Barker were passed amid the refining influences of a good home. He was educated in the schools of his native town and the university at Fredericton, from which institution he was graduated. After awarded his degree he returned to Sheffield and for three

years thereafter taught in the grammar school. Having resolved to identify himself with the legal profession, he went, at the expiration of that time, to Toronto to pursue his professional studies, being a student in Osgoode Hall Law School during the succeeding two years. His next removal was to Victoria, where for one year he continued his studies in the law office of Yates & Jay, successfully passing his examinations and subsequently being admitted to the bar. Soon thereafter he came to Nanaimo and established a branch office for the firm of Yates & Jay, which he conducted in their name for a year. At the end of that time he bought out their practice, and began his independent career as a counselor. Later he took Beevor-Potts in with him, the business being continued under the firm name of Barker & Potts until 1902. As they were both conscientious and worthy representatives of their profession they readily won recognition in the local courts and succeeded in building up a highly desirable clientele. After the dissolution of the firm, Mr. Barker practiced alone until his appointment to the office of judge in 1909. While in the practice of his profession he exercised minute care, manifesting a conscientious regard for the rights of his clients, which he protected to the best of his ability, his cases never being lost through the oversight or careless disregard of a legal technicality. As a result he has been engaged in some very important litigations, one of them being a famous damage case instituted against the Wellington Coal Company in 1902. The counsel for the defendant at Ottawa was the Honorable A. B. Aylesworth, subsequently minister of justice and one of the foremost representatives of the bar in Canada. Mr. Barker won the case in the lower court, but it was later appealed to Victoria and subsequently carried to the supreme court at Ottawa, where the first decision was sustained. This was a great victory for Mr. Barker, who was highly commended for the able manner in which he presented and defended the plaintiff's claim.

Mr. Barker married Miss Susan B. Russell, a daughter of William Russell, of Douglastown, New Brunswick, who passed away in November, 1909. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, being a past master of Doric Lodge, No. 18, A. F. & A. M., and a past district deputy grand master. Mr. Barker's chief recreation is hunting. He is a skilled marksman and a member of the Nanaimo Rifle Club, which organization he represented one year at the Ottawa meet.

REV. EBENEZER ROBSON, D. D.

Rev. Ebenezer Robson, D. D., whose demise occurred at Vancouver, British Columbia, on the 4th day of May, 1911, was one of the pioneer band of four missionaries sent out by the Wesleyan Methodist church to preach the gospel to the miners and settlers of Vancouver island and British Columbia. Arriving at Victoria on the 10th day of February, 1859, he was the first of the company to set foot ashore.

Mr. Robson was the sixth son of John and Euphemia Robson, both natives of Roxborough, Scotland, and a younger brother of John Robson, of Victoria, British Columbia, late premier of British Columbia, a sketch of whose life appears on another page of this work.

Born near Perth, Ontario, on the 17th day of January, 1835, he received his early education in the public and grammar schools of Sarnia, Ontario, and after working in the lumber camps as ox driver, "cookee" and "boss," he took charge of his father's sawmill at Sombria, Ontario. It was there that he received the call to the Christian ministry, and after continuing his studies for some time at Victoria College, Cobourg, Ontario, he was appointed assistant pastor of St. James Methodist church at Montreal, Quebec. He was ordained on the 31st of September, 1858, and ordered to British Columbia, where his first field of labor was among the gold miners and settlers of the Fraser river, with his headquarters at Hope, which was at that time the head of steam navigation on the river.

He was an expert canoe man, and had the distinction of being one of a very few white men to navigate, unaccompanied, the dangerous rapids known as Hells Gate.

On August 16th, 1859, he was married in Victoria to Miss Ellen Mary Hall of Brockville, Ontario, and after six years of most active service at Hope, Yale, New Westminster and Nanaimo, he was compelled by his wife's continued illness to return to eastern Canada.

In 1880 he returned to British Columbia with his family and once more took up the work in this province. At all times he led a most strenuous life, on several different occasions preaching eight times on a Sabbath and traveling many miles by various conveyances in order to do so.

Mr. Robson held the first religious service on the town site of Vancouver, preaching to a congregation of eight, out of a total population of fifteen on July 30, 1865, in the bunk house of the Hastings sawmill, which was under construction at that time. He took an active part in the educational work of this province, being one of the founders of the "Collegiate and High School" of New Westminster in the early '80s, and later on, of Columbia College, of which institution he was a director. About the year 1889 or 1890 when an effort was made to establish a provincial university, he was made a senator, but owing to a change of government the project was abandoned.

In 1887 he was elected president of the first British Columbia conference of the Methodist church and held that office for two terms. He was a delegate to the general conference in the years 1878, 1890 and 1894. Mr. Robson was also the first president of the British Columbia branch of The Dominion Alliance, a charter member and district organizer of The Royal Templars of Temperance, was president of The Lord's Day Alliance of British Columbia, honorary president of The Juvenile Protective Association of Vancouver, was honored by a life membership in the Canadian Club, and was made an honorary life member of The Woman's Christian Temperance Union. In 1900 he retired from the regular pastorate, but continued his labors by supplying vacancies and starting new churches in outlying districts.

The Robson Memorial church was erected by his friends and sympathizers in Vancouver in commemoration of his record. In 1900 Columbia College honored him by granting him the degree of Doctor of Divinity. Mr. Robson found recreation in traveling, exploring and investigating, always in the interest of religion or science. Owing to his unselfish nature and open-mindedness he was respected by all who knew him.

THOMAS DAVID CONWAY.

Thomas David Conway, collector of customs at Ladysmith, was for many years engaged in the construction of telegraph lines in British Columbia, having installed practically all of those now in use in this section of the country, including Vancouver island. He was one of the first telegraphers in the province, and in this connection at one time held the position of superintendent of construction for the government. He was also in the employ of the United States government during four years of the Civil war in that country. A native of Quebec, his birth occurred at Montreal on the 9th of January, 1844, his parents being Thomas and Alice Conway.

The boyhood of Thomas David Conway was passed in the city of Montreal, his education being pursued in the public schools. Later he entered the office of the Grand Trunk Railroad Company and learned telegraphy and in 1861 entered the United States military telegraph service. He retained this position until July, 1864, when he joined his brother, who had charge of the construction of the Collins telegraph lines. This company had been organized for the purpose of building lines by way of Siberia to Russia and thus establish communications

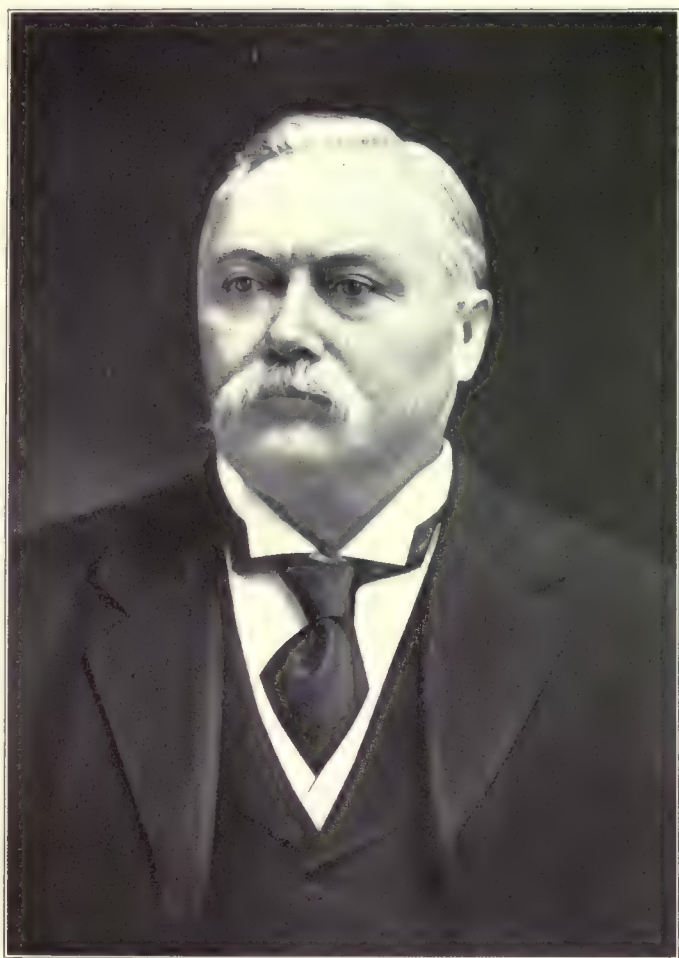
with the various countries of Europe. It was a most stupendous and expensive undertaking and would involve years of labor. They journeyed from the Atlantic seaboard via Panama and San Francisco to New Westminster, the seat of their operations. Upon their arrival they began cutting a trail through to Forts Hope and Yale, stringing their telegraph line along the wagon road to the mouth of the Quesnel river. They were compelled to discontinue operations during the winter, but the following summer extended their trail to eighty miles beyond Kespiyox canyon. Their lines, however, were only built to the canyon. The year previous they wintered in New Westminster and the following summer the Atlantic cable was at last perfected, which made it impracticable to continue the Collins lines. The company abandoned the work completed and turned it over to the Canadian government, which later utilized the same trail for the Yukon lines. Mr. Conway next went to Omaha, Nebraska, and constructed the Western Union lines from that point to Cheyenne and thence to Salt Lake City, over the old Union Pacific lines. In 1876 he returned to Vancouver island to take the position of superintendent of construction for the government telegraph lines, being retained in this capacity by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company after their purchase of the property. He also had charge of the building of the lines for Mr. Dunsmuir when the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railroad was built from Victoria to Wellington and to Cape Beall and from Nanaimo to Alberni and later to Comox. To Mr. Conway has been intrusted the construction of all the telegraph lines on Vancouver island, and the greater part of those in the remainder of this section of the province. In 1903 he withdrew from this business, as his advancing age hardly warranted his being longer identified with such a taxing vocation, and accepted from the government the appointment of collector of customs for the port at Ladysmith.

In the month of January, 1875, Mr. Conway was married to Miss Ann Williams, and to them have been born two children: May, the wife of Robert Allen, collector of customs at Chemainus, British Columbia; and E. J., who was awarded the degree of Bachelor of Science at McGill College, taking the highest honors in metallurgy, following which he became connected with the Tye Copper Company, but is now in the employ of the Granby Copper Company.

The best years of Mr. Conway's life have been passed in the northwest, particularly in the province of British Columbia, the rapid progress and marvelous development of which has not exceeded his expectations, as he early recognized its wonderful possibilities and vast natural resources.

JOHN HENDRY.

John Hendry enjoys distinction as a most active factor in the mammoth operations that have characterized the development of the lumber industry of the northwest. He has worked his way steadily upward, passing on to positions of executive control and subsequently bending his energies largely to organization, to constructive efforts and administrative direction. Possessing broad, enlightened and liberal-minded views, faith in himself and in the vast possibilities for development in his country's wide domain, with recognition, also, of its specific needs along the distinctive lines chosen for his life work, his has been an active career, in which he has accomplished important and far-reaching results, contributing in no small degree to the expansion and material growth of the nation, and from which he himself has derived substantial benefits. His name is known from ocean to ocean in connection with the lumber trade and he is equally popular with social acquaintances from the east to the west. He is today at the head, as president, of the British Columbia Mills Timber & Trading Company, the oldest and largest enterprise of the kind in the northwest, and was prominently and actively identified with railroad interests and many other extensive and important corporations having to do with the prosperity and upbuilding of the province.



JOHN HENDRY

Mr. Hendry was born in Gloucester county, New Brunswick, January 20, 1843, and is a son of James and Margaret (Wilson) Hendry. His education was acquired in his native province and in his youth and early manhood he received both practical and theoretical training in sawmill and flourmill engineering. For some years he followed that pursuit in the maritime provinces.

In September, 1872, Mr. Hendry arrived in British Columbia, but the lumber business was undergoing a period of temporary depression—comparatively speaking—and he made his way therefore to the state of Washington and at Seabeck was in the employ of the Washington Sawmill Company, assisting in the survey of logs and timber, and superintending millwright work.

In 1873 he moved to Port Gamble, where he entered the employ of the Puget Sound Sawmill Company in the same capacity. In this and in other connections he became familiar with every phase of mill operation and also became an excellent judge of timber, especially that for export. In 1874 the Moodyville Sawmill on Burrard Inlet was destroyed by fire and George Haynes, superintendent, went to Puget Sound to secure millwrights for its reconstruction. He engaged Mr. Hendry, who in the capacity of foreman superintended the rebuilding of the mill and then took charge of its operation as night superintendent.

In 1875 the Red River country was drawing to itself wide attention and Mr. Hendry, believing that it would be long before the timber in southwest British Columbia would be valuable made his way to Winnipeg, where high prices in lumber were already prevailing. There had been a grasshopper scourge in that part of the country, however, and the region being so new and undeveloped the time was inopportune for building operations, and the consequent use of lumber, so he returned to the coast by way of California remaining at San Francisco for a time. He then returned to British Columbia and built a small sawmill for W. J. Armstrong at New Westminster. All through these changes he was learning more and more of the timber resources of the province and was gradually advancing in his connection with the lumber interests of the northwest.

It was in the fall of 1876 that he formed a partnership with David McNair and erected a sash and door factory at Nanaimo; and the same year went to San Francisco to purchase machinery. On his return to the north he completed his sash and door factory in Nanaimo, and in 1878 the firm of Hendry, McNair & Company was organized, the partners being Messrs. Hendry, David McNair, Andrew Haslam and R. B. Kelly. They carried on business at Nanaimo for a time and then moved the machinery to New Westminster where they built a sash, door and box factory, and Mr. Lees joined the partnership. The rapidly developing fishing industry of the Fraser river created a demand for boxes and a liberal patronage was accorded them. Their business grew rapidly and in 1880 they incorporated and the Royal City Planing Mills Company, Limited, was formed, with Mr. Hendry as president and general manager.

In 1885 the Nanaimo sawmill at Nanaimo was purchased by this company, which was afterwards disposed of to Messrs. Haslam and Lees. The rapid development of the business continued and when the city of Vancouver came into existence a branch was established here. The great fire during the early history of the city spared their partially constructed mill and from the outset their enterprise in Vancouver proved a profitable and growing one, Mr. Hendry eventually becoming a leader in the movement which resulted in the merging of all his milling interests. The company secured extensive timber limits in the province. About that time they entered upon the export trade at New Westminster, having in the interim purchased the business of the Dominion Sawmill Company of New Westminster and thus greatly enlarged their facilities there. Owing to the dangerous condition of the Fraser river ships were chary about going up that stream and Mr. Hendry as president of the Board of Trade, succeeded in inducing the Dominion government to make surveys and improvements at the mouth of the river, so that in 1888 foreign ships were loading at their mill for all parts of the world.

In 1889 the Hastings mill was purchased by the Royal City Planing Mills Company and Mr. Hendry was made president and general manager of the larger plant. The legislature issued a special charter consolidating the two companies and thus came into existence the British Columbia Mills Timber & Trading Company. At first their output consisted of seventy thousand feet per day; something of the growth of the business is indicated in the fact that in 1890 the manufactured product amounted to two hundred and fifty thousand feet per day and employment was furnished to more than two thousand men. The daily product in the three mills had reached about four hundred thousand feet in ten hours. Doors, sash, blinds, and all building materials were manufactured. The equipment of the different plants was most complete and the latest improved machinery facilitated the work in every particular. The company built many miles of railroad, extending from their timber limits to the water, owns a large number of logging engines and seven locomotives and utilizes seven steamers in its lumbering operations. The company ships its products to Australia, China, Japan, South Africa, South America, Great Britain and every known part of the civilized globe, reached by rail or water. They own the wharves, dry kilns and railroad facilities for shipping and to the initiative spirit and carefully formulated plans of Mr. Hendry is largely due the credit for the development and upbuilding of this vast business enterprise. Their branches included the Hastings Sawmill and the Royal City Planing Mill at Vancouver, the Royal City Planing Mill at New Westminster and the Moodyville Sawmill on Burrard Inlet.

Not the least important of Mr. Hendry's projects has been his operations in railroad building, among which was the construction of the Kaslo & Slocan Railway which was afterwards taken over by the Great Northern. He was the prime mover in the construction of the Vancouver, Westminster & Yukon Railway from New Westminster to Vancouver, which was taken over by the Vancouver, Victoria & Eastern Railway Company, and over which road the Great Northern Railway enters the city of Vancouver.

Mr. Hendry is honorary president of the British Columbia Lumber & Shingle Manufacturers Association, Ltd. He occupies a prominent position in connection with a number of organized business interests, being vice president of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association, and past president of the Canadian Forestry Association of Canada, and a member of the commission of conservation of Canada. He was president of the Canadian Manufacturers Association in 1910, and he was president of the Vancouver Board of Trade in the early days of Vancouver, following several terms' service as vice president and also was president of the New Westminster Board of Trade. He was the promoter of the Stave Lake Power Company, Ltd., later absorbed by The Western Canada Power Company, Limited, and chairman of the Burrard, Westminster & Boundary Railway & Navigation Company and a director of the British Columbia Sugar Refining Company.

His intense and well directed activities have also featured in connection with municipal affairs. In 1878 he was elected a member of the city council of New Westminster and was chairman of the committee that had in charge the resurveying of that city. He acted for six months as mayor of New Westminster when the new charter was introduced, but resigned because of the conflict of his official position and his connection with the New Westminster Southern Railway Company.

In 1881 Mr. Hendry was united in marriage to Miss Adaline McMillan, a native of Nova Scotia and a daughter of Donald McMillan of Pictou, Nova Scotia. They have one daughter, Aldyen Irene Hendry, the wife of E. W. Hamber. Mr. and Mrs. Hendry are members of the Presbyterian church, to which they have been most liberal contributors and are equally generous in support of many benevolent and charitable projects.

Mr. Hendry has attained high rank in Masonry, being a Knight Templar and a Consistory Mason, having taken the thirty second degree. He is also identified with the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the St. Andrews and the Cale-

donian Society. He finds recreation in motoring, yachting and fishing and he is identified with many of the prominent clubs of the country, holding membership in the Vancouver, Terminal City, Jericho Country, Canadian, Vancouver Automobile, Royal Vancouver Yacht and Vancouver Athletic Clubs; the Brockton Point Athletic Association of Vancouver; the Union, of Victoria; Westminster, New Westminster; Rideau, Ottawa; Wellington and American Universities, London, England; the Touring Club de France, Paris; the Touring Club Italiano, Milano; the American Automobile Association, New York; the Automobile Association and Motor Union, London, England; the Pacific Power Boat Association, Seattle, Washington; the Pacific Highway Association of North America and others.

Since 1903 Mr. Hendry has resided in Vancouver, although his extensive business interests take him to all parts of the country. His identification with the northwest covers more than forty years and there is perhaps no representative of important industrial, commercial and manufacturing interests who has had more to do with the material growth, development, upbuilding and prosperity of the country than he. His influence along other lines, social, intellectual and moral, has also been on the side of progress and the consensus of public opinion accords John Hendry a central place on the stage of activity in British Columbia.

ROBERT SIMM PATTERSON CARRUTHERS, M. D.

Dr. Robert S. P. Carruthers, a well known and able representative of the medical fraternity in Vancouver, has here practiced his profession with growing success for the past two years. His birth occurred at North Bedeque, Prince Edward Island, on the 22d of July, 1881, his parents being James and Sarah (Clark) Carruthers. The paternal grandfather of our subject came from Scotland to Prince Edward Island, where he followed farming during the remainder of his life. His son, James Carruthers, was there born and has always made that island his home, devoting his attention to general agricultural pursuits.

Robert S. P. Carruthers obtained his education in the public schools of Prince Edward Island and at Prince of Wales College of Charlottetown, from which institution he was graduated in 1904. Two years later he entered the medical department of McGill University, which conferred upon him the degree of M. D. in 1910. For one year he was engaged in hospital work at Montreal and in 1911 opened an office at Vancouver, where he has followed his chosen profession to the present time, building up an extensive and lucrative practice. He is a member of the Vancouver Medical Association and also belongs to the Canadian Club, while his religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Presbyterian church. Though still young in years, Dr. Carruthers has already made a creditable record in his profession and may confidently look forward to future successes.

IRA EUGENE LOWE.

Among the successful real-estate agents of Ladysmith, British Columbia, is Ira Eugene Lowe, who, although he has been established in this city only a few years, has secured a gratifying clientage in that time. He also acts as agent for various insurance companies and does conveyancing, deriving a gratifying addition to his income from these sources. Since 1911 he has also acted as notary public for the province of British Columbia.

Ira E. Lowe is a native son of the province, being born at Nanaimo, October 16, 1878. He attended the public schools in his native town and then took up the study of law in the office of E. M. Yarwood, of Nanaimo. He continued in

that connection for over three years, and although he did not complete his articles, gained a comprehensive knowledge of legal matters, an acquisition which has ever stood him in good stead and which has been especially valuable to him since engaging in his present business. Discontinuing his connection with Mr. Yarwood, Mr. Lowe turned his attention to mining, in which occupation he was active for fifteen years. He was employed in the mines of the Dunsmuir, now the Canadian Collieries, Ltd., at Wellington and Ladysmith. In February, 1910, Mr. Lowe met with an accident, being injured in the extension mine at Ladysmith, which prevented him from continuing along that line of work. Following his recovery he engaged in the real-estate business in Ladysmith, meeting from the beginning with gratifying success, as he was already well known to the people in his former capacity and enjoyed a reputation for high character and reliability. He is now active in the real-estate business, having acquainted himself with local conditions and valuations, and has become recognized as a shrewd and able dealer and a good judge of properties. He never takes advantage of his clients, giving fair service in exchange for a fair remuneration, and on all sides he enjoys trust and respect. He also gives attention to the insurance business and conveyancing, adding to his income along these lines. In 1911 he received the appointment of notary public for the province of British Columbia.

On May 11, 1899, Mr. Lowe married Miss Emma May Palmer, a daughter of Z. B. Palmer, of Nanaimo. To this union were born five children: Ira Eugene, Jr., Benjamin, Veda May, Effie Jane Spalding and Percival Palmer. Mr. Lowe occupies a commendable position in the business life of Ladysmith and his personal qualities are such as to call forth the respect and good-will of the general public. He has made many friends here and both he and Mrs. Lowe are popular in social circles.

GEORGE LOUIS TASCHEREAU.

George Louis Taschereau, senior partner of the law firm of Taschereau & Lockwood, occupying a prominent position at the bar of Vancouver, was born at Saint-Pierre Jolys, Comté Provencher, Manitoba, on the 11th of February, 1883. He comes of a prominent old French family and has back of him an ancestry honored and distinguished. The family originated in La Touraine, France, in 1492. The first member of the family in Canada was The Honourable Thomas Jacques Taschereau, who arrived in the province of Quebec in August, 1726, as secretary to Claude Thomas Dupuy, "Intendant de la Nouvelle France." His father Philippe Albert Taschereau was born at St. Joseph de la Beauce, Province of Quebec, June 10, 1841 and after graduating at the University of Laval, Quebec, went west to Winnipeg, Manitoba. In 1884 he removed to Saint Pierre, where he was registrar of the court until his death on the 30th of July, 1898. He married Marguerite Anne McPhillips, daughter of George McPhillips, a surveyor. They were married at St. Charles, Manitoba, August 10, 1874, and Mrs. Taschereau died in Winnipeg, June 3, 1893.

Their son, George Louis Taschereau, received his education at St. Boniface College, in St. Boniface, Manitoba, the beautiful old French town that Whittier eulogizes in his poem, *The Bells of St. Boniface*. He was also a student in St. Michael's College, Toronto, and pursued his preliminary law studies in the office of his uncle, L. G. McPhillips, K. C., following his arrival in Vancouver in 1904. Mr. Taschereau continued his law reading for four years under the able direction of Mr. McPhillips and afterward completed his course in the office of Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper, K. C. M. G., LL. B., K. C. He was called to the bar of British Columbia in the spring of 1910 and immediately entered upon active practice,



GEORGE L. TASCHEREAU

following his profession independently until February, 1912, when he received H. G. Lockwood into a partnership, since which time they have practiced under the firm style of Taschereau & Lockwood. They are able representatives of the legal profession and their clientage includes large and important corporations. Mr. Taschereau is well versed in the various departments of law, but has always confined his practice to civil law, making a specialty of corporation practice. He readily sees the relation of cause and effect and his analytical power and keen discrimination, combined with comprehensive knowledge of the principles of jurisprudence, have gained him prominence as a practitioner at the Vancouver bar.

Mr. Taschereau is an acknowledged leader of the conservative party in Vancouver and was formerly vice president of the Vancouver Young Men's Conservative Club. He belongs to the Catholic church and has membership with the Knights of Columbus and the Catholic Order of Foresters. Nature endowed him with musical talents which he developed by study in the Toronto Conservatory of Music, studying piano, violin and vocal, but his chief interest is in vocal music, to which branch of the art he now confines his activities. On one occasion he made a professional tour, covering several months in the United States, during which time he appeared in a number of the larger cities. He is ever a welcome figure in musical circles, but he regards the practice of law as his real life work and upon his professional duties concentrates his energies. He has already attained a commanding position among the younger representatives of the Vancouver bar and the legal powers which he has displayed argue well for farther and eminent success in the future.

JOHN D. McNEILL.

Various business and corporate interests in Vancouver owe their inception to the organizing genius of John D. McNeill and their continued development and progress to his business discrimination, his enterprising spirit and his excellent judgment. During a residence of sixteen years in the city he has been carried forward by virtue of his wide interests and commanding ability into important relations with the general commercial life, and, steadily adhering to high ideals, has made his name one of power and influence in business circles. He is president and general manager of the Great Northern Transfer Company, Ltd., and of the Vancouver Coal Company, Ltd., and has other important financial and commercial connections, his interests being powerful elements in the promotion of that general activity which means growth and progress.

Mr. McNeill was born in Paisley, Ontario, on the 21st of April, 1866, and is a son of Archie and Helen (Currie) McNeill, the former a son of Hugh McNeill, who came to Canada from Colonsay Island, Argyleshire, Scotland, settling in Prince Edward Island, where he engaged in farming until his death. His son, father of the subject of this review, was born on Colonsay Island, Scotland, and came to Canada with his parents at the age of six. He was reared upon his father's farm in Prince Edward Island and after reaching manhood turned his attention to agricultural pursuits, developing a fine property until he was thirty years of age. He then removed to the vicinity of Paisley, in Bruce county, Ontario, and there remained until his death in 1896, becoming in the intervening period a prosperous farmer and a representative citizen of that locality. He married Miss Helen Currie, of Prince Edward Island, a daughter of Angus Currie and a representative of an old Scotch family.

John D. McNeill acquired his education in the grammar and high schools of Paisley, Ontario, and afterward went to the United States, settling in 1885 in Saginaw, Michigan, where he worked in the lumber camps for three years. In 1888 he went to Dakota and thence to the state of Washington, where he was employed at various occupations until 1890, when he came to British Columbia.

In this province he settled first in Victoria, entering the employ of the Shawnigan Lake Lumber Company of that city and remaining active in their interests for five years thereafter. In 1895 he turned his attention to the butcher business there, building up a large, lucrative and well managed concern of this character, which he conducted until 1897. That year witnessed his arrival in Vancouver and in this city he has since remained an honored, respected and widely known resident. In association with F. D. Gross he turned his attention to the draying and transfer business under the firm name of Gross & McNeill. Under this title the business continued until 1904, when the partners formed the Mainland Transfer Company, of which Mr. McNeill became general manager, holding that important position until 1906, when he entered into an exclusive contract with the Great Northern Railway to handle all the transfer business of that road. In order to facilitate the work he organized the Great Northern Transfer Company, Ltd., of which he has since been president and general manager, the company controlling large and important interests. In 1908 Mr. McNeill organized the Vancouver Coal Company, Ltd., of which he is president and general manager, and he is connected through investment or official service with various other financial or corporate concerns in the city, the extent and variety of his interests indicating something of the scope of his ability and his high standing in business circles. In this city whose commercial institutions he has aided so greatly in upbuilding he is known as a man of rare force, ability and power, aggressive at times and at times cautious, but dominated always by an accurate sense of business exigency and acting in accordance with the best and highest business standards.

Mr. McNeill is a director of the Vancouver Exhibition Association, which holds an annual horse show second in importance on the American continent only to those shows held at Madison Square Garden in New York city, and he is always to be found among the leaders in promoting any movement for the growth and development of Vancouver and the province of British Columbia. Fraternally he is connected with Plantagenet Lodge, N. D., A. F. & A. M., of Vancouver, and is a member of the Commercial and Terminal City Clubs. He is a devout member of the Baptist church. In his younger days, while a resident of Paisley, Ontario, he served with the Thirty-second Battalion Volunteers. He is a conservative in politics and prominent in the councils of the local party organization. In 1912 he was a member of the city council from his ward, serving creditably, effectively and with public spirit, but his influence is exerted not so much as an office seeker but as a promoter and supporter of progressive projects and measures. His recreation is horseback riding and he is the owner of the beautiful chestnut "McDuff," a prize winner at the last horse show. He is a member of the Riding Club and Hunt Club. Vancouver has profited greatly by his well directed efforts along business and public lines and counts him among her most valued and representative citizens.

CHARLES DUBOIS MASON.

Charles Dubois Mason, a Victoria barrister and solicitor practicing as senior partner of the firm of Mason & Mann, was born in London, England, July 9, 1845, a son of Henry Hewett and Lydia Augusta Mason, representatives of old English families. The son attended private schools in London and Richmond and after serving articles with his father was admitted as solicitor and attorney in 1868. He practiced in London and became a partner of his father, continuing in that relationship until the death of the latter in 1882. In 1884 he visited America and via New York and San Francisco, California, came to Victoria in 1885, having been greatly attracted to this city. He spent several years in visiting Comox, Enderby and other points and after about a year's service with Messrs. Eberts & Taylor as managing clerk he opened a law office in Victoria

in 1889 and has since been actively engaged in practice. In 1895 he became city solicitor and occupied that position until 1899, when he visited Atlin and there also established himself in practice in addition to his Victoria business. In 1906 he formed a partnership with J. P. Mann under the firm style of Mason & Mann. They were again city solicitors for a number of years and are still in active private practice.

In London, England, on the 10th of December, 1870, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Mason and Miss W. Miranda Watts, a daughter of John King Watts, of St. Ives, Huntingdon, deceased, and a sister of Theodore Watts Dunton the poet and art critic of the London Athenaeum. Mr. and Mrs. Mason have a son Herbert Walter, who is married and is a fellow of the Institute of Surveyors. Mr. Mason served in Victoria for five years as a member of the militia. In politics he is a conservative; fraternally is connected with Columbia Lodge, F. & A. M., of Victoria; and socially with the Pacific Club.

ALFRED EDWARD YOUNG.

Alfred Edward Young, who in 1911 became building inspector of the corporation of South Vancouver, was born in England on the 11th of June, 1883, a son of Ephraim and Annie (Bacon) Young, both of whom are representatives of families that for many generations had been connected with agricultural pursuits in England. The father died in 1887 and in 1889 the mother married again, becoming the wife of Ellis Hayne, of Somersetshire.

A. E. Young was reared in the usual manner of farm lads and his first work aside from the farm was in the civil engineer's office of the new works department of the Midland Railway Company under his stepfather. Between the ages of fourteen and nineteen he learned the building business both in theory and practice, being engaged partly on public works and partly with building firms. In February, 1902, he arrived in Canada, but returned in September of the same year to his native land and took up the study of building construction with the Sheffield University College in the technical department. In May, 1904, he returned to Canada and in August of the same year arrived in Vancouver, where he took up the study of architecture under the direction of the International Correspondence School. He likewise pursued a course of business management and salesmanship with the Sheldon School, of Chicago.

Mr. Young has resided continuously in Vancouver since 1904, with the exception of a brief period of five months spent in Alaska on a mining and fishing expedition about 1906, and a month in Prince Rupert about seven or eight months before the town site was placed on the market. He was called to his present position as building inspector for the corporation of South Vancouver in 1911 and continues to fill that office, in which connection he is making a creditable record. Prior to the time when he entered upon his present official duties he was connected with building interests, and his thorough practical and technical training has constituted the basis of his success in that direction and his present efficiency in office.

ARTHUR MURDOCH WHITESIDE.

Arthur Murdoch Whiteside, who successfully follows the legal profession in Vancouver, British Columbia, was born in Toronto, Ontario, in 1876. Daniel Whiteside, his father, was among the early settlers in British Columbia, well known in the Cariboo country where he located in 1859, and can be accounted one of that distinguished body of men who were the real history makers of

this section. He was married in 1873 to Miss Ruth White, of Toronto, and after a life filled with successful endeavor passed away in July, 1904.

Arthur M. Whiteside came as a boy to British Columbia where he was educated and acquired his knowledge of law under the able guidance of Chief Justice McColl, at New Westminster, being called to the bar in 1897. He first practiced in Rossland where he remained for two years, and then from 1898 until he came to Vancouver was located in Greenwood, where he built up a large clientage. He specialized along the lines of corporation law and during that time acted as solicitor for the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, the Montreal & Boston Copper Company, the Canadian Bank of Commerce and other large corporations, taking care of the interests of these parties in such legal issues as would arise from time to time. Since coming to Vancouver Mr. Whiteside has enjoyed a large and important practice, having brought with him a reputation for achieving his ends, and he is connected with important interests. He is a member of the Masonic body and is prominent in its local institutions.

THOMAS HENRY HALL MILBURN, M. D.

Dr. Thomas Henry Hall Milburn, engaged in the general practice of medicine in Vancouver is recognized as one of the able and successful physicians of Vancouver. He was born in Peterboro, Ontario, April 16, 1885, and is a son of Joseph and Mary A. (Edmison) Milburn. The Milburn family came originally from the north of England and at a very early date its representatives settled in the vicinity of Peterboro, where the grandfather and the father of the subject of this review were born and where during all of their active lives they engaged in farming.

Dr. Milburn acquired his early education in the grammar and high schools of his native city and afterward was engaged in business in Wessington, South Dakota, previous to entering Queen's University at Kingston, Ontario, graduating from the medical department in 1908 with the degree of M. D. He served his internship in St. John's Hospital in New York, and after sixteen months there took the full four months' course in the Lying-In Hospital in that city, after which he did special work in various hospitals. Leaving the Empire state he went to Wessington, South Dakota, and there for six months had charge of his brother's practice. He afterward spent a short time in Portland, Oregon, but in the fall of 1911 came to Vancouver, where he began the practice of medicine with Dr. D. McLellan. As a result of earnest effort he has secured a large and representative patronage in Vancouver, and this is continually increasing as his knowledge and ability become more widely known.

On the 25th of December, 1912, Dr. Milburn was united in marriage to Miss Frances Edwards, a daughter of T. S. Edwards, of Calgary, Alberta. Dr. Milburn is a member of the Wessington (S. D.) Lodge, No. 107, A. F. & A. M., and is connected with the Vancouver Medical Association, his ability being recognized in professional circles. He is a physician of the modern school, a scientist and an investigator as well as a capable practitioner, and his future, judged by his past, will be filled with important and worthy accomplishment.

REV. JAMES CROSS MADILL.

A man who unites unusual executive and administrative ability with religious zeal of a high order with the result that he has become a great constructive force in the spread of Presbyterian doctrines in the Dominion of Canada is Rev. James Cross Madill, since 1909 pastor of Cedar Cottage church in Vancouver and known as the founder and organizer of some of the principal Presbyterian churches in



REV. JAMES C. MADILL

western Canada. He has been active in the missionary field, is a zealous temperance worker and prominent in fraternal circles and he holds a place of distinction in Vancouver, where he leads many movements of reform and progress. He was born in Wellington county, Ontario, August 26, 1853, and acquired his education in the common schools of Peel township and the high school of Orangeville, that province, and at Knox College, Toronto. Before his graduation he was catechist at the Saugeen (Ont.) presbytery and in 1884 took up his work at Markdale, Ontario. In 1885 he established Presbyterian churches at Corbetton and Riverview and rebuilt the church at Gandier. In the following year he was transferred to the Orangeville presbytery, continuing there until 1890, when he was again transferred. This time he was transferred to the Toronto presbytery, taking charge of the Dufferin Street mission, and in that year he built the church at Fairbank, Ontario. Soon afterward his congregation in Toronto became Congregationalists and extended a call to Mr. Madill, who accepted it and was examined, ordained and inducted in 1890, immediately after his graduation from Knox College, Toronto. Two years later he received a call to Garafraxa and Belwood, Ontario, where he remained a short time, after which he was called to Sarnia. In 1894 he was called to Hope church, Toronto, and remained pastor until 1898. In that year he returned to the Presbyterian church and took up mission work in the Winnipeg presbytery. He was stationed at Little Briton, Manitoba, for four years, during which time he built four churches and a manse, organized five Sunday schools and did other important work. In 1902 he was regularly received by the Presbyterian general assembly at its meeting in Vancouver and was called to Balmoral, Manitoba, in the Winnipeg presbytery. He continued there for three years, after which he resigned in order to take up mission work in Saskatchewan. There he did important extension work, organizing congregations at Maymont, Fielding and Ruddell and building three churches in that field. His zeal and ability carried him rapidly forward into important relations with religious life and besides other work of great importance he took an active part against the autonomy bill in 1905. In the fall of 1908 Rev. Madill came to Vancouver, British Columbia, where for four months he occupied the pulpit at Knox church. At the end of that time he received a call to the Cedar Cottage Presbyterian church and here he has since remained, having accomplished during four years notable and lasting work. When he assumed charge this congregation had only sixteen members and the first three services were held at what was called Doxey Hall, a small building and one of the first erected in Cedar Cottage. Afterward the congregation purchased the site of their present church, pitched a tent on the back end of the lot, holding two hundred and fifty persons and building the present edifice in the same summer. They have erected an addition every year since that time and the church now occupies the entire site. In 1912 a new site at the corner of Twenty-second avenue and Gartley road was purchased. The congregation now numbers four hundred, and six hundred names are on the Sunday school roll. Rev. Madill gives freely of his time and energy to the affairs of the parish, which he has practically built up, and he holds the love of his people in large measure, as well as the esteem and confidence of people of all denominations. The business affairs connected with the administration of the church property are ably conducted and the parish is in excellent condition, viewed from either a material or religious standpoint.

On the 6th of December, 1876, Rev. Madill married Miss Esther Elizabeth Blakeman, a daughter of John Blakeman, of Peel township, Wellington county, Ontario. Rev. and Mrs. Madill have had seven children: William B., whose death occurred in Toronto; James Alfred, who passed away in Winnipeg, Manitoba; Eliza Alberta, who married Christopher Paris, of Fielding, Saskatchewan; Violet M., the wife of Dr. Christopher Liscum, of Portland, Oregon; Margaret Ethel, who married Charles Wallace, formerly of Toronto, Ontario, but now residing near Fielding, Saskatchewan; Mary Pearl, now Mrs. Herbert Elliott, of Calgary, Alberta; and Edna Ruth, who married A. Donehay, a barrister, of the firm of Donehay & Donehay, of Vancouver.

Rev. Madill has always been prominent in fraternal circles and has taken an especially active interest in the affairs of the Loyal Orange Lodge. He organized six Orange lodges in Saskatchewan and two Black Preceptorics, one at Battleford and the other at Prince Albert, and during a month's holiday in Toronto he organized sixteen orange lodges in Quebec. He founded also a Scarlet Chapter at Battleford and was master of the Orange Lodge at Fielding and county master for two years. He is past grand chaplain of Supreme Grand Orange Lodge of British America and past grand chaplain of Provincial Grand Orange Lodge of West Ontario, Manitoba and British Columbia. He was responsible for the first 12th of July celebration ever held in the district of Fielding and these have been continued annually to the present time. He is associate deputy grand master of the province and is chaplain of Ebenezer Lodge, No. 1589, of Vancouver. He is also active in Masonic circles and was a member and junior warden of Battleford Lodge, A. F. & A. M., and now belongs to Mount Hermon Lodge, No. 7, of Vancouver. He likewise belongs to the Independent Order of Foresters. His work in the cause of temperance forms another vital interest of his life, for he is a past grand chief Templar of Ontario and district chief Templar for two years of Toronto and provincial grand chaplain of Manitoba and also of British Columbia. He is lodge deputy of the Independent Order of Good Templars and espouses the temperance cause wherever possible, accomplishing a great deal of beneficial and lasting work along this line. He is an active worker in social and moral reform and was for three years grand president of the Protestant Protective Association, which accomplished a grand work throughout the Dominion. He is also chaplain and honorable captain of the Royal Irish Fusiliers, recently organized, and was in 1904 a delegate to the Pan-Presbyterian Council held at Liverpool, when he and his family spent the summer in the British isles. His life has indeed been a valuable and useful one, for he is sincere in purpose, honest in conviction and high in his ideals and he possesses, moreover, the ability to make his ideals practical and his purposes far-reaching.

DANIEL McLELLAN, M. D.

Dr. Daniel McLellan, a successful medical practitioner of Vancouver, is well entitled to representation among the able members of his profession in the province. His birth occurred in Ross township, Renfrew county, Ontario, on the 10th of November, 1880, his parents being John and Isabella (Porter) McLellan. The former was born in Greenock, Scotland, and came to Canada with his father, John McLellan, when a lad of nine years, locating in Renfrew county, Ontario, where the grandfather of our subject engaged in farming. John McLellan, Jr., also carried on general agricultural pursuits in that country until called to his final rest in 1889. He was the father of eleven children, five sons and six daughters.

Daniel McLellan obtained his early education in a public school in Ross township and the public school of Beachburg, under the tuition of George R. Wood. Subsequently he attended the high school at Pembroke, Ontario, and after graduating from that institution entered the Renfrew Model School, a training school for teachers, under the tutelage of E. Newton Jory. He then taught school in Horton township, Renfrew country, for two years, and on the expiration of that period entered Queen's University at Kingston, pursuing both the scholastic and medical courses and being graduated in 1906 with the degrees of M. D., C. M. and B. A. On leaving that institution he took the practice of Dr. McLaren at Cobden, Ontario, for a short time and then went to New York city, where he did post-graduate work at the City Hospital on Blackwell's island. Subsequently he made his way to Fort William, Ontario, and there became surgeon for the construction gang of the Grand Trunk Pacific

Railway, later continuing his labors at Kenora in the same capacity. He next removed to Eden, Manitoba, and there had charge of the practice of Dr. John A. Wellwood for a year. Dr. McLellan then spent three years in the practice of his profession at Winnipeg, Manitoba, and subsequently did work in the Post-Graduate Hospital at Chicago for six months. In November, 1911, he came to Vancouver, British Columbia, and this city has since remained the scene of his professional labors.

Fraternally Dr. McLellan is a Mason, having joined the order at Cobden, Ontario. He now belongs to Assiniboine Lodge, A. F. & A. M., at Winnipeg; King Edward Chapter, No. 136, R. A. M., of Neepawa, Manitoba; and the Knights of Pythias. His religious faith is that of the Presbyterian church.

WALTER A. GILLEY.

For over three decades the activities of Walter A. Gilley have had a decided effect upon the growth of New Westminster, where he is engaged as a wharf builder, tug owner, and in the general towing and lighterage business. Born in St. Andrews, New Brunswick, on March 19, 1857, he is a son of George and Mary (Bartlett) Gilley, the former a well known shipbuilder of St. Andrews, where both he and his wife passed their entire lives, being highly esteemed by all who knew them.

Walter A. Gilley was reared in his native city, where he was educated in the local schools until he was apprenticed to a ship carpenter to learn the trade. After being so connected for three years he engaged in a seafaring life and for eight years was connected with the merchant service. Hearing decidedly favorable reports concerning the Canadian northwest, he decided to throw in his fortunes with the growing western country and in 1882 came directly to New Westminster, working for the first two years after his arrival for the San Francisco Bridge Company and being employed in work which kept him in the mountains. In 1884 Mr. Gilley established himself in his present business, with which he has since been identified with ever increasing success, his annual profits showing a healthy growth from year to year. He has become one of the substantial residents of New Westminster, occupying in his line a position second to none in the city.

In 1879 Mr. Gilley was united in marriage to Miss Anna McLachlan, of St. Andrews, New Brunswick, and to this union was born one child, since deceased. Fraternally Mr. Gilley is a member of Union Lodge, No. 9, A. F. & A. M., the oldest Masonic lodge in these parts, and he is also a member of Royal City Lodge, No. 3, I. O. O. F. He takes a helpful interest in all movements and measures undertaken to promote commercial expansion, although he has never cared to actively participate in public affairs. His career is proof of the fact that success is but ambition's answer and that the old-fashioned virtues of industry, energy and honesty are still the only safe key to prosperity.

JOHN STEWART.

For the past eight years the energies of John Stewart have been concentrated upon the development of a real-estate and insurance business in Ladysmith in which he is meeting with success. He is a native of Scotland, his birth having occurred in the city of Glasgow on the 29th of October, 1864, and a son of John and Isabella (Murray MacKenzie) Stewart, both of whom passed their entire lives in the old country.

In the acquirement of an education John Stewart attended Hamilton Academy at Hamilton, Scotland, until 1879. He then terminated his student days

and entered the Royal Bank of Scotland, where he spent five years, at the expiration of which time he was sent to London to take charge of their clearing house at that point. He remained in the latter city until 1889, when he emigrated to British Columbia to accept the position of teller in the Bank of British Columbia at Vancouver. After serving in this capacity for two years the bank sent him to Nelson, British Columbia, where he discharged the duties of accountant for five years. His next removal was to Victoria, but after a year's residence there he went to Nanaimo, where he also held the position of accountant. In 1902, he was sent to Ladysmith to open a branch for the Canadian Bank of Commerce, which had taken over the interests of the Bank of British Columbia. He had charge of this enterprise for two years, and then resigned his position to engage in the business he is now conducting. As he is a man of clear judgment and is reliable and trustworthy in his methods, his is one of the firmly established and stable enterprises of the kind in the city.

On the 19th of September, 1893, Mr. Stewart was married to Miss Elizabeth Durham Clarke, a daughter of the Rev. Robert Holmes and Margaret (Kennedy) Clarke. To Mr. and Mrs. Stewart there have been born two children: John Kennedy, a youth of eighteen and a student in the University of Victoria; and Aileen Margaret, a school girl of sixteen.

Mr. Stewart is a past master in St. John's lodge, No. 21, A. F. & A. M. and the district deputy grand master of his district. His political support he gives to the conservative party, and in 1909 was a candidate for parliament in Newcastle district, but was defeated. He was the first officer to return after the incorporation of Ladysmith in 1904 and was the first city clerk and is now police magistrate of that city. He is a member of the Board of Trade and is secretary of that body. Mr. Stewart is one of the progressive and public-spirited men of the town and has enthusiastically cooperated in forwarding the development of its various public utilities and in advancing the welfare of its citizens.

WILLIAM JAMES ROPER.

William James Roper, for half a century one of the most prominent figures in British Columbia's development and one of the fast vanishing band of hardy pioneers who blazed the trails and made possible the marvelous advancement of later years, is a native of Dorsetshire, England, where he was born May 5, 1841. He was educated at Sherbourne College, Somerset, England. In 1862 he was attracted to British Columbia, as were many others who have risen to places of prominence in the province, by the gold excitement in the Cariboo country. In the spring of that year he sailed from Southampton, coming via Panama to San Francisco on the old steamer Golden Age; thence to Victoria by the steamer Sierra Nevada. Arriving in Victoria, he remained for about a month, when he took passage in the Hudson's Bay Company's steamer Beaver, to New Westminster, proceeding thence by Port Douglas and Lillooet and on across the mountains into the Cariboo. Mr. Roper spent the following years in the district prospecting and mining, much of the time being spent on Williams creek, meeting with some success in his ventures and enduring the hardships and privation of the rough life, characteristic of the early mining camps, where food supplies were packed in on foot, and found ready sale at one dollar and a half per pound, and frequently not obtainable at any price. In 1866 he went to the Kootenay country, locating on Wild Horse creek, where he spent a season, returning to Victoria later that year. He next went to Fort Yale, where he found employment at packing and teaming.

The succeeding year he established the 108 Mile Post Ranch on the Cariboo road, but the venture proved a failure, and he again turned his attention to the business of packing and teaming for the Hudson's Bay Company.



WILLIAM J. ROPER

In 1871 he again determined to take up ranching, and began with a government preemption claim of three hundred and twenty acres near Kamloops, British Columbia. Two years later he purchased the Cherry Creek Ranch and from year to year added to his holdings until the acreage reached fifteen thousand, together with a tract of equal size held under lease; the property was developed into one of the finest stock ranches of western Canada, producing thousands of cattle and horses, and becoming noted for its splendid herds of Hereford cattle and Cleveland bay and Clydesdale horses. In 1910 after nearly fifty years of successful and useful activity, Mr. Roper disposed of his large interests to the Canadian Brazilian Trust Company, and retired from business activities. Following a period of travel abroad, he came to Victoria, taking up his residence at Oak Bay, where his home, "Sherbourne," commands a magnificent view of land and sea. In 1899 Mr. Roper married Edith Grace Marescaux, of England.

Mr. Roper is a Mason and his religious affiliations are with the Church of England. While residing at Kamloops he became one of the founders and contributed liberally to the Kamloops Hospital. He served for some time as president of the Pioneer Society.

In politics he is a staunch conservative, and for many years took an active part in party councils, but steadfastly refused to become a candidate for any office, although repeatedly urged to do so.

His interest in all healthful out-of-door sports has always been keen, in his younger days being a football and cricket player of considerable skill, and during his ranching days was noted as a clever driver of fast horses, and was also a devotee of the rod and gun. He has been, almost since its organization, a member of the Union Club of Victoria. Mr. Roper's various experiences and activities in British Columbia might be briefly summed up as a half century of good citizenship. A half century in which he has seen a wild frontier transformed into a happy, prosperous community and its struggling villages developed into splendid modern cities with all the comforts and most of the luxuries of the old world. He, like others of the sturdy pioneers, faced the hardships of early days and privations which would now be considered almost unendurable, setting an example of thrift and industry that might well be emulated by following generations. Genial, generous, kindly, Mr. Roper is a fine type of the men who have given to the far west its reputation for openhanded hospitality and the stories of whose lives form the most thrilling chapters of its history. Self-made and successful through industry and sound business judgment, he is spending the latter years of a ripe old age surrounded by the friends and comforts that have come as a reward of an earnest and useful career of active helpfulness in the development of Canada's fairest province.

THOMAS MORGAN.

One of the oldest citizens of Nanaimo, considering years of continuous residence, is Thomas Morgan, who located here in 1869. For many years he was in the employ of the Vancouver Coal Company and from 1898 government mine inspector until he retired, May 30, 1913. He is a native of Wales, having been born in Cowbridge, Glamorganshire, August 17, 1848, and is a son of David and Mary (Miles) Morgan, both of whom are deceased.

A member of a family in meager circumstances Thomas Morgan received but limited advantages in his boyhood. At an early age he entered the mines, where he was employed until he had attained his majority, but as he was an ambitious youth and desired to make the most of every opportunity, he continued his education in the night schools. In 1869, he resolved to come to America to pursue his career and took passage for British Columbia, coming by way of Panama to San Francisco, whence he came to Victoria and Nanaimo. He arrived

here almost twenty years before the Canadian Pacific Railroad was completed, and there were but few settlers in this section, the greater part of British Columbia being yet undeveloped. There were only about ten white families in Nanaimo, and approximately five thousand Indians, many of whom were employed in the mines. He readily adapted himself to his new environment, enjoying the novelty of his strange experiences with their accompanying dangers and the spirit of adventure prevailing. For two years he was employed in the blacksmith shop of the Vancouver Coal Company and then acted in capacities ranging from miner to manager in the different departments of the concern. In November, 1898, he received the appointment of government mine inspector, in which position he served with great ability and to the complete satisfaction of his government department until he retired in May, 1913. Upon this occasion he received the following flattering testimonial:

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
OFFICE OF CHIEF INSPECTOR OF MINES

Victoria, 10th June, 1913.

To Mr. Thomas Morgan,
Nanaimo, B. C.

Dear Sir:--

Your retirement from active service removes from the staff of Coal and Metalliferous Inspectors, and from the mining industry, one who has witnessed and taken a prominent part in the growth and upbuilding of the coal-mining industry in this Province.

Starting your mining career in this Province in the mines at Nanaimo forty-four years ago, your faithful service and ability were early recognized, and upon the passage of the first Coal Mines Regulation Act in 1877, you were the first Fire Boss appointed under its provisions.

Years brought you further confidence of your employers, and advancement to the important position of Mine Manager in Protection Island Shaft.

On November 1st, 1898, you were appointed by the Government of that day to the important position of Inspector of Coal and Metalliferous Mines in British Columbia, and now after fourteen years and seven months of painstaking, careful, conscientious and continuous service, you are retiring, full of years and full of honor, to a well earned and well merited rest.

Those of us who have been actively engaged in the Inspection service with you are desirous of embracing this opportunity of presenting you with a slight token of our recognition of your years of faithful and conscientious labor and those upright and honorable qualities in you which have ever been our admiration.

We sincerely trust you may be spared many years to enjoy your well earned rest, and hope that these small tokens of our esteem and affection for you may add some little to that measure of happiness in your retirement, we sincerely wish you.

James McGregor,
Evan Evans,
Robert Strachan,
John Newton,
Thomas Graham,
T. H. Williams,
Henry Devlin.

Inspectors of Coal and Metalliferous Mines for the Province of British Columbia.

Nanaimo, B. C.,
June 14th, 1913.

Nanaimo was the scene of Mr. Morgan's marriage to Miss Annie Holden, a daughter of one of the first settlers here, and to them were born five children, as follows: Dr. Arthur David, who is a resident of Alberni; Mark Henry, who is living in Vancouver; Frank Cyril, who is at home; Ettie, the wife of Herbert Shadforth; and Grace, who is also at home.

Fraternally Mr. Morgan is a Master Mason and is a member of Ashlar Lodge No. 3. He is thoroughly familiar with pioneer conditions, and well remembers when the present site of many of the thriving towns and flourishing cities of British Columbia formed a part of the trackless wilderness.

WILLIAM NELSON DRAPER.

Belonging to one of the pioneer families of British Columbia, William Nelson Draper has become widely known in New Westminster as land surveyor. He was born in Seattle, Washington, on December 17, 1863, and is a son of James Nelson Draper, a native of New Brunswick, who was educated in Kings College at Fredericton, that province. The father came to New Westminster in 1859 and enjoys the distinction of having erected the first business building in the city on Sixth and Front streets, which he used as his lumber office. He was extensively engaged in the lumber and fishing industries for about two years and subsequently acted as bookkeeper for the Seabeck Lumber Company, being stationed on the Sound at Seabeck, Port Blakely and Seattle until 1876. In 1877 he returned to New Westminster and was associated with Ewen & Company, salmon canners, in the capacity of bookkeeper and cashier, retaining this position until his demise in 1898, shortly after the great fire in New Westminster. He married in Victoria, this province, Miss Katherine Vickery, of St. John, New Brunswick, the ceremony being performed on the 25th of March, 1862. The mother is still living, making her home in South Vancouver.

William Nelson Draper was reared under the parental roof and acquired his education in private schools which were directed under the auspices of the Methodist church of New Westminster. When eighteen years of age he took up surveying and has since been engaged in that line of work. His first position was in the office of A. J. Hill, of New Westminster, and he later worked under C. E. Woods in the Kootenay district and subsequently for a long time had charge of Mr. Woods' surveying crews in that district. Mr. Draper has done in the course of years important work in almost every part of the province and is widely recognized as one of the most able men in his line.

On April 26, 1908, he married Miss Mary Bray, a daughter of David W. Bray, who is well known in New Westminster, where he lives retired. In his political affiliations Mr. Draper is a conservative, promoting the interests of his party in every possible way, although he is not a politician in the usually accepted sense of the word. Both he and his wife are members of the Church of England, taking an active and helpful part in the work of that organization. Fraternally he is affiliated with Union Lodge, No. 9, A. F. & A. M. At all times Mr. Draper has been actuated by a laudable ambition which has carried him forward to success and the foremost position he occupies today stands in proof of the fact that the old-fashioned virtues of industry, energy and honesty are still the key to prosperity.

ZACHARY MACAULAY HAMILTON.

Zachary Macaulay Hamilton, engaged in the real-estate and investment business in Victoria, was born at Balta Sound, Shetland Islands, July 8, 1872, his parents being William Cameron and Ellen (Edmondston) Hamilton, both of whom were natives of the Shetland Islands, whence they emigrated to Regina in 1890. Eighteen years later, or in 1908, they came to Victoria, where they now reside. The father is a descendant on the paternal side of the Hamiltons of Middleholm and Auldtown in Lanark, which is one of the oldest branches of the Hamilton family in Scotland. In the maternal line Mr. Hamilton is connected with the Mouat

family, one of the most ancient of the landed families of the northern part of Scotland. The maternal grandfather of Mr. Hamilton was Dr. Edmondston, the well known and eminent naturalist of Balta Sound, Shetland Islands. On the father's side Mr. Hamilton is also descended from the Macaulay family of which Lord Macaulay and Zachary Macaulay were members. He is a great-grandson of the Rev. John Macaulay, with whom Dr. Samuel Johnson had his famous controversy during his Scottish trip in the latter part of the eighteenth century. An uncle, Sir Robert Hamilton, was secretary to the admiralty, was Irish administrator, became governor of Tasmania and was credited with having drafted Gladstone's first home rule bill. Another uncle of William Cameron Hamilton was Dr. John Hamilton of the royal navy, who settled in Hamilton, Ontario, about the middle of the nineteenth century and was a well known pioneer of that period.

Zachary M. Hamilton, whose name introduces this review, acquired his education at Watson's College in Edinburgh. He was brought by his parents to Canada in 1890 and engaged in farming until 1894 in the Qu'Appelle valley. At that time he entered the Dominion civil service in the Indian department at Regina but left the service in 1897 to engage in newspaper work. He managed and edited the West at Regina for Nicholas Flood Davin and from 1900 until 1902 edited the Calgary Herald. During this period he was a contributor to magazines and periodicals, writing articles dealing with various phases of life and sport in western Canada. In 1902 he abandoned journalistic interests to engage in farm land development in Saskatchewan in association with J. E. Gray. In 1906 he came to Victoria and with Mr. Gray acquired the tracts of land adjacent to the city known as the Yates and Finlayson estates, which property they improved, subdivided and placed on the market during the years from 1907 until 1910. Mr. Hamilton's activity in the real-estate line is as a principal rather than as agent and his holdings and development of property are of an extensive nature.

Mr. Hamilton is an aggressive worker for the conservative cause. He has always been a stalwart advocate of the party and labored earnestly in its support in Saskatchewan, being closely associated with Nicholas Flood Davin until his death in 1901.

In Regina, Saskatchewan, on the 18th of June, 1900, Mr. Hamilton was united in marriage to Miss Marie Albina Bonneau, daughter of Paschal Bonneau, a native of Sainte Angele, Quebec. Her father was one of the first Canadian Pacific Railway contractors and the first man to engage in general merchandising in Regina, in which business he embarked in 1882. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton have been born the following named: Zachary M., born in 1904; Gwain, in 1909; and Alan, in 1913. The Hamilton residence is at No. 336 Newport avenue—a delightful home overlooking the famous golf links of Victoria and the broad expanse of the ocean. Mr. Hamilton is very fond of sports afforded by rod and gun and yachting is a favorite pastime. He belongs to the Pacific Club of Victoria and to the Royal Victoria Yacht Club. His political views naturally have caused him to become allied with the Conservative Association and his church connection is with the Anglican. He is a student of the early conditions in western Canada and somewhat of an authority on the eventful period of the early settlement of the prairie country.

ROBERT THOMPSON TINN.

Robert Thompson Tinn, one of the able and prominent business men of Victoria, and closely connected with financial interests as managing director of the Merchants Trust & Trading Company, Limited, the Newcastle Lumber Mills, Limited, and the Cameron Valley Land Company, Limited, was born in Gateshead-on-Tyne, England, March 30, 1879. He is a son of Cuthbert and Elizabeth (Thompson) Tinn, the former a mechanical and construction engineer



R. THOMPSON TINN

at Gateshead-on-Tyne for several years. The family is a very ancient one, tracing its descent in a direct line back over four hundred years.

In 1900 Robert T. Tinn moved to London, where for the next seven years he engaged in journalism, writing independently for various publications. During this time he was actively connected with the social reform movement in Great Britain, being for over six years a resident of Toynbee Hall, a university settlement in Whitechapel, London, of which he is still an associate member. He worked on several committees dealing with labor troubles in England during the six years and investigated the different labor colonies in Europe, and he became well versed in the conditions and needs among the laboring classes. Mr. Tinn left England in 1907 and came to British Columbia, settling in Vancouver, where he established the Merchants Trust & Trading Company, Limited, becoming managing director. The headquarters of the concern were moved to Victoria in 1912 and here Mr. Tinn has since resided, being numbered among the prominent and progressive business men of the city. The Merchants Trust & Trading Company, Limited, does a general financial business, including the placing and selling of mortgages and insurance. They handle large trust accounts, particularly for leading men in the north of England, who have been interested in the possibilities of this province by Mr. Tinn. The company has offices in London and Newcastle, England, and Vancouver and Victoria, British Columbia. Representing English capital invested in this province, Mr. Tinn in 1912 formed the Newcastle Lumber Mills, Limited, of Victoria, and also the Cameron Valley Land Company, Limited, and he is managing director in these concerns also, his energy and executive ability being helpful factors in their growth.

On the 6th day of April, 1904, in Kinsale, Ireland, Mr. Tinn was united in marriage to Miss Mary Walker, a daughter of Henry Drew Walker, a prominent landowner in the south of Ireland. Mr. Tinn is connected fraternally with Cascade Lodge, No. 12, A. F. & A. M., of Vancouver, and belongs to the Royal Victoria Yacht club, the Royal Vancouver Yacht Club, and the Western Club of Vancouver. His political allegiance is given to the conservative party and his religious views are in accord with the doctrines of the Anglican church. He is widely and favorably known in this part of the province, his enterprise having carried him forward into important relations with business life and his progressive spirit winning him recognition as a loyal and public-spirited citizen.

WILLIAM PENN JAYNES.

High in the annals of pioneerdom in Duncan appears the name of William Penn Jaynes, who is now living retired after a long and successful business career. Not only did he establish the first mercantile concern in the town, but he was instrumental in founding various local enterprises, chief among which was the Cooperative Creamery, the largest and most flourishing industry of the kind in the entire Dominion. Mr. Jaynes is a native of England, having been born in Gloucestershire in November, 1846, his parents being Edwin and Charlotte (Hill) Jaynes, both of whom passed their entire lives in the mother country.

William Penn Jaynes was reared at home and educated at King's College, Gloucester, which he attended until he was a youth of fourteen. Having resolved to follow a commercial career, he subsequently became an apprentice to a corn provision merchant, in whose employ he remained until 1870. In the latter year he left his native land and came to the province of Ontario, feeling assured he would find greater opportunities there than were afforded in the more closely congested districts of England. At the expiration of eight years, in 1878, he came to Cowichan and established a trading post. The greater part of his business was done with the Indians, of whom there were about two thousand in this region at that time, while there were not more than six white families in the district. Not only did he establish the first store at that point but he was the

first postmaster, remaining the incumbent of that office for seventeen years, during which time he purchased some farm land. The year 1886 marked the completion of the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railroad in this locality, and with the keen business discernment which has always characterized him, Mr. Jaynes quickly recognized the great advantage it would be to the settlers in this locality if a station were established here. With this purpose in mind he began trying to enthuse the more progressive citizens and with their cooperation built an arch on the site of the present town of Duncan. When Sir John A. Macdonald, who was then premier of Canada, accompanied by Lady Macdonald, and also Mr. Smithe, the premier of British Columbia, and Mr. Dunsmuir, the general superintendent of the road, came through on a tour of inspection, they stopped here. Mr. Jaynes, acting as spokesman, and his little body of adherents, extended a gracious welcome to their honored guests, who showed their appreciation of the courtesy, and the time being propitious he later asked Mr. Dunsmuir to establish a station here. His request was granted, Mr. Jaynes being appointed temporary agent. Immediately thereafter he erected a building and established a general store, conducting it and acting as station master until the railroad company sent a regular man to relieve him of his duties in the latter connection. From that time on he was recognized as the enterprising spirit of the community, toward the development of which he worked tirelessly. In 1896, with others he established here the first cooperative creamery in British Columbia, and is still a member of its board of directors. It thrived from the very first, and has developed until now it is the largest and most prosperous industry of the kind in the country. They receive and pack large quantities of eggs, butter, milk and cream, which they ship throughout the Dominion, their products being well known and of a superior quality.

In 1870, Mr. Jaynes was married to Miss Clara Rhead, a daughter of William Rhead, formerly chief engineer for the railroads of the Brazilian government, and to them have been born the following children: Florence, the wife of J. H. Whittome; Ada, who married E. A. Price; Louise, who became the wife of E. H. Beach, of Hazelton; Beatrice, who married A. Day; and Percy, John and Philip, all yet at home.

Mr. Jaynes has always interested himself in the progress and development of Duncan and the cause of education has found in him a warm supporter. He held for many years the office of trustee and secretary of the school board and in that connection wrought many beneficial changes in the educational system. Enterprising and public-spirited, modern in his views and aggressive, he has had occasion to make himself felt in Board of Trade circles, which organization he served as president for two years. Fraternally he is a member of the Knights of Pythias and a past chancellor commander of the local lodge. He is president of the Cowichan Merchants, Ltd. He is one of the substantial and most valuable citizens of Duncan, having not only attained individual success but having also been a powerful factor in promoting measures which have affected the public weal in a most beneficial way.

T. J. SMITH.

T. J. Smith is president of the Diamond Vale Collieries, Ltd., and is thus prominently identified with the development of the coal fields of the country. He is a progressive business man, watchful of every opportunity pointing to success, and his business interests are proving not only a source of individual profit but also a factor in the general development of the section in which he operates.

Mr. Smith is a native of New Brunswick, born in Gloucester county on the 29th of January, 1868, his parents being Richard B. and Anna (Brown) Smith, both of whom were representatives of families who were among the first settlers in that part of New Brunswick. For a number of years the father owned

and operated a stone quarry in Gloucester county. The son, spending his youthful days under the parental roof, began his education in the public schools of New Brunswick, and following the removal of the family to the west attended the Winnipeg Collegiate Institute at Winnipeg, Manitoba. He also engaged in teaching school in that province at intervals between 1888 and 1897. The latter year witnessed his arrival in British Columbia, at which time he made his way to Rossland, where he became interested in mining. In 1898 he removed to Vancouver, where he has since resided and has continuously been connected with mining interests. He is now active in the development of the Nicola Valley coal fields, having in 1908 organized the Diamond Vale Collieries, Ltd., of which he was elected president and manager. He still fills the dual position and under his careful guidance the business is proving a profitable one. The consulting colliery engineer, Frank C. Greene, of Seattle, Washington, after making a thorough test of the mines says that the coal is entirely suitable for rail use and coking tests and that results demonstrated its value as metallurgical fuel. The mines are being worked according to modern methods and the processes employed are productive of excellent results.

On the 16th of February, 1898, at Brandon, Manitoba, Mr. Smith was united in marriage to Miss Marie A. Robinson, a daughter of William and Maria M. (Moore) Robinson and a sister of J. M. Robinson, who founded the towns of Peachland, Summerland and Naramata, British Columbia, all on Okanagan Lake. Mr. Smith is interested with his brother-in-law, Mr. Robinson, in the fruit industry there. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Smith were born four children: Annie M., Winston R., Zella B., and Grace. Mrs. Smith died April 3, 1905.

The religious faith of the family is that of the Presbyterian church, to which Mr. Smith belongs. He gives his political allegiance to the conservative party. He is greatly interested in horses and is a member and ex-president of the Vancouver Horse Show Association. Fraternaly he is connected with the Independent Order of Foresters and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and he also belongs to the Terminal City Club and to the Commercial Club. He is not only interested in the social features of these organizations but also in their projects for public benefit, and cooperates in many movements which contribute to the welfare of the city.

THOMAS PITT.

To arise from a position of limited financial resources to one of affluence not only requires unremitting diligence, thrift and perseverance but keen discernment and the ability to discriminate to a nicety between the essential and the non-essential factors in the pursuit of a business career. All of these qualities have been manifested by Thomas Pitt during the period of his connection with the commercial interests of Duncan. He has long been recognized as one of the foremost citizens of the town, and as a member of the Cowichan Merchants Company is entitled to mention among its representative business men. Mr. Pitt was born in Worcestershire, England, in July, 1870, and is a son of Thomas and Letitia (Tombs) Pitt. The father, who was a farmer, has passed away, but the mother is living and continues to make her home in England.

In the acquirement of an education Thomas Pitt attended school in Worcestershire until he was a youth of seventeen years. He was already familiar with the duties of an agriculturist having assisted about the home farm at such times as he was not engaged with his lessons. For three years after leaving school he gave his undivided attention to the work of the fields and care of the crops, but having resolved to establish himself in business in a country that offered greater opportunities, he took passage for Canada at the expiration of that time. His destination was British Columbia, and upon his arrival here he immediately sought employment as a farm hand. He readily found a place and for six years thereafter

continued to follow this occupation. It was his ambition to become one of the successful citizens of his community and with this purpose in mind he carefully saved as much as possible out of his earnings. Subsequently he availed himself of an opportunity to engage in the hotel business, which he followed with good success for three years. He next became associated with a Mr. Peterson and together they bought out the general mercantile establishment of a Mr. Smith in Duncan. They are both enterprising, alert business men of well defined ideas, whose efforts are directed in accordance with carefully and systematically laid-out methods. It was their intention to permanently identify themselves with the commercial interests of the town, and as they are men of good principles and recognize the importance honesty plays in every successful undertaking, they adopted a policy in the conduct of their store that readily commended them to the confidence of the community. Each year marked an increase in their patronage, their store being enlarged to meet the demands of their trade, and before they had been in business ten years it required the services of fourteen people in addition to themselves to look after their interests. In 1910, they combined their business with that of William P. Jaynes, who is more fully mentioned elsewhere in this work. At this time they began the construction of the building they now occupy, which is sixty by a hundred and eighty feet and is two and a half stories high. They occupy the entire structure, carrying as large and complete an assortment of general merchandise as any store to be found on Vancouver island. They enjoy a large and constantly increasing patronage and have added to their pay roll until it now carries the names of thirty people. It is the effort of this firm to please all, and unfailing courtesy and gracious consideration is accorded each and every patron. They believe that the best advertising medium is a well satisfied patron, and the greatest effort is made, therefore, to meet the reasonable demands of their customers, even at a loss to themselves.

In September, 1900, Mr. Pitt was married to Miss Alice Grassie, and to them have been born two children, Cyril and Gladys.

Fraternally Mr. Pitt is affiliated with the Masonic order, and is past master of Temple Lodge, No. 33, having served in that capacity for two years. In matters of citizenship he is public-spirited, taking a keen interest in all things pertaining to the welfare or progress of the community, and is an ex-member of the council. The life history of Mr. Pitt should serve to inspire and encourage other young men to like effort, as his success is the result of individual effort and not of a combination of fortunate circumstances. His aim is high, his purpose unflinching and his determination of the quality that never recognizes defeat, and as a result each year showed a marked advance in his career and today he is numbered among the substantial business men and the honored citizens of Duncan.

WILLIAM J. BOWSER, LL. B., K. C., M. P. P.

There is an old saying which runs, "You will always find the most missiles under the finest apple tree in the orchard." This comes to mind when one attempts to set down on paper something which may be informative of the character and career of the subject of this sketch—Hon. W. J. Bowser, K. C., attorney-general of the province of British Columbia. He enjoys the distinction of having had a good many missiles of criticism hurled at him by his political opponents—and than this no better testimony can be offered as to his strength of character.

Mr. Bowser is known in politics, as "a good fighter." He is no fair-weather sailor. He is at home where the storm and stress of public life rages the fiercest. And as his weapons are invariably honesty of purpose, a clear understanding, and a whole-hearted regard for the interests of the public, he has attained a measure of popularity which has been accorded to but few men in high office in western Canada.



WILLIAM J. BOWSER

The Honorable, the Attorney-General, has, to a greater extent than any of his predecessors in office, shown a determination to safeguard the interests of the people on all those large matters which properly come within the jurisdiction of his department. He won the thanks of the public for having secured the passage through the legislature of the motor traffic act. This measure affords the maximum amount of protection to pedestrians on the crowded streets of cities, and to travelers along country roads. For a time so drastic a regulation called forth some criticism from owners of motor vehicles, but it was soon seen that it was really in the best interest of the community, and now it is accepted on all sides with the greatest satisfaction.

Another action on the part of Mr. Bowser, in his official capacity, has won for him unstinted praise. This was the order which resulted in a great improvement to the rolling stock facilities of electric railway companies operating in the province; also better regulations for handling traffic on street cars in cities. This is characteristic of the man—he plays no favorites, where the interests of the people are concerned.

It is the manner in which he has administered the laws of the province, however, that has won for him such a unique position as a legislator and administrator. Take the case of the liquor act. Ignoring the sentimentalism of a section of the public which aims to accomplish the impossible—destroy the traffic root and branch—he approached the problem of lessening the evils which flow from over-indulgence in drink with the one idea of accomplishing something which would prove really beneficial. And being a practical man, he went about his task in a practical way. So he reduced the hours at which liquors might be sold at public bars—making the closing hours 11 P. M. on week days, except Saturday, and 10 P. M. on Saturdays. In other respects he improved existing regulations. He increased the penalties for serving interdicted persons with liquor; he closed up all the road houses on Sunday; and he instructed the officers of the crown throughout the country to enforce the laws rigidly and without fear or favor. In doing all this, he incurred to some considerable extent the hostility of the liquor interests—but Mr. Bowser stands to his guns, strong in the belief that his policy is for the general good.

One of his conspicuous traits is his courage in standing by his convictions. Once he has made up his mind as to a course of action to be followed, he cannot be swerved from his course no matter what may be the pressure brought to bear upon him. This was well illustrated, when he was waited upon by a deputation who requested him to allow the provincial jails for the detention of fallen women. He refused to place the police force at the disposal of certain reformers for such work, pointing out that members of the deputation might be better employed in securing relief from the conditions complained of by educating the masses. All of this happened some time ago, and it is now recorded that the very people who first complained of his attitude are now willing to admit that the course he followed was more in accord with Christian ethics.

But no more important service has been rendered to the province of British Columbia than that performed by Mr. Bowser in his capacity as commissioner of fisheries. While as early as 1901 a provincial fisheries act had been passed, no active steps were taken to assert the rights or the jurisdiction of the province although there was a very crying need for action.

Popular alarm and indignation had been aroused throughout the province through neglect on the part of the Dominion to give proper protection to the great salmon industry. While the thoughtful feared the salmon were becoming depleted through a lack of proper regulation of fishing and proper closed seasons, those engaged in the industry felt that through constantly changing legislation they were harassed and their investments threatened and all to no purpose.

A commission sitting from 1905-07 had recommended certain changes, notably a cannery and boat limitation in the northern district of British Columbia, but no action was forthcoming from the Dominion. There seemed no prospect

of any betterment of conditions until in 1908 Mr. Bowser entered the government of the Hon. Richard McBride as attorney-general and incidentally commissioner of fisheries. The year he assumed office he introduced a measure known as the cannery license act under the guise of a revenue act. It carried and under it, Mr. Bowser practically limited the canneries in the north and it became apparent that the first step towards the protection of this very important asset had been taken. Spurred at length to action the Dominion followed suit the next year.

This was but the first step. Indications pointed to the fact that the canners in the north intended fishing the chief rivers more heavily, increasing the number of their boats and in consequence taking a heavier toll of the fish running upward to their spawning beds. The commission previously mentioned had urged a limitation of the boats in this district but the Dominion department seemed blind to the need for action. In the fall of 1909 Mr. Bowser had the matter investigated and when plans for operation next year were under consideration the canners were informed just how many boats they would be permitted to fish in connection with each plant. The proposal met with opposition at first but Mr. Bowser stood firm and in 1910 a boat rating for the northern districts of the province was enforced by the provincial authorities. Again the Dominion followed suit and the following year enacted a regulation differing in detail but little from the provincial rating and accepted by the province. By these actions, by setting his face against undue exploitation of the salmon fisheries he practically alone has prevented the rivers of northern British Columbia falling into the sad category of nearly every river in the United States and Alaska which have been depleted and robbed of what might have proved wealth for all time and at the same time he has given the canners stability of regulation and relieved them of the harassment they suffered for years.

In addition Mr. Bowser has been active in furthering scientific study of fish life, not so much for the purpose of settling certain little matters "of the enclitic de" in zoology, but because he has felt that any regulation which is not based upon a knowledge of the life history of the fish it is designed to protect, is poorly based, apt to be mischievous and as liable to defeat as to serve the ends for which it is proposed. Studies of the life history of the Pacific salmon, of the embryology of the eastern and native oysters, of the distribution of the clams, have been launched and have been attended by notable results while active measures have been taken to introduce to the rich waters of the province, food fishes non-indigenous but desirable. Chief amongst the latter, after four years of effort Mr. Bowser secured the planting of some eight million white-fish fry from the Great Lakes in the lakes of the Fraser watershed, an experiment which will be continued.

In addition as attorney-general, Mr. Bowser has been keenly in sympathy with the spirit of the century in its attitude to the criminal. He has realized that the mission of the law is as much to reform as to punish and as a result British Columbia has blazed the trail in many movements directed to the amelioration of the condition of the prisoner and designed to make him a useful member of society. Under his regime a system of prison farms has been launched where fresh air and exercise with healthy occupation may minister to the regeneration of the culprit while many reforms in the administration of the Industrial School for Boys have been effected. More recently a similar institution for girls has been established.

Mr. Bowser is one of the best public speakers in the province. When a political campaign is in progress, he is always to be found in the thick of the fray. Possessing an excellent command of language and a clear resonant voice, he is a very pleasing, as well as a forcible, speaker.

Mr. Bowser is a member of the firm of Bowser, Reid & Walbridge of Vancouver, one of the most important and leading law firms of the province. He was born in Rexton, New Brunswick, on the 3d of December, 1867, his parents being William and Margaret (Gordon) Bowser, both natives of New Brunswick.

His paternal grandfather was John Bowser, a native of England, who emigrated to New Brunswick in the early days of the province, and became a colonial magistrate. William Bowser, the father of our subject, followed merchandising throughout his active business career and passed away at the age of seventy years. His widow makes her home at Rexton, New Brunswick. She became the mother of eight children, three of whom survive, namely: Frank and Mrs. Irving, both of whom are residents of Kerrisdale, British Columbia; and William J., of this review.

Mr. Bowser obtained his early education in the public schools of his native section and continued his studies in Mount Allison Academy. Subsequently he pursued a two years' course in arts in Dalhousie University at Halifax, Nova Scotia, and then entered the law department of that institution, being graduated therefrom with the degree of LL. B. in 1890, and being admitted to the bar of New Brunswick. In 1891 he came to Vancouver, British Columbia, and in the same year was admitted to practice, immediately becoming identified with the profession as a member of the firm of Bowser & Lavelle. The concern afterward became known as Bowser, Godfrey & Christie, and subsequently was changed to Bowser, Reid & Walbridge, which style has since been maintained. Mr. Bowser has always taken a special interest in criminal law. While his firm is one of the leading and largest in British Columbia, controlling an extensive general practice, he has been at different times crown prosecutor, and in 1900 was made queen's counsel.

In 1903 he became a member of the provincial legislature from the Vancouver district, and was reelected in 1907, 1909 and 1912. In 1907 he became a member of the government, and was sworn in as attorney-general and also as commissioner of fisheries. During the years 1909 and 1910 he served as minister of finance. In 1910 Mr. and Mrs. Bowser were presented to Their Majesties, the late King Edward VII and Queen Alexandra, and in the following year were presented at the coronation to Their Majesties, King George V. and Queen Mary.

In 1896 Mr. Bowser was united in marriage to Miss Lorinda D. Doherty, a native of New Brunswick. On Terrace avenue in Victoria he has recently erected a beautiful home which overlooks the sea and occupies one of the most attractive sites in the city.

Mr. Bowser is a staunch conservative in politics, and in 1896 was candidate from his district for the Dominion parliament. As a lawyer he ranks among the most learned in British Columbia, and as an official of the present government he has received most favorable criticism from both liberals and conservatives. He belongs to the Union Club of Victoria, and the Vancouver Club of Vancouver, while his religious faith is indicated by his adherence to the Presbyterian church. Fraternally he is identified with the Masons, belonging to Mount Hermon Lodge, A. F. & A. M., and Chapter No. 7, R. A. M., having attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite. He has also held the highest office in the Grand Lodge of British Columbia—that of grand master, being elected to that office in 1904.

FRANK R. PEARSON.

As manager of the electric department of Lee's Limited of New Westminster, British Columbia, Frank R. Pearson occupies an important place in the commercial life of his community, well fitted for his position by a thorough education and long years of experience as civil engineer. He was born in Oakville, Ontario, on August 28, 1874, a son of Rev. T. D. and Isabelle (Robson) Pearson, the latter a sister of the ex-premier of British Columbia, the Hon. John Robson. The father was a minister of the Methodist church but was superannuated prior to his coming to British Columbia, his removal to Westminster occurring about 1885.

Subsequent to that time he spent his life there in retirement, passing away in 1912 at the advanced age of eighty-four years. The mother is still living, having passed the seventy-sixth milestone on life's journey. One of their sons, T. R., is now manager of the Dominion Trust Company of New Westminster.

Frank R. Pearson was reared at home and in the acquirement of his education attended the public schools of New Westminster and Columbia College, being a member of the first class of that institution. Discontinuing his school work at the age of eighteen, he then took up the study of electricity, being for four years employed in the electrical department of the city of Westminster. At the end of that period he crossed the continent eastward and, proceeding to Schenectady, New York, accepted employment with the General Electric Company of that city, remaining in their employ for about four and a half years. He was mostly employed during that time on general construction work. He left his position in order to accept the management of the electrical department of the Pennsylvania division of the Delaware & Hudson River Railroad, in which important capacity he served for four years. Going westward, he then became electrical engineer with Dugan & Company of Los Angeles, California, having supervision of the electrical work on the government buildings then under construction. A period of three years was thus passed before he returned to New Westminster, where he established a business known as the Pearson Electric Company, conducting this enterprise successfully for two years. When Lee's Limited became a reality Mr. Pearson was offered the management of the electrical department of that large institution and accepted the offer, having since served in that capacity. He is an expert in all that pertains to electrical installation and is well and widely known in electrical circles.

In 1897 Mr. Pearson married Miss Catherine Welch, a daughter of G. W. Welch, a retired business man of New Westminster. Mr. and Mrs. Pearson have two children, William Raymond and Arthur Thomas. Both he and his wife are members of the Methodist church, to which they give helpful support. Fraternally he is a member of the Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias, belonging to Royal City Lodge, No. 3, and Granite Lodge, No. 16 respectively. Mr. Pearson is considered an authority upon all matters pertaining to electricity in New Westminster and combines with his professional knowledge that business ability which makes him efficient as manager in Lee's Limited, the company being highly appreciative of his services. He is, however, not only interested in his own progress but gives to all measures and movements undertaken to benefit the city sympathetic support. Personally both he and his wife are popular with the younger social set, where they are highly esteemed for their accomplishments and many good qualities of mind and character.

BENJAMIN HIRAM CHAMPION, M.D.

Dr. Benjamin Hiram Champion, discharging his professional duties with a sense of conscientious obligation because of his thorough understanding of the responsibility which devolves upon him as a physician and surgeon, has won for himself a foremost place in the ranks of the medical fraternity in Vancouver. Since 1910 he has practiced in this city and the local public has attested its faith in his skill and ability by giving him a liberal patronage. He was born in Alberton, Prince Edward Island, April 2, 1880, and is a son of Benjamin and Mizie (MacDougald) Champion. The family is of English origin and was founded in Canada by the grandfather of the subject of this review, who came from Bristol, England, to Newfoundland, later removing to Prince Edward Island. There his son, father of the subject of this review, was born and in that province he engaged in fishing for a number of years, owning a large fleet of fishing vessels, selling his catch and conducting a large packing business. He died in Alberton in June, 1903.



DR. BENJAMIN H. CHAMPION

Dr. Champion acquired his preliminary education in the grammar and high schools of his native city, and was for five years in his father's employ. He then went to Summerside where he entered the employ of R. T. Holman, who was a general merchant, having the largest mercantile house in Prince Edward Island, and with whom he remained for five years. At the end of that time he entered Prince of Wales College at Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, and from that institution was graduated in 1904. In the same year he turned his attention to the insurance business, but after two years at that occupation entered McGill University, from which he was graduated with the degree of M. D. Immediately afterward he came to Vancouver, serving for one year as house surgeon in the Vancouver General Hospital and then engaging in the private practice of his profession. He has gained recognition as one of the able and successful physicians in the city and by his labors, his high professional attainments and his sterling characteristics has justified the respect and confidence in which he is held by the medical fraternity and the local public.

Dr. Champion is connected with the Progress Club, with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Vancouver Medical Association, the Dominion and Provincial Medical Associations, and is also a member of the Canadian Medical Protective Association. He keeps abreast of his brethren, continually broadening his knowledge through individual research and investigation until his ability now places him among the able and representative men of his profession in the city. He enjoys a large practice, is a progressive citizen and one whose position in the community is enviable, as public opinion regards him most favorably.

WILLIAM HENRY LANGLEY.

That William Henry Langley is one of the able and prominent barristers in Victoria, connected through a large and important patronage with a great deal of notable litigation, is not his only claim to a position among the representative men of his native city, for since the beginning of his active career he has been a force in municipal development along many lines and has greatly aided the city in its material, social and economic progress. He was born here February 13, 1868, and is a son of Alfred John Langley, a native of Lichfield, Staffordshire, England, and Mary (Edwin) Langley, who was born in Dublin, Ireland. The father was a California '49er and in the early '50s established in San Francisco the wholesale drug house of the Langley & Michaels Company, of which he continued as the head until 1858. In that year he came to Victoria and here also engaged in the wholesale drug business, later becoming a member of Langley & Company. He became very prominent in public affairs and was appointed on the 5th of February, 1861, a member of the council of government of Vancouver island and dependencies, serving under Sir James Douglas. On the 14th of November in the same year he was made a commissioner for the colony at the great exhibition of 1862 at London and he was also commissioner of the Savings Bank of the Colony and a justice of the peace. He passed away in Victoria on the 9th of April, 1896, at the age of seventy-eight years, after a long, useful and honorable career in the course of which he made many substantial contributions to the growth and progress of the city and of Vancouver island.

William H. Langley acquired his early education in Trinity College School at Port Hope, Ontario, and was afterward articled to the late Justice Tyrwhitt-Drake in the law offices of Drake, Jackson & Helmcken. He finished his legal education at the Inns of Court in London and after completing it returned to British Columbia, where he was called to the provincial bar in 1890. In the following year he engaged in practice in Victoria and he has been continuously connected with the legal profession here since that time. For two years he was a partner with Archer Martin, now Hon. Justice Martin of the court of appeals, and afterward until 1906 with Alexis Martin of this city, after

which he continued alone, being recognized today as a strong and forceful practitioner whose ability has carried him forward into important professional relations and has gained for him a large and growing patronage. Mr. Langley was for nine years solicitor to the department of justice in Ottawa and aside from his profession his interests have extended to many fields, notably that of public life. Essentially progressive and public-spirited in matters of citizenship, he has been a moving spirit in the accomplishment of a great deal of important work along lines of municipal advancement and during his two years of service as a member of the board of aldermen initiated and carried forward to successful completion a number of progressive projects, among them the erection of the Dallas Road sea wall and improvements. He was also associated with ex-Alderman A. Peden in the passage of the by-law for the erection of the Ross Bay sea wall and other achievements of a similar nature stand to his credit.

On the 3d of January, 1906, in Victoria, Mr. Langley was united in marriage to Miss Gladys Annie Mona Baiss, a daughter of J. S. Baiss, who came to British Columbia from England in 1888. Mr. and Mrs. Langley have become the parents of three children, Dorothy Mary, John William Edwin and Beatrice Massie.

Mr. Langley is president of the Island Amusement Company, Limited, and a director of the Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Limited, and his ability is recognized and respected in business circles. He is a liberal with strong imperialistic views but is opposed to the policy of this party on the naval question. He was one of the charter members of the Victoria-Esquimalt branch of the Navy League, of which he is president, and for the past twelve years has been associated with nearly every resolution passed at the meetings of this league in Victoria looking toward the contribution by Canada in some shape or form to Imperial navy defense. He is connected fraternally with the Native Sons of British Columbia, of which he is past chief factor, is a member of the Union, the Victoria Golf and the Royal Victoria Yacht Clubs, and belongs also to the Royal Colonial Institute. His religious views are in accord with the doctrines of the Church of England. In his life record is a creditable military chapter, for he was for nine years connected with the Fifth Regiment, Canadian Garrison Artillery, serving for three years in the ranks and for six years as commissioned officer. He is now captain of the Corps Reserve in this regiment.

As may be seen from this brief review of his career Mr. Langley is one of Victoria's most tireless men of affairs and an active worker in the city's interests and a leader in the promotion of all projects looking toward municipal advancement. Possessed of great breadth of mind, quickness of intellect and comprehensive legal knowledge, he has attained a position of distinction in his chosen profession and a reputation for ability in it which could come only as a result of superior merit and important accomplishments.

WILLIAM CHALMERS DUNCAN.

Not only did William Chalmers Duncan found the town named in his honor, but to him must be given much credit for its progress and development, many of its most commendable movements having been born of his enterprising spirit, nourished by his enthusiasm and carried to a successful completion through his persistent effort and determination of purpose. Mr. Duncan was born at Sarnia, Ontario, on the 18th of October, 1836, his parents being James and Christina (Chalmers) Duncan. The son of a pioneer farmer of limited means, his early advantages were meager. At the usual age he began his education in the little log school house in the vicinity of his home, pursuing his studies there during the winter months for five or six years. His services being required at home, he laid aside his text-books, and assumed a share of the farm work. His undivided attention was given to various duties connected with the cultivation of the

fields and care of the stock until he was twenty-four, at which time word reached his section of the gold finds in the Cariboo. A desire to try his luck as a prospector prompted him to start for the west, so he made his way to New York, whence he sailed for San Francisco, going by way of Panama. Upon reaching the California metropolis he took boat for British Columbia, reaching Esquimalt after a long and eventful journey. He walked from there to Victoria, at which point he took the steamer for New Westminster. His next destination was Yale, where he procured an outfit and started on his long walk to the Cariboo, a distance of four hundred miles. Upon reaching Boston Bar he joined Mr. Spence, who had been awarded the contract for building the roads through that section of the territory. He remained there during the summer and in the fall returned to Victoria, where in August, 1862, he joined a party which, accompanied by the governor, was going to the Cowichan district to take up land. Upon reaching their destination he built a log cabin and spent the winter trapping and hunting. In the spring he again started for the Cariboo to join his brother, who was building bridges. He readily found employment and assisted in the construction of a bridge four hundred feet long and twenty-six feet high, all of the timbers used having been procured in the forest adjacent to the river. He remained with this crew, which constructed bridges all the way to the Cariboo, until fall, when he, with fourteen others, rowed down to Yale and then took boat to Victoria. At the time of the Leach River excitement in 1864, he started for that territory but arriving too late, he returned to Victoria, going from there to Cowichan, now Duncan. As he liked the place and had unlimited faith in the agricultural development of the country, he took up a hundred acres of timber land. The preparation of his holding for cultivation involved long months of arduous labor, as he was not in the circumstances to hire help and possessed no tool but an ax for felling the trees. He was not easily discouraged, however, and diligently applied himself to clearing a portion of his tract. As soon as he had removed the timber from a half acre he plowed the land and planted it to vegetables. He continued operation as fast as he could until ultimately he had the entire tract cleared and under cultivation. In 1870, the government sent out a party of engineers to survey for the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railroad. They made their headquarters at his house and finally decided to build their road across his farm. Very soon thereafter he had his tract surveyed and subdivided, with the firm intention, if possible, of making it a town site. When word was received in 1886, that the premier of Canada, Sir John A. Macdonald accompanied by Lady Macdonald, the governor of British Columbia, Mr. Smithe and Mr. Dunsmuir, the builder of the road were coming through on a tour of inspection, Mr. Duncan rapidly formulated his plans. First he telegraphed to Mr. Dunsmuir to know if they would receive a deputation, and upon receipt of a favorable reply began the work which resulted in his winning the town site. Together with others, who were interested in the project, he constructed a large arch across the railroad, and induced every one in the vicinity, even the Indians to be present when the train with the distinguished party arrived. Feeling honored by the courtesy extended them, the officials of the road were asked to establish a station here, although such project had never been considered before, and they graciously consented to do so, saying it should be named Duncan. This was but the beginning of many years of intelligently planned and capably directed work on the part of Mr. Duncan. In order to induce people to locate here and establish places of business he gave away many lots, some of them being the best business sites in the town. Having absolute confidence in the development of the village, he inspired others with his enthusiasm and each year witnessed a marked growth in the population as well as in the commercial and industrial interests, and today Duncan is one of the enterprising and flourishing towns of the province.

On the 22d of May, 1872, Mr. Duncan was married to Miss Sarah Ingram, of Donegal, Ireland, and to them have been born seven children, four of whom are living as follows: Isabella, the wife of Frederick C. Holmes; Kenneth, who is mayor of Duncan; Inez; and Margaret Effie.

Mr. Duncan is spending the evening of life in well earned ease and comfort. He enjoys the consciousness of having put to the best possible use every advantage afforded him, and of having created opportunities, where they did not present themselves. He is justly proud of the title of self-made man, as he became one of the world's workers when a lad of tender years, and everything he has or ever owned is the result of his unremitting energy and constant application.

JOSEPH JAMES LEMON.

An enterprising and aggressive spirit, dominated and controlled by sound and practical business judgment, has actuated Joseph James Lemon throughout the activities of his business career and has made him one of the representative business men of Victoria, where he is connected with some of the most important industrial, commercial and financial concerns in the city. As president of the Lemon, Gonnason Company, Ltd., he is at the head of a large sash and door manufacturing and sawmilling business, which he assisted in founding and which his energy and resourcefulness have been important factors in building up. Mr. Lemon was born in New York city, February 26, 1856, and is a son of Adam and Margaret (McElroy) Lemon, natives of County Armagh, Ireland. They came to the United States in 1852 and the father followed the carpenter's trade in New York city until 1858, when he came to Canada, locating in Cornwall, Ontario. He there engaged in contracting and building, afterward following these occupations in Thorold and St. Catharines until about 1876. He then returned to the United States and his death occurred in Rochester, New York, when he was sixty-five years of age. His wife died in 1874, at the age of thirty-nine. Both the paternal and maternal grandparents of the subject of this review were natives of Ireland and the paternal grandmother came as a widow to the United States, locating in Rochester, New York.

Joseph J. Lemon acquired his education in the public schools of Thorold, Ontario, laying aside his books at the age of sixteen. He afterwards learned the carpenter's trade under his father and then associated himself with George A. McFarland, a contractor, with whom he remained for three years. In 1879 he went to the United States, locating in Atchison, Kansas, where he engaged in the building of elevators and other railroad structures along the line of the Chicago & Alton Railroad and the Santa Fe. In 1881 he moved farther west, locating in Denver, Colorado, where he was employed by the Union Pacific in the erection of railway structures, such as depots and roundhouses. He afterward engaged in the contracting and building business in Leadville and the vicinity, continuing thus until he moved to Portland, Oregon, where he became foreman for the Frank Lewis Company, contractors and builders and planing mill operators. In their interests he was sent to Tacoma, to take charge of the erection of the Northern Pacific Railway station. He remained with the company for about one year and a half and in 1887 moved to Victoria, where he became foreman for the Johnson Walker & Flett Company in their sash and door factory and planing mill. This position he retained until 1891, when he associated himself with Aaron and Benjamin Gonnason in the organization of Lemon, Gonnason & Company. This concern was capitalized at ten thousand dollars and in the beginning employed twenty men. In 1903 a sawmill was erected and twenty thousand dollars was added to the capital stock. In 1910 the business was incorporated under the name of the Lemon, Gonnason Company, Ltd., and it now controls a capital stock of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars and employs one hundred and forty men. The company manufacture all kinds of sashes and doors and building supplies and they have filled many contracts for woodwork and glass work on structures in Victoria, among them the Empress Hotel, the Sayward building and the Pemberton building. Great credit is due Mr. Lemon for the remarkable growth of this concern, for he has been indefatigable in his efforts to extend its trade rela-



JOSEPH J. LEMON

tions and to bring the company into important business and financial connections. He has, however, other business identifications, being a director in the Hudson Bay Mortgage Corporation and in the Washington Compressed Fuel Company, which is at present arranging to erect a branch plant in Victoria for the manufacture of compressed fuel from refuse of sawmills. In addition to this Mr. Lemon is financially interested in several other commercial enterprises in Victoria and in other parts of the province.

In March, 1889, in Victoria, Mr. Lemon was united in marriage to Miss Isabella Jones, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Jones, natives of Ireland, who came to Clinton, Ontario, at an early date. More extended mention of these parents is found elsewhere in this work. Mrs. Lemon died in 1898, leaving two children: Maggie Ellis Leonore; and Bertram Roy, who is associated with his father in the Lemon, Gonnason Company, Ltd.

Mr. Lemon is a member of the Victoria Board of Trade and is connected with the Pacific Club, the Camosun Club, the Automobile Association, and the Victoria Bowling Club. He is undoubtedly one of the successful men of Victoria and his prominence is the direct result of his hard work, close application and earnest effort to keep abreast of the most modern methods in everything pertaining to his line of business. Those who know him personally find him a courteous and genial gentleman and he has an extensive circle of friends in Victoria.

JOHN N. EVANS.

Nearly half a century has elapsed since John N. Evans, one of the extensive landowners and prosperous farmers of Duncan, arrived in British Columbia. During the greater part of that period he has been a resident of this locality, where he is highly regarded and widely known, both by reason of his agricultural success and because of his service in the provincial parliament, where for three years he was the liberal representative from the Cowichan district during the first McBride regime. He is a native of North Wales, having been born in Montgomeryshire on the 9th of May, 1846, and is a son of James and Esther Evans. The parents passed their entire lives in the old country.

The education of John N. Evans was begun in his native country and continued in London, England, until he was a lad of thirteen years. He was then apprenticed to a dry-goods merchant, remaining in London until 1864, when he took passage for America, having resolved to pursue his career in British Columbia. As this was prior to the completion of the transcontinental railroads in either Canada or the United States he made the journey by way of Panama and San Francisco, being two months and a half en route. The first two years of his residence in this country were passed in Victoria, where he assisted in the building of the first trunk roads out of that city. Subsequently he went to California and engaged in mining until 1870, when he once more took up his residence in British Columbia. Upon his return he came to the Cowichan district and took up a hundred and sixty acres of land which formed the nucleus of his present homestead. His holding was comprised of undeveloped land, and many months were occupied in preparing it for cultivation, and as the country was new and market facilities poor, years elapsed before the returns from his crops compensated for the labor involved in bringing them to maturity. With the passing of years conditions improved, however, and with them his circumstances. He was thus able from time to time to replace the crude buildings erected when he first settled on his farm with more pretentious structures, and he made various other improvements enhancing the value and appearance of the place. His first house and barn were made of logs, which he felled and brought to his building site on a wooden sled with an ox team, there being but two wagons in the entire district at that period. Crude and primitive conditions prevailed in both the home

and fields, and hard was the lot of the men and women who formed the advance guard of civilization on the Pacific coast. The experiences of Mr. Evans were neither better nor worse than those of the average pioneer agriculturist, and while at times he became somewhat discouraged he possessed the tenacity of purpose and determination of spirit characteristic of his race and these periods of depression but served to renew his zeal and inspire new enthusiasm. In 1884 he increased his possessions by the addition of another hundred and fifty acres to his holdings, which he likewise cleared and placed under cultivation, and has ever since devoted his entire tract to diversified farming. As his fields have been capably tilled and intelligently cared for they have attained a high state of productivity, and for many years he has been enjoying abundant harvests, the success of his latter years having softened the recollection of his early hardships and privations until they have become pleasant memories, illuminated by the satisfaction of the victory won.

On the 2d of February, 1873, at Mortonville, Contra Costa county, California, Mr. Evans was married to Miss Mary Jane Davies of South Wales, a daughter of J. D. and Mary (Evans) Davies and to them have been born eight children, of whom six are living, as follows: Arthur W., of North Vancouver; Mary Elizabeth, the wife of John Flett, of Maple Bay; Ella Estelle who married Peter Auchinchie of Somenos; Lillian, the wife of George Savage of Duncan; Newell Chester; and Ruby, who is at home. William Roderick and Elbert Warren are deceased.

Fraternally Mr. Evans is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, being one of the oldest members in British Columbia, and has passed through all of the chairs. At the present time he is secretary and trustee of Maple Lodge. In his political views he has always been a staunch liberal. He has taken an active and helpful interest in public affairs since pioneer days, and served as reeve of North Cowichan municipality for many years, in the forming of which he assisted materially, the petition having been circulated among the voters of the district by him and Mr. Duncan. Mr. Evans is president of the Cowichan Creamery Association. His long residence here and his connection with public affairs has made him thoroughly familiar with the progress and development of the country, toward the promotion of which he has contributed by the able management of his personal interests no less than through his efficient discharge of his official duties.

OTTO WEILER.

A history of Victoria's commercial development would be incomplete and unsatisfactory were there failure to make extended reference to Otto Weiler, who, though now retired, was for many years a leading and prominent merchant of Victoria and throughout the entire period enjoyed the high confidence and regard of his colleagues and contemporaries. He never made engagements that he did not keep nor incurred obligations that he did not meet, and his enterprise, intelligently directed, was the source of his prosperity.

Mr. Weiler was born in Tuolumne county, California, on the 14th of December, 1859. The surname indicates his German lineage. His father, John Weiler, was a resident of Wiesbaden, Germany, but in 1846 left that country for New York, where he resided until he learned of the gold discoveries in California. The tales of wealth rapidly secured at length led him to seek his fortune on the Pacific coast and he made his way to California by way of the isthmus route in 1850. For ten years he devoted a portion of his time to mining and he lived upon the frontier of that state until 1861, when he came to British Columbia, reaching Victoria between Christmas and New Year's. It was the gold discoveries of this section of the country in 1858 that eventually led him to remove to the north. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Christiana Kessel, was also a native of

Germany and with her parents came to America and afterward accompanied them on the long trip across the plains to California. It was in that state that she formed the acquaintance of John Weiler, who sought her hand in marriage. They were married in 1855 and became the parents of six children. George Phillip, the eldest, born in California, was a member of the firm of Weiler Brothers of Victoria but died in 1908. Charles, also a native of California, born in December, 1856 is living retired in Victoria. Emma is the deceased wife of D. Hamm, of Seattle, Washington. Otto was the fourth in order of birth. Joseph William, a native of Victoria, died in 1901 and one child died in infancy. Although attracted to British Columbia by the gold discoveries, the father, John Weiler, never went to the mines. Instead, he settled in Victoria and after being employed by various people at his trade, that of a baker, he embarked in business on his own account, establishing a small furniture store in 1862 in partnership with a Mr. Stemler. Not long afterward he purchased his partner's interest and conducted the business under his own name. His stock of goods was at first very limited, but gradually he increased this in order to meet the growing demands of the trade and as his sons reached a suitable age they were admitted to partnership. The business, however, was conducted under the father's name until 1891. It had shown a steady growth from the beginning and was an important enterprise when in 1891 John Weiler turned over the store to his sons, who thereafter conducted it under the name of Weiler Brothers, the four brothers being the partners. Following his retirement the father spent his remaining days in the enjoyment of a well earned rest until he was called to his final home on the 8th of August, 1899. His widow still survives and, although now eighty-seven years of age, is still a remarkably well preserved woman, enjoying good health and unimpaired faculties.

Otto Weiler, whose name introduces this record, was a student in the parochial school known as St. Louis College, and later he attended the public schools until in his fifteenth year, when, in 1874, he entered his father's business, with which he was connected until his retirement. He continued in the store fitting himself by study and practical experience to take over the buying and selling interests of the house. By the time the business came into possession of the brothers in 1891 he had thoroughly mastered all branches. Their trade kept growing and from time to time additions were made not only to the stock but to the building. In 1898 they erected a magnificent business block extending from 917 to 921 Government street. At the time of its erection it was the finest store building in Victoria. They built their first factory in 1884 and in 1892 added to it a brick addition. The business developed rapidly and outgrew the mammoth building which they had erected, so that they had to rent various warehouses for storage purposes. Their continually increasing trade in time made their business the largest of its kind in British Columbia. They not only carried furniture but all kinds of house furnishings, their stock being the largest in the province. They also manufactured office furniture, hotel fittings and furnished many hotels and banks. They conducted a strictly cash business and their enterprising spirit and reliable methods constituted the secret of their success. Joseph Weiler was the first of the brothers to pass away and the death of George Weiler occurred in 1908, so that the management of the rapidly growing business then devolved upon the two remaining brothers. Their trade and their responsibilities kept increasing and in 1912 they were employing one hundred and fifty people. In August, 1912, the Weiler Brothers retired from active connection with the business, which, however, is continued under the old name of Weiler Brothers. Otto Weiler and his brother, however, put aside all active connection with the house in order to enjoy the rest to which their labors have justly entitled them. Their progressive business methods embrace the natural German thrift, thorough understanding of the trade, a close study of the market and irreproachable business integrity. As early as 1881 Otto Weiler published a small catalogue for the benefit of the trade and was a pioneer in that method of advertising. In 1912 the catalogue of the firm contained three hundred and fifty pages, twelve by fifteen inches,

and with over fifteen hundred illustrations, indicating something of the marvelous and gratifying growth of the business.

Mr. Weiler is a director of the Silica Brick & Lime Company and of the Nootka Marble Quarries, but takes no active part in business management, enjoying the rest to which his former labors have fully entitled him. He has considerable city and country property, having made judicious investments in real estate, and he feels that the care of his investments is all the business responsibility that he desires to assume. His success is the just and merited recompense of his labors, which have always been intelligently directed and, therefore, productive of good results.

In 1901 Mr. Weiler was united in marriage to Miss Emma Jane Martin, a native of California, and unto them have been born three children, Alvina, George and Otto. The family reside at No. 238 Douglas street. Mr. Weiler is a member of the Pacific Club and the Victoria Gun Club. He has never taken an active interest in politics, having always preferred to concentrate his energies upon his business affairs. He has a country home at Shawnigan Lake. He greatly enjoys hunting, fishing and motoring and now has leisure to indulge his tastes in these directions. Indefatigable labor and accurate knowledge of his business and of business conditions have been the source of his success. The record which he has made is a most creditable one and shows what may be accomplished when one has the will to dare and to do. It is also indicative of the fact that success and an honored name may be won simultaneously.

WESLEY A. BLAIR.

City development bids fair to become one of the greatest and most important of modern professions and the civic spirit has been recognized as a leading factor in the upbuilding of present-day communities—a factor upon which depends the growth of commerce, the extension of trade relations, the foundation and progress of business and public institutions. The men who engage in this profession are necessarily able, far-sighted and discriminating men, capable of handling large and important business problems, of grasping minute business details, of coordinating forces, of initiating, planning and carrying forward to successful completion projects of expansion and development. Vancouver is, therefore, fortunate in having as secretary of her Board of Trade Wesley A. Blair, a man who has grasped the meaning of modern municipal development, who has made a study of the methods and details connected with the work of promoting it and who is, above all, himself a practical and able business man. He has accomplished a great deal of constructive work during the one year of his service and his ability, his force of personality and his enthusiasm are qualities which guarantee his continued successful activity in his chosen field.

Wesley A. Blair was born in Kincardine, Ontario, March 11, 1872, and is a son of William L. and Mary (Almond) Blair, the former a native of Belfast, Ireland, born in 1850. As a young man the father crossed the Atlantic to Canada and located at Walsingham, Ontario, on Lake Erie, where he engaged for a time in the lumber milling business. Later he removed to Bruce county, in the same province, and turned his attention to agricultural pursuits, following farming in that locality until his death, which occurred on the 8th of July, 1911. His wife was also a native of Ireland, born in County Kerry, on the lakes of Killarney. She there spent her childhood and after the death of her parents came with her seven brothers to New York and thence to Canada, being at that time eighteen years of age.

In the acquirement of an education Wesley A. Blair attended public school and collegiate institute at Kincardine, Ontario, and was afterward a student in the Toronto University. When he had laid aside his books he turned his attention to teaching, being employed in a school near Lucknow, Ontario, for one



WESLEY A. BLAIR

year, and this occupation he resumed after he came to British Columbia. In 1893 he went to Yale and taught in the schools of that city for three years, after which he removed to Rossland, where he acted as principal of the schools until 1900. That year witnessed his removal to Vancouver in order to become provincial manager for the Temperance & General Life Assurance Company of America, a position which he retained until 1902, when he became chief clerk and cashier of customs for the port of Vancouver. He did able and conscientious work in this office until 1912, when he resigned in order to accept the secretaryship of the Vancouver Board of Trade, in which position he continues. He has proved himself ideally fitted for his work, for his talents, standards and enthusiasm are all of a character tending to promote his success in this field, his public spirit being of that vital and forceful kind which finds its best exemplification in public service. Everything calculated to advance the growth of Vancouver or to promote the city's interests along any line receives his earnest study and his helpful cooperation and he has proven an expert in publicity work, combining the rare qualities of enthusiasm and restraint. He never allows his belief in the city or in its future possibilities to override his better judgment and he answers all queries in reference to the opportunities here in a fair, comprehensive and able manner. Although he works early and late to further immigration to this city and to promote the establishment here of business institutions and large manufacturing plants, no false representations are ever made, no hopes held out that are incapable of fulfillment, no falsehoods told in the name of civic loyalty. Honest, sincere and straightforward in his work, Mr. Blair has wrought along lines of progress, expansion and development and in the one year of his activity in his present position has given to Vancouver the services of an expert publicity agent, a far-sighted, discriminating and capable business man and a public-spirited and loyal citizen. In addition he manages his extensive personal financial interests in a methodical and able way and his timely and judicious investments are proving every day more profitable and important. He is a director in the Okanagan Cannery, Ltd., a concern which operates a large cannery at Kelowna, Okanagan country, British Columbia, and he is connected through investment or official service with many other representative business institutions in Vancouver and throughout the province.

At Ingersoll, Ontario, on the 3d of January, 1906, Mr. Blair was united in marriage to Miss Mildred Campbell, a daughter of Homer Campbell, a prominent merchant of that city and well known in official circles through his able service as mayor. Mr. and Mrs. Blair have become the parents of two children, Wilfred Francis Campbell and Dorothy Mildred.

Mr. Blair is a member of the Presbyterian church and belongs to the Commercial Club and the Canadian and Bruce Old Boys Clubs. No man is more widely known in Vancouver than he, for his work in the interests of the city has been far reaching and beneficial in its efforts. Those who know him find him an upright and courteous gentleman, interested in the work he is doing as secretary of the Board of Trade, and capable of performing it worthily and well, and he holds the respect, esteem and confidence of all who are associated with him.

ROBERT HENRY WHIDDEN.

Robert Henry Whidden, who follows the trade of wheelwright and also engages in the undertaking business, has for more than twenty years been identified with the interests of Duncan. He was born in Colchester county, Nova Scotia, on the 2d of November, 1857, and is a son of John and Jessie (McClenan) Whidden, who passed their entire lives in Nova Scotia.

Reared in the parental home Robert Henry Whidden obtained his education in the schools of his native county, which he attended until he was a youth of

fourteen years. He later became an apprentice to the wheelwright's trade under George Clark, who was later member of parliament from that district. Upon completing his period of service four years later he went to Wakefield, Massachusetts. He resided there for ten years, during eight of which he followed the carpenter's trade, and then came to British Columbia by way of the Canadian Pacific Railroad. He arrived in Victoria the day before the laying of the cornerstone for the Jubilee Hospital, remaining there for a month, following which he joined Mr. Rocket whom he assisted in constructing the Industrial School for Indians at Kuper Island. Upon its completion he came to Duncan, where he worked for others for a year and then engaged in the business of contracting in connection with which he also followed the wheelwright's trade. As he was a skilled carpenter, possessed more than average ability in planning and designing and was trustworthy and reliable in matters of business, he soon had all of the work he could do. He engaged in building for ten years, during which time he was awarded the contracts for many of the best commercial buildings and residences erected then. For the last fourteen years he has given his undivided attention to his work as a wheelwright, and to the undertaking business. When he first took up this occupation he made all of his coffins, but he now carries a line of manufactured goods. He has been very successful and for two years has also been sole agent for Baynes buggies, of Hamilton, Ontario. He is now numbered among the substantial citizens of the town.

On the 19th of November, 1883, Mr. Whidden was married to Miss Robena McNeil of Wentworth, Cumberland county, Nova Scotia, and to them have been born three children, as follows: Clara J., who is at home; Hattie Mabel, the wife of James A. Owen; and Robert Wallace.

Fraternally Mr. Whidden is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, being past deputy of the local lodge, and for two seasons was delegate to the grand lodge. He also belongs to the Loyal Orange Lodge. He served two years as councillor in the municipality and for one year as alderman of the city and has always stood steadfastly for advanced measures and such propositions as would be of the greatest benefit to the greatest number. A hard-working, enterprising man, of upright principles and honest business methods, Mr. Whidden is held in favorable regard in Duncan, where he has many friends.

WILLIAM DAY.

The career of William Day is another proof of the fact that this is the age of the young man's success. Although he has only passed his twenty-third birthday, he has already attained a prominent business position in New Westminster, where he is engaged along electrical lines, owning his own establishment. Ever since he was thirteen years old he has shown a strong inclination for electrical appliances and machinery and in the course of years has become recognized as one of the foremost electricians of his community. He was born in Muskoka, Ontario, on July 4, 1890, a son of Arthur and Keith (Wood) Day, the former a native of London, England, and the latter of Edinburgh Scotland. Both were brought to Canada in their youth by their respective parents, who located in Ontario. In that province they grew up and were married, the father being located in Muskoka for a number of years, following the occupation of farming. Subsequently he drove stage but in 1892 came to New Westminster, British Columbia, where he has resided for the past twenty-one years, being employed during that time by Gilley Brothers, whom he is serving in the capacity of foreman of their extensive plant.

William Day was but two years of age when his parents removed to New Westminster, where he passed his boyhood and received his education in the public and high schools. At the early age of thirteen he took up electrical work and has since been identified with that line. In January, 1911, he established

himself independently in the business in partnership with Charles Weber under the firm name of Weber & Day, but the partnership was dissolved on February 1, 1913, since which time Mr. Day has conducted his business alone. Mr. Day has already established an enviable reputation as one of the foremost and expert electricians of New Westminster and a prosperous future may be prophesied for him. An aggressive young man, he readily sees his opportunities and knows how to make use of them. He is known in the fraternal circles of the city as a member of Royal City Lodge, No. 3, I. O. O. F., and also is a Royal Templar. Standing upon the threshold of a successful career, there is no doubt that Mr. Day will make his name one of the most prominent in the commercial circles of his city.

REV. DAVID HOLMES.

Among the pioneer ministers of British Columbia the Rev. David Holmes occupies a noteworthy position. He worked tirelessly in the early days to spread the gospel among the Indians and to stimulate Christian life and principles among the whites and rouse them to a higher moral plane. To his endeavors it is due that seven churches were built, three on the mainland and four on the island, and his accomplishment is the more remarkable as money for such purposes was scarce at the time and the population took comparatively little interest in religious matters, being incited by the lust for gold, which in those days was the prevailing passion. Rev. Holmes was born at Bolingbroke, Lincolnshire, England, on the 7th of September, 1837, and is a son of Joseph and Mary (Cade) Holmes. He attended school at Halton Holsgate, and studied under private tutors. In 1865 he matriculated in St. Augustine's College at Canterbury, where he completed a three years' course of work in two, his fine powers of concentration and his diligence being the chief factors in attaining this remarkable result. Of serious disposition, he felt inspired to spread the teachings of the Christ in foreign lands and, feeling impelled by a higher force, he in 1867 took passage for British Columbia with the intention to enter the missionary service. Transcontinental railroads being yet in the far future, he made the journey via Panama and San Francisco to Victoria. Upon his arrival he was ordained by Bishop Hills, who assigned him to the pastorates at Yale and Hope. His work was chiefly among the Indians, as there were then few white settlers in the district excepting the town of Yale, which was at the head of navigation and already an important place at that time. In order to establish a closer relationship with his charges, he began immediately the study of their language, soon mastering two Indian dialects, in both of which he preached. He also trained a choir of three hundred voices, all of them Indians, who sang the service of the Church of England in their own language, the service having first been translated by Mr. Holmes. Rev. Holmes visited as often as possible among the natives, doing everything to bring them into closer communion with him so he could more firmly plant the word of God in their hearts and souls. For six and a half years he traveled by canoe from Yale to Chilliwack, often in the most inclement weather, spending at the latter place every fourth Sunday and visiting and preaching to every tribe and settlement between the two points both on his up and down journey. In 1873 he built the first church erected at Chilliwack and in the same year was assigned duty at Cowichan, the pastorate extending north to Nanaimo. As an example of his zeal and earnest endeavor, it may be stated that only the second week after his arrival he began to erect three churches—one at Quamichan, another at Somenos and a third at Chemainus river. He took upon himself a full responsibility for this undertaking. He continued work in this field for ten years, during which time he took up five hundred acres of land for himself with the intention of establishing there an agricultural school. However, as his plans in this connection did not meet with the approval of the parishioners, he resigned his charge and settled on his farm, devoting part of his time to its development,

while at the same time he resumed charge of the parish of Chemainus. He cleared his holding and placed it under cultivation as rapidly as his time would permit, but when the report of his successful work in the missionary field reached the outside world and found well merited appreciation, he received in 1894 a call from a parish at Virginia City and Madison Valley, Montana, which he accepted. At the end of two years he resigned the pastorate at that point and went to California, where he remained at Watsonville for a similar time and then went to Gainesville, Texas, joining the Rt. Rev. Bishop Garrett. After one year's residence in the latter place the bishop removed him to the Pan Handle district, where he had charge of nine county towns and two hundred and fifty miles of parish. He then returned to British Columbia and a little later built the wharf church at Chemainus. A man of tireless energy, high aims and noble purposes, Rev. Holmes ever had the full confidence of Bishop Hills and was much beloved by his parishioners in the places where he labored. Not only does he possess the true Christian spirit of love, but he has the essential qualities of leadership and a keen insight in business affairs, which characteristics enabled him to meet with an extraordinary success in ministering to all those who came under his charge, as he understood their conditions, their afflictions and trials, as well as their spiritual needs.

In 1871 Rev. Holmes was married to Miss Susan Abercrombie Nagle, of Victoria, a daughter of Captain and Catherine Nagle. Rev. and Mrs. Holmes became the parents of six children: David Henry Berkeley; Frederick Crease; Philip, deceased; Beatrice Mary; Isabella, who married Captain Roberts, of Kupert island; and Josephine, the wife of Hugh Charter.

Mr. Holmes' life has been a highly commendable one in every sense of the word, his youthful enthusiasm, his early vitality and the best years of his manhood having been expended in any effort to benefit his fellowmen, to bring into bonds of unity alien natures and peoples and to lift humanity generally to a higher standard of living. He worked tirelessly, risked his life and endangered his health by undergoing all sorts of exposure in order to serve others, his sole reward in many instances being the satisfaction of knowing that he had done his duty as it appeared to him. He is thoroughly familiar with the early history and development of the island as well as the city of Vancouver, where he performed the first marriage service in 1870. Mr. Holmes is held in high regard in the community where he has resided for many years, being known as a public-spirited citizen, loyal friend and a consistent follower of the faith he teaches, all of which qualities have united in winning him a host of staunch friends.

ROCHFORD HENRY SPERLING.

Various corporate interests feel the stimulus and profit by the enterprising methods and sound business judgment of Rochfort Henry Sperling, an electrical engineer by profession and a business man of notable ability, who formulates his plans readily and carries them forward to successful completion. He was born in London, England, on the 9th of February, 1876, and is a son of Henry Reginald Sperling and Harriet Emma Sperling. The family residence was Dynes Hall at Essex, England.

R. H. Sperling was a pupil in Eton college. His preparation for a professional career was made in the Electrical Standardizing Testing and Training Institution at Faraday House, London. Having thus qualified for the position of an electrical engineer, he has devoted his succeeding years to work along that line and to the management of business affairs of importance, whereby he is classed with the prominent and representative business men of his adopted city. He came to British Columbia in 1896. He entered into active relations with the British Columbia Electrical Railway Company, Limited, and as general manager in 1905, but, while his duties are onerous and extensive in that connection, he yet finds time



ROCHFORT H. SPERLING

for other activities and the importance of his interests is intimated in the fact that he is general manager of the Vancouver Gas Company, Victoria Gas Company, Vancouver Power Company, and the Vancouver Island Power Company. He is a member of the Institution of Electrical Engineers of England and also of the American Institution of Electrical Engineers. He has been a constant student of everything pertaining to his profession and his wide learning enables him to speak with authority on many involved and important technical questions.

Mr. Sperling is a Mason and the principles of the craft find exemplification in his life. He belongs to the Junior Carleton Club of London, England, and to the Vancouver and Union Clubs of British Columbia. His religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Church of England and that he is a man of high principles, to which he is ever faithful, is indicated by the regard in which he is uniformly held.

On the 18th of August, 1909, Mr. Sperling was married to Miss Fleurette Lily Huntley MacPherson, a daughter of Mrs. E. Beetham, and they have one child, a daughter, Elizabeth Amy Sperling. Mr. Sperling is yet a young man, but has already attained a position which many an older representative of the profession might well envy. He possesses marked executive ability and keen insight and is never afraid of the laborious attention to details, so necessary to success.

HENRY SEYMOUR SIMMONS, D. D. S.

The name of Henry Seymour Simmons is well known to the dental profession and the general public in Vancouver. Dr. Simmons was born in Sheffield, New Brunswick, on July 16, 1866, his parents being James E. and Hannah B. Simmons, the former a well known bridge contractor. He received his fundamental education in the public and high schools of New Brunswick and in the acquirement of his professional knowledge attended the Baltimore Medical College, from which institution he received his degree in dentistry in 1898. After receiving his graduation papers he came to British Columbia and settled in Greenwood, where for thirteen years he engaged in practice with ever increasing success. In 1913 he moved to Vancouver and is established in the practice of his profession with his son, their offices being located at the corner of Granville and Robson streets.

On June 13, 1888, Dr. Simmons married Miss Rena Pickard, a daughter of James and Eleanor Pickard, the former a lumber dealer of Fredericton, New Brunswick. Dr. and Mrs. Simmons have one child, Harry Alexander, who follows the dental profession and has his office with his father.

The religious faith of Dr. Simmons is that of the Methodist denomination and politically he is a liberal. In fraternal circles he is well known as a Mason, exemplifying the principles of that organization in his every-day life. Capable and conscientious, Dr. Simmons enjoys the full confidence of the general public, his extensive practice standing as evidence of his professional ability. He is public-spirited and a loyal son of his adopted city, whose interests are his interests and whose welfare is dear to him and receives his active cooperation.

ALFRED EDWARD REDFERN.

Alfred Edward Redfern is one of the young business men of Victoria who had the advantage of becoming connected with a commercial enterprise already established. To its further conduct, however, he has brought the energy and ambition of a young man and is thus contributing to the success of the jewelry house of Redfern & Son, in which he is the junior partner. He was born in Vic-

toria, August 31, 1888, his parents being Charles Edward and Eliza Arden (Robinson) Redfern. The family has been associated with the Island City from pioneer times, the father arriving here in 1862, when the work of development and upbuilding was still in its initial stages. Its advantageous location, however, promised well for the future and, having faith in the city, Mr. Redfern in the same year established the jewelry business which has had a continuous existence always under his own name. He has increased his stock to meet the growing demands of the trade as the city has developed and in 1911 he admitted his son to a partnership. A complete sketch of C. E. Redfern appears elsewhere in this volume.

Alfred Edward Redfern was educated at the Victoria public schools. When his text-books were put aside he entered commercial circles and for several years was in the employ of a wholesale grocer, but in 1908, when a young man of twenty years, he joined his father and since 1911 the firm has been Redfern & Son. To the more mature judgment and experience of the father has been added the helpfulness and progressiveness of the son, making a strong business combination. Theirs is a well appointed establishment, containing a large and carefully selected line of goods, tastefully arranged and displayed. The honesty of their business methods is also a feature in their prosperity.

The son is well known as a member of the James Bay Athletic Association and he belongs also to the Native Sons of British Columbia. He has many friends here, where his entire life has been passed, and is popular with young and old, rich and poor.

MILTON EDGSON.

A highly cultivated and well improved farm of four hundred and twenty-five acres located in the vicinity of Maple Bay, pays tribute to the agricultural skill and business ability of Milton Edgson, who for many years has here engaged in dairying and diversified farming in connection with which he has also raised sheep, having been the first settler in the Cowichan district to follow the latter industry. He was born in Lincolnshire, England, his natal day having been in May, 1841, and is a son of John W. and Mary (Brooke) Edgson.

In the acquirement of his education Milton Edgson attended a school in France and also in Birmingham, England, until he was a youth of seventeen years. He then terminated his student days and began his business career in the city of London, England, where he resided for a year or two. Having decided that he preferred to pursue his career in the less congested sections of the colonies, in 1862 he took passage for British Columbia, making the journey by way of Panama and San Francisco. He arrived here a quarter of a century before the first railroad was built in the province, taking up his residence at Victoria, remaining there until 1864. In the latter year he joined a party of engineers, who had charge of the construction of a telegraph line, which was to be extended through Alaska and ultimately establish telegraphic communication between the various European countries and America. That year the Atlantic cable was perfected after repeated failures, and the former company abandoned their undertaking. The greater part of the labor was being performed by Indians, and Mr. Edgson had charge of those who were laying the poles. When the work was abandoned he went up to Soda creek, being interested in some mines in the vicinity of Barkerville, and after remaining there for some time returned to Victoria. Two years later he was married and soon thereafter went to Port Angeles, Washington, then the port of entry, but later it was transferred to Port Townsend.

Returning to Victoria, Mr. Edgson later bought the farm on which he is now living. It comprises four hundred and twenty-five acres, which at that time was heavily timbered and infested with bears, wolves, panthers and other wild animals indigenous to this country. His early experiences were in every way similar

to those of other pioneer settlers, who engaged in farming on the frontier. He hewed the trees to build his log cabin and barn, and then began clearing his land for cultivation, cutting the heavy timbers with an ax and hauling them away with an ox team. The work naturally proceeded slowly under the conditions, but ultimately he had forty acres cleared and under cultivation. He then engaged in dairying and subsequently began raising sheep, while his fields were planted to such crops as he deemed best adapted to the soil. Here he has ever since engaged in diversified farming, dairying and stock-raising, meeting with more than an average degree of success in his undertakings and is regarded as one of the most efficient and prosperous agriculturists of the community.

In 1866, Mr. Edgson was married to Miss Keturah Neale Hutchins, of Dorsetshire, England, born in August, 1850, and to them have been born eight children, five of whom are living, as follows: John William, Mary, Caroline, Fannie and Eleanor.

Mr. Edgson is held in favorable regard in the community where he has long resided, and is known as a public-spirited, enterprising citizen, a loyal friend and an honorable and upright man of business. He takes an active and helpful interest in all movements inaugurated for the progress or development of the country and contributes his share toward advancing the welfare of the community along material, intellectual or moral lines.

ROBERT McLAY, JR.

The building interests of Duncan find an able representative in the person of Robert McLay, Jr., to whom has been intrusted the construction of many of the most important commercial blocks and some of the finest residences. He is a native of British Columbia, his birth having occurred at Koksilah, on the 11th of January, 1878, his parents being Robert and Elizabeth (Crawford) McLay. The father, who was one of the first settlers in this district, came to Victoria in 1860, going from there to the Cariboo mining district where he spent some time in prospecting. He subsequently returned to Victoria, whence he later came to Cowichan and took up a hundred acres of timber land. He possessed the fibre of the pioneer, and hesitated at no undertaking because of the labor involved, but worked tirelessly and persistently in the achievement of his purpose. He built his own house and barn, rafting the lumber for both down the river and hauling it through the woods to his holding with an ox team. After making on his place the improvements necessary for habitation he began clearing the land cutting the heavy timbers by hand. By working constantly, early and late he put it under cultivation, and now owns one of the valuable farms of that section. The mother is deceased, having passed away in 1909.

The boyhood and youth of Robert McLay, Jr., were passed in the parental home, his education being pursued in the schools of Duncan. He remained on the home farm until he had attained his majority when he started out for himself and soon thereafter engaged in the business of contracting and building in Duncan. As he is not only thoroughly familiar with his particular line, but is a good and dependable business man he has met with more than an average degree of success. To him was awarded the contract for the erection of the first brick block built in the town, which was the Duncan Trading Company's building, and he also erected the first quarters for the Cowichan Merchants Company, a structure sixty by one hundred and twenty feet and two and a half stories high. It was destroyed by fire in 1911 and rebuilt by Mr. McLay in 1912, the new building being two hundred by sixty feet. He also built the Knights of Pythias hall; the Opera House; the I. O. O. F. hall, in 1913, being sixty by one hundred feet and two stories in height; Duncan's garage, sixty by one hundred feet and two stories high, as well as many smaller buildings and residences. He is a man of practical ideas, employing modern methods and systematic in the execu-

tion of his work. All contracts awarded him are given careful attention and all work entrusted to him is under his personal supervision and direction.

Mr. McLay was married on the 19th of January, 1911, to Miss Gertrude Amanda Van Norman, well known in Duncan. Both Mr. and Mrs. McLay are widely known in this section, where they have a large circle of friends. Fraternally he is a member of Maple Lodge, No. 15, K. P., and Temple Lodge, No. 33, A. F. & A. M. He practices the brotherly principles of these organizations in his everyday life and enjoys as high a reputation with his workmen as a kind and just employer as he does as a shrewd and able business man. Matters affecting the public welfare are always sure of his earnest interest and consideration and he is ever ready to support worthy public enterprises by giving to them his moral and material indorsement, which counts high, as he is one of the foremost men of the town.

CHARLES ARTHUR WICKENS.

Vancouver, growing steadily and substantially, has drawn to it enterprises of almost every character that figure in the trade relations of the world, and the development of the city is due in large measure to the energy and determination of its merchants and manufacturers. For fourteen years Charles Arthur Wickens has been a resident of Vancouver, connected with its commercial upbuilding, and since 1903 has been a representative of the wholesale glass trade now conducting business under the firm name of Bogardus-Wickens, Ltd. He was born in Toronto, Canada, in 1876, and after attending the public and high schools of that city sought the opportunities offered by the west, for the reports which he had heard concerning British Columbia proved an irresistible attraction. He came to Vancouver in 1899 and was first employed as a traveling salesman in the stationery business, in which he continued until 1903. He was then associated with A. P. Bogardus and F. R. Beggs in the organization of the British Columbia Plate Glass Company, Ltd., under which name the business was conducted until 1908, when it was changed to Bogardus, Wickens & Beggs, Ltd. In 1911 Mr. Beggs retired and the business has since been carried on as Bogardus-Wickens, Ltd. They handle plate, sheet, window, stained and leaded glass and mirrors. From the outset the business has steadily grown and has now assumed mammoth proportions, extending over the entire province of British Columbia and into Alberta. The business methods of the house commend the firm to the continuous patronage of the public, for in all trade relations they are found thoroughly reliable as well as enterprising, and moreover they handle a fine line of goods, secured from the leading glass manufacturers of this and other countries.

In former years Mr. Wickens was quite active in athletic circles, and for a number of years was a member of the Vancouver Lacrosse Team. He belongs to the Terminal City Club and finds recreation in yachting and motoring. Realizing the truth of the old adage concerning all work and no play, he enters heartily into recreation when business permits and thus maintains that even balance of physical and mental force so necessary to success in any field of labor.

GEORGE BURFORD ANDERSON.

The middle and far Canadian west has greatly benefited by the activities of George Burford Anderson, who since 1908 has made Vancouver, British Columbia, his home, where he is successfully engaged in the commission and brokerage business. Along many lines he has done important work, having in the early days of the middle west been connected with railroad building and also with general construction and building work. Moreover, he turned his attention with



GEORGE B. ANDERSON

successful results to farming and stock-raising and for a time was also one of the large grain dealers of Manitoba. Mr. Anderson has also been one of the foremost owners and fanciers of standard-bred horses in the North American west, being a true lover of the sport, and in his day has done as much as any man in stimulating interest in that noble animal by racing and driving. He himself holds records which challenge those of the most famed men in the profession and he still interests himself in trotting horses, although his appearance on the speedway has become rarer as the years have gone by.

Born in Franktown, Ontario, November 7, 1856, George Burford Anderson is a son of Mathew and Frances (Hunt) Anderson. Mathew Anderson was a native of Armagh, Ireland, whence he came to Canada about 1840, making the voyage on a sailing vessel which consumed three months in crossing the Atlantic. He settled at Innisville, Lanark county, Ontario, where he followed the trade of blacksmithing and carriage building. After a few years he removed to Franktown, Ontario, where he lived until 1878, when another change of location brought him to Moorefield, western Ontario, where he resided until 1881. The favorable reports emanating from the middle west provinces decided him in that year to remove to Winnipeg, where he engaged in the same trade. In that city he made his home and successfully conducted his business until 1892, when he crossed the border to Minneapolis, Minnesota, which continued to be his home until his death in 1894, his demise occurring at Inkster, North Dakota, to which place he had gone on a visit. He was married to Frances Hunt, a daughter of George Hunt, a native of Ireland, who upon coming to Canada settled in Lanark county, Ontario, where during all his active life he was engaged in farming. Mrs. Anderson passed away in Vancouver in October, 1912.

George Burford Anderson was educated in the common schools at Franktown, Ontario, and after laying aside his textbooks was apprenticed to the carriage builders' trade. After completing his indenture he engaged along that line on his own account at Innisville and was so engaged until 1877, when he removed to Moorefield, Ontario, continuing in the same occupation until 1879. In that year he made a change in his occupation, turning his attention to railroad contracting on the Stratford & Lake Huron Railway, which is now a part of the Grand Trunk system. In 1880 he became assistant engineer for the Canadian Pacific on the construction work of the first division east of Rat Portage, Ontario, and in the following year was made superintendent of tanks and bridges for the Canadian Pacific. He resigned that position in order to be able to accept the more responsible office of superintendent of construction with the Glenboro branch of the same road but never assumed his duties, engaging in building and contracting independently at Winnipeg in 1882. He so continued for two years, when he removed to the Red river district of Manitoba, where he engaged in farming until 1885, which year marks his return to Winnipeg, where he again took up contracting work, his efforts being accompanied with ever increasing success. He also engaged in ranching and stock dealing, carrying on both lines of business on a large scale. In 1893 he began to devote himself more and more to grain dealing and became one of the largest men along that line in Manitoba, having elevators in various parts of the western provinces. In 1906 he discontinued his activities in grain but continued in live-stock dealing until 1908, when he came to Vancouver, bringing with him a number of standard-bred horses, among which were some fast performers which he gradually sold off. In 1909 he became engaged in general contracting on public works in Vancouver and so continued until 1911, when he took up the commission and brokerage business, having been successful along this line ever since. His vast experience and thorough knowledge of conditions stand him in good stead and he is doing a large and profitable business. While engaged in horse dealing in Winnipeg and after coming to Vancouver, Mr. Anderson was one of the foremost owners and racers of standard-bred horses in western Canada. He campaigned a large stable on the Canadian circuit and on the Grand and Great Western circuits of the United States. At various times he owned and raced such horses as: Tom Keene, 2.04 $\frac{1}{4}$; Pauline

G., 2.06¼; Captain Brino, 2.07¼; Snap Shot, 2.08¼; Harry B., 2.09¼; Lady Syrus, 2.10¼; and Afrite C., Lady Melba, Flora Dora, Missouri Grattan, Charlie Fewell and others. Mr. Anderson enjoys the distinction of having ridden the fastest mile behind horse-flesh, driving a pair of runners to pole in 1.50 1/5. Although he has retired from the professional racing game, he keeps up his interest in trotters and was a moving spirit in the organization of the Vancouver Amateur Driving Association, serving on the executive board for three years as secretary. It was he who built the race track at Exhibition Park in Vancouver.

In September, 1882, Mr. Anderson was united in marriage to Miss Jessie McLean, a daughter of Archibald McLean, of Winnipeg. They became the parents of five children, two of whom died in infancy. Of the remaining three the eldest son, Frank Archibald, died when a promising youth of nineteen, losing his life in a grain elevator at Indian Head, Saskatchewan. He was a splendid young man, giving promise of a fine career, clear-headed, strong-minded, courageous, yet thoroughly sympathetic and popular with old and young. His most untimely death was a severe blow to his parents and the legions of friends which he so readily made. He has left a place in the hearts of all who knew him which can never be filled. A daughter, Mrs. Georgia Smith, is married to a hardware dealer in Prince Albert, Saskatchewan. Hillyard Livingston, the youngest member of the family, is an employe of the Canadian Pacific Railroad at Winnipeg.

An active and progressive man of high qualities of mind and character, Mr. Anderson enlists his talents as readily for the public welfare as for his own success. His support can ever be found on the side of worthy public enterprises and he gives expression of his thoroughly public-spirited citizenship by his membership in the Progress Club, in which he is active in matters which make for the growth and development of Vancouver and British Columbia. A typical western man, Mr. Anderson is shrewd, able and ambitious, yet he is ever considerate of the interests of others and never loses sight of those things which benefit the public weal.

JOHN T. ATKINSON, D. O.

John T. Atkinson, an osteopathic physician of Vancouver, whose professional acquirements have brought him a liberal patronage, was born in Brant county, Ontario, June 1, 1875, a son of William C. and Sarah (Bellhouse) Atkinson, both of whom were natives of England. They were married in Brant county, Ontario, where the father followed farming throughout his entire life, but both are now deceased.

In the public and high schools of his native county Dr. Atkinson received his general education and then prepared for his professional career by a course of study in the American School of Osteopathy at Kirksville, Missouri, from which he was graduated in 1904, the D. O. degree being there conferred upon him. Returning to Brantford, Ontario, he there engaged in practice for five years, but thinking to find still broader opportunities in the new and growing west he came to Vancouver in 1909 and here passed the medical examination, since which time he has engaged in active practice in this city. He opened offices in the Dominion building on its completion and is still located there in a well appointed suite of rooms. In British Columbia the practitioners of osteopathy are required to pass the medical examinations and are fully recognized by the medical profession. The researches of man are constantly bringing to light scientific truths hitherto unknown and the medical profession has recognized the fact that the leading osteopathic practitioners have gone a step in advance along certain curative lines. No school of medicine requires as thorough and exact a knowledge of anatomy as does osteopathic practice and Dr. Atkinson in the mastery of the principles taught in the American school has become splendidly qualified for his professional duties. He has now been actively engaged in practice for the past

nine years and has met with gratifying success, drawing his patronage from among the best class of Vancouver's citizens. He was one of the founders of the British Columbia Association, of which he is now the vice president.

In Brantford, Ontario, on the 5th of April, 1899, Dr. Atkinson was united in marriage to Miss Annie Berry, a native of England and a daughter of Robinson Berry, a well known resident of Brantford, who, in connection with his three sons, established the first linen mills in Canada. They now have three factories located at Tillsonburg, Bracebridge and Guelph, in which they are heavy stockholders. Dr. and Mrs. Atkinson have four children: William Clark, Gordon Berry, Belva Gene and Eva Bernice. The family are well known socially in Vancouver where the Doctor and his wife have won many friends through the period of their residence here.

FRANK STILLMAN BARNARD.

Frank Stillman Barnard, of Victoria, one of the foremost of British Columbia's citizens, is widely known through his connection with important business interests, public-spirited progressiveness and the prominent part he has taken in the political councils and activities of both the province and Dominion. He was born at Toronto, Ontario, May 16, 1856, the eldest son of Francis Jones and Ellen (Stillman) Barnard, extended mention of the father being made on another page of this volume.

Frank S. Barnard came with his mother to British Columbia in 1860 to join the husband and father, who had preceded them in 1859. He attended the Victoria Collegiate School and later entered Hellmuth College at London, Ontario. His first business experience came as a clerk in the offices of the British Columbia Express Company and his rise to positions of greater and greater responsibility followed rapidly as a recognition of his developing powers and wisely directed talents. In 1881 he was made general manager of the British Columbia Express Company and served as its president from 1882 until 1886. In the meantime his interests and activities were constantly broadening and in 1883 he was called to the presidency of the Victoria Transfer Company, remaining thus as its executive head until 1896. He was also a director of the Hastings Sawmilling Company of Vancouver from 1885 until 1889 and was general manager of the British Columbia Electric Railway Company in 1895. The succeeding year he became managing director and so continued until 1899, while from that year until 1906 he was one of the directors and since 1906 has been chairman of the local advisory board. He is a director and one of the large shareholders in Evans, Coleman & Evans, Limited, is one of the directors and is largely interested in the Victoria-Phoenix Brewing Company, while various other important projects throughout the province have had the benefit of his financial support and mature business judgment. In this connection his activities have extended to the Vancouver Transfer Company, the British Columbia Milling & Mining Company and the Columbia and Kootenay Steam Navigation Company. He has contributed largely to Victoria's advancement through the building operations in which he is interested.

As a member of the conservative party Mr. Barnard's service to the public has been both varied and distinguished and his labors have been most effective in promoting the best interests of the province. He served as alderman of the city of Victoria in 1886 and 1887 and was elected to the house of commons for Yale-Cariboo in 1888. He was again chosen at the general election of 1891 and sat until 1896 but did not stand at the general election of that year. In 1902 he contested Victoria city unsuccessfully, being defeated by Senator George Riley. It is a well known fact that his influence has ever been on the side of progress and improvement. His broad business experience and his public spirit combine to make him a most useful and valuable factor in shaping affairs of general interest. The breadth of his vision and his keen understanding of every phase of situations

have been again and again manifest in his attitude concerning affairs of public importance.

Mr. Barnard was one of the original members of the Union Club of Victoria, with which he is still identified, and also of the Vancouver Club of Vancouver, British Columbia. He likewise belongs to the Raleigh Club of London, England, and is a member of the Royal Automobile Club of London. He likewise belongs to the Royal Canadian Yacht Club of Toronto, Ontario, and is a member of the Victoria Golf, the Victoria Yacht and the Vancouver Yacht Clubs—associations which indicate something of the nature of his recreations.

F. S. Barnard was married November 8, 1883, to Martha Amelia Loewen, a daughter of Joseph Loewen, of Victoria, and their residence, "Cloverly," is one of the city's most beautiful homes.

MICHAEL COSTELLO.

Michael Costello was in his days one of the important men of British Columbia, where in earlier years he was not only prominently connected with the hotel business in Vancouver, of which city he was a pioneer, but also showed decided business qualifications in carefully placing his investments and becoming extensively engaged in the fisheries business and salmon-canning industry. He not only operated a large plant in New Westminster but also owned canneries in Steveston, besides having important interests in Alaska, having become the president of the Alaska Fisheries Union. In Vancouver he was long known and popular as the host of the Eagle, Glasgow and Commercial Hotels, which he successively built and conducted. His business connections were all important in character and, more than that, his business record was an unassailable one. In social circles he occupied a prominent position and was beloved for his geniality, his open-heartedness and his loyalty.

Mr. Costello was a native of Connaught, Ireland, and when a young man crossed the Atlantic to the United States, where he enlisted for military service in the Union army during the Civil war. He was captured and for some time confined in the noted Libby prison. He continued his residence on that side of the border until 1881, when he made his way to British Columbia, where he settled, securing a small farm on the site of what is now Oak Bay. He also spent some time in Victoria. He came to Vancouver before the fire of 1886, which destroyed the greater part of the city, and soon after the memorable conflagration erected the Eagle Hotel, which he successfully conducted for some time. He then ran the Glasgow, well known in its day, and then built the Commercial Hotel, of which he remained the popular proprietor. Realizing the bright future in store for the city, he judiciously invested in real estate and other property, the rise in value in conjunction with the growth of the city making his holdings highly profitable. Active and energetic, Mr. Costello, however, was not content with drawing a handsome income from his realty holdings and business investments but soon turned to other fields of activity, perceiving in the fishery business a line which promised gratifying returns. He built the Columbia Packing Company buildings in New Westminster, which concern he owned and conducted independently of the British Columbia Canneries. They froze their fish at his plant and shipped it in that state far and wide, doing a profitable business. Mr. Costello also owned four canneries at Steveston besides having valuable interests in Alaska. In his later years the fisheries business and salmon-canning industry took up much of his time and in this line he was in partnership with ex-Alderman McMorrin. Something of the extent of his business and his prominence in connection with the canning industry is indicated in the fact that he was president of the Alaska Fisheries Union, which was organized through his efforts.

Mr. Costello was married in Winona, Minnesota, in May, 1878, to Miss Kate Murray, a daughter of John Murray, and they became the parents of seven chil-



MICHAEL COSTELLO

dren, of whom four are living: Helen, the wife of J. F. McAllister, of Portland, Oregon; Mabel, who married Claude Stringer, of Oakland, California; Frank, who assists in the hotel work and also looks after the other business interests of the family; and Harry, attending school. The family circle was broken by the hand of death when on the 14th of October, 1901, Mr. Costello was called from this life after but a few days' illness. He passed away at his home in Mount Pleasant, where he had built one of the first houses, which still stands and is in use. His widow, with her two sons, now resides at No. 1103 Pendrell street, Vancouver.

The religious faith of Mr. Costello was that of the Roman Catholic church and his political views were in accord with the conservative party. His business ability and clear insight into conditions and affairs of the city and province made him prominent in politics, in which he became an active force. Being beside well known and very popular on account of his geniality and open-heartedness, his fellow townsmen, appreciative of his value, elected him a member of the city council, on which he served during the years 1889 and 1890 and during which time he was chairman of the police committee. He also had the honor of serving as park commissioner of Vancouver for several years. He always took a deep interest in everything pertaining to the general welfare and was highly esteemed because of his devotion to the general good as well as by reason of his personal worth. At his demise one of the local papers said of him: "Genial as a companion, open-hearted and loyal as a friend, patriotic as a citizen and enterprising as a business man, the passing of Michael Costello will leave a void in both the social and business life of the community."

GAYLARD HARRISON HADWEN.

Gaylard Harrison Hadwen is the owner of Amblecote, a profitable and scientifically managed farm of one hundred acres near Duncan, and he has been connected with agricultural interests of this vicinity for over twenty years. He has, moreover, during that time been a force in business and political development, his interests extending to many fields but lying always along lines of progress and advancement. Mr. Hadwen was born in Lancashire, England, in July, 1869, a son of Gaylard and Anne (Harrison) Hadwen, the former a native of Liverpool and the latter of Worcestershire. The father was a cotton spinner in Manchester for many years, and his father, Isaac Hadwen, was an importer of South American produce into Liverpool, the business being conducted under the name of Hadwen & Robinson. Gaylard Hadwen, Sr., died in France in 1890 and his wife afterward came to British Columbia, where she makes her home with the subject of this review.

Gaylard H. Hadwen studied in the University of Lille, France, and in 1889 emigrated to Canada, settling in Ontario, where he spent two years in the Agricultural College at Guelph. At the end of that time he moved to Chemainus, Vancouver island, where he farmed for eighteen months, after which he moved to Duncan, purchasing a farm of one hundred acres on Quamichan lake. Upon this property, which is known as Amblecote, he has erected substantial buildings and installed labor-saving machinery, neglecting nothing which will add to its appearance or value. Mr. Hadwen specializes in raising sheep and has some very fine Hackneys and Shropshires. His farm is well managed along modern and progressive lines and his success has come as a natural result of his practical methods and untiring industry.

Mr. Hadwen is also well known in business circles of this locality, being a stockholder in the Island Lumber Company of Duncan and chairman of the board of directors. He took an active part in the work of reorganizing this company into a joint stock company in 1910 and has been a helpful factor in its development. He also aided in the organization of the Cowichan Creamery, which was

founded in 1896, and served as its first secretary. This is one of the most successful creameries in the province and in the course of its operations handles over two hundred thousand dollars annually. Mr. Hadwen is also a member of the Cowichan Agricultural Society and is active in the discussions at their regular meetings, thus keeping in touch with the trend of advancement in agricultural circles.

Mr. Hadwen served for two years as a member of the militia while a resident of Guelph. He belongs to Temple Lodge, No. 33, A. F. & A. M., is a member of the Cowichan Country Club and the Union Club of Victoria. His religious views are in accord with the doctrines of the Church of England and his political allegiance is given to the conservative party, he being at present a member of the Cowichan Conservative Association. Although not active as an office seeker he is intelligently interested in community affairs and gives his hearty cooperation to movements to promote growth and progress. He is an enterprising and public-spirited citizen and well deserves the high esteem and regard in which he is uniformly held.

JOHN GRAHAM BROWN.

John Graham Brown, one of the most highly esteemed and valued residents of Victoria, has for the past twelve years served in a capable and far-sighted way as assistant resident architect and assistant superintendent of government telegraph stations of British Columbia. During practically all of his active life he has been connected with the profession of architecture and with contracting and building and a great deal of his success in his present office is due to his wide and varied experience. He was born in Glasgow, Scotland, on July 17, 1860, and is a son of James and Margaret (Wright) Brown, the former a native of Edinburgh and the latter of Glasgow. The father engaged in the cotton manufacturing business during all of his active life, serving as superintendent of large mills in Glasgow. He subsequently retired and removed to London, where he resided seven years. In 1893 he emigrated to Canada and located in Victoria, taking up his residence with his son, the subject of this review. His wife passed away in Scotland in 1870 and he survived her many years, dying December 7, 1909, at the age of eighty-three.

John Graham Brown was reared in Glasgow and there acquired a public and high school education, later attending the Technical School of Construction and Architecture, taking a three years' course. He subsequently served an apprenticeship at the builder's trade and in 1881 came to Canada, locating in Winnipeg, Manitoba, where he turned his attention to contracting and building. He engaged in this line of work for six years, during which time he took part in the Riel rebellion, participating in the engagements at Fish Creek and Batoche and receiving the medal and clasp. Early in 1888 Mr. Brown left Winnipeg and came to the west coast, spending about six months in Seattle. In the following fall he moved to Victoria, where he has since made his home. Here he was prominently identified with building and contracting until 1901. In June of that year he was appointed assistant resident architect and assistant superintendent of government telegraph stations and has efficiently served in these capacities for the past twelve years, his record being one of unusually capable and progressive public service.

In 1889 Mr. Brown married Miss Catherine Palmer Teague, a native of Victoria. Her father, John Teague, was a native of Redruth, Cornwall, England, and emigrated to Canada by way of San Francisco in 1858, settling in Victoria, where he was for many years a prominent architect. Mr. and Mrs. Brown have become the parents of three children, Catherine Graham, Ethel Abington and James Teague. The family are members of the Presbyterian church and Mr. Brown has recently resigned as choir master, a capacity in which he served for

twenty-five years. Upon his resignation he was presented by the members of the congregation with a diamond scarf pin and a gold watch suitably inscribed, the gifts being given in recognition of his efficient and faithful service during a quarter of a century.

Mr. Brown is connected fraternally with Victoria Chapter of the British Columbia Association of Architects and is a member of the Pacific Club and the Victoria Tennis Club. He is identified with the Independent Order of Good Templars and is in thorough sympathy with its aims, serving for one year as grand secretary. He is a man of exemplary character, interested not only in the material but also in the moral advancement of the city, and his genuine personal worth and sterling qualities of character have gained him widespread respect and esteem.

WILLIAM HENRY BONE.

Among the most representative and important business firms in Victoria is that of T. N. Hibben & Company, book dealers and stationers, controlling the oldest continuously operated business in British Columbia. Among the men who have been forces in its growth and upbuilding and who have to an important extent directed its progress is William Henry Bone who has been connected with the concern since he was a boy of sixteen and who is today its head. He has come to be classed with the men who have shaped the business development of the city and his energy, reliability and keen discrimination are important assets in general advancement.

Mr. Bone was born in Bowmanville, Ontario, July 25, 1855, a son of Thomas S. and Jane (Hallgate) Bone, the former a native of Saltash, Cornwall, England, and the latter of Yorkshire. As a young man the father came to Canada, locating in Montreal, Quebec, where his marriage occurred. He subsequently removed to Kingston, Ontario, and thence to Bowmanville where he remained until 1859. Leaving his family in that city he came west in that year to British Columbia drawn by the reports of gold discoveries on the Fraser river. However, the gold excitement died down about this time and Mr. Bone with his friend Sheriff McMillan, who had accompanied him to this country, returned east, arriving in Bowmanville in the fall of 1859. In 1861 gold was discovered in the Cariboo and Thomas S. Bone again came west the following year with the intention of mining and prospecting in the district. Before reaching his destination, however, he abandoned this plan and settled in Nanaimo where he entered the employ of the Vancouver Coal Company, remaining about one year. In 1863 he sent east for his family and with them located in Victoria, establishing himself in the furniture business. He later sold his furniture concern and became a shoe merchant, continuing thus until he retired from active life. He died at the age of eighty, his wife having passed away when she was sixty-two.

William Henry Bone was eight years of age when he came with his mother to British Columbia and practically all of his education was acquired in the public schools of Victoria and under private tutors. At the age of sixteen he entered the employ of T. N. Hibben & Co., book dealers and stationers. He learned this business from the ground up, filling as a boy various positions, the duties of which included the delivery of the morning papers and the monthly magazines. He received a salary of fifteen dollars a month but acquired invaluable experience, gaining an intimate and exhaustive knowledge of all the details of the business and becoming finally one of the most trusted and efficient representatives of the firm. Eventually when money was needed for the enlarging of the concern and the extension of the business, Mr. Bone and W. C. Kammerer were taken in as partners, the original name being retained. Mr. Kammerer, an excellent business man, in the early days of his connection with Mr. Bone was wont to tell the latter that his abilities lay rather along the line of carpentering or mechanics.

However, as the years passed and the business grew in volume and importance, he came to recognize the true worth and value of his associate and to lean upon him and to defer to his judgment in business matters. Gradually both Mr. Hibben and Mr. Kammerer placed more and more important matters under Mr. Bone's charge and for many years prior to the deaths of his partners, the subject of this review had complete management of what was by that time an important and growing business concern. He is now the head of T. N. Hibben & Company, which is the oldest enterprise in British Columbia in point of continuous operation, having been established in 1858 and having had an uninterrupted existence since that time. During the long period of his connection with it Mr. Bone has taken an important part in directing its growth and progress and in promoting its advancement along progressive and modern lines. Being energetic, reliable and possessed of excellent administrative ability he has built up a typical present-day business concern and has made himself a powerful force in business circles of the city where he makes his home.

Mr. Bone married in 1878 Miss Mary Ann Sayyea, a native of Ontario and a daughter of John Sayyea, one of the noted pioneer prospectors and miners of British Columbia. A creek in the northern part of the province is called Sayyea in his honor. Mr. and Mrs. Bone have become the parents of four children. Maud Ethel married Dr. McMicking, a physician and surgeon in Victoria. They have two children, Leighton and Bruce. Frank Sidney is associated with his father in business. He married Louise Burns and has two children, William Douglas and Kathleen. The other two children born to Mr. and Mrs. Bone, Lena Edna and Genevieve, live at home.

Mr. Bone belongs to the Methodist church of which he is one of the trustees. Fraternally he is connected with the Woodmen of the World and he holds membership in the Pacific Club. His political allegiance is given to the conservative party but he is not active in public affairs, his extensive business requiring all of his time and attention. His ability, integrity and worth are widely recognized in business circles where he has won for himself a place of prominence and honor.

ARCHIBALD DICK.

Archibald Dick, who is living retired in Nanaimo, was formerly mine inspector, in which capacity he served for thirty years. He was born in Kilmarnock, Scotland, on Christmas day, 1840. His parents, James and Sarah (Muil) Dick, emigrated to British Columbia during the pioneer days, the mother, who passed away in 1877, being the first to be buried in the Nanaimo cemetery. She was survived until 1888 by the father, who was engaged in mining.

Archibald Dick was reared at home and educated in the parish schools of Scotland, which he attended until ten years of age. Being considered old enough to become a wage earner he then entered the mines, where he was employed until he was twenty-five. Believing that conditions in America would more readily enable him to realize his ambitions of financial independence, he took passage on a sailing vessel for British Columbia. He came around the Horn and one hundred and sixty-nine days had elapsed before the vessel reached Victoria, during which time Mr. Dick never left shipboard. He continued his journey to Nanaimo, where he entered the employ of the Vancouver Coal Company, working in their mines until after the discovery of gold in the Cariboo district in 1869, when he resolved to try his luck at prospecting. He remained in the gold fields until 1872, having been there during the season that was known as the dark days, night coming on shortly after twelve o'clock, noon, and continuing until five in the morning. Upon his return to Nanaimo he entered the employ of the Baynes Sound Mining Company, having charge of their mines on Vancouver island until 1880. In the latter year he was appointed mine inspector and continued to discharge the duties of that position until 1910. At the time of Mr. Dick's arrival, this section of the



MR. AND MRS. ARCHIBALD DICK

northwest bore little resemblance to the British Columbia of today, with its well tilled farms, prosperous cities and thriving towns. What is now the site of the city of Vancouver was then a wilderness, and there more than fifty years ago his brother sank a bore over six hundred feet deep, looking for coal.

On the 1st of January, 1879, Mr. Dick was married to Miss Elizabeth Clara Westwood, a daughter of William and Fannie Westwood. She was born when her parents were crossing the plains to California with ox teams, whence they later came to British Columbia. The grandfather of Mrs. Dick, Joseph Westwood, participated in the battle of Waterloo and with his wife and family later came to America. His first wife died in St. Louis, Missouri, and he subsequently married her sister. They made their way to the Pacific coast and there the grandfather took up six hundred acres of land at Vallejo, California, where they remained for two or three years, at the end of which period they came to Victoria, British Columbia. This was about the year 1859. In 1861 the grandfather removed to Nanaimo and here he passed away in about 1888, at the venerable age of ninety-six years. The grandmother died in Victoria and found her last resting place in the Old cemetery of that city. William and Fannie Westwood, the parents of Mrs. Dick, while crossing the plains to California, were delayed by the Mormons, who kept them for two years in Salt Lake City and would not permit them to move on, as they were good musicians, and the Mormons made them play in their tabernacle. They and their party were finally rescued by General Harney, who was going from the east to California with a company of soldiers. They located in Victoria, where her father, who passed away in 1872, built and operated the first brewery. Later, however, he engaged in farming. To Mr. and Mrs. Dick were born eight children: James, who is a head bookkeeper and resides at Extension, Nanaimo; Fannie, teaching school at Cranbrook; William, in the government conservation department at Ottawa; Archie, a master mechanic and now a government inspector for Alberta; Sarah, residing at Victoria; Clara Belle, at home; Vallejo, a locomotive engineer at Extension; and John, at home who is attending high school.

Mr. Dick is well informed on the pioneer history of the northwest, particularly that portion of it dealing with the development of the mining industry, with which he has been identified during the greater portion of his residence, covering a period of more than forty-six years. Fraternally he is a member of Lodge No. 34, A. F. & A. M., of Cranbrook. He is widely known in this section of the province and has hosts of friends who esteem him for his high qualities of character, and it is significant that those who know him longest speak of him in the most enthusiastic terms.

ROBERT CHANCE.

A native of England, Robert Chance has found a suitable field of labor in British Columbia, where he is widely and favorably known as assessor of the district of North Vancouver. He is an expert accountant, having a wide and varied experience along that line and, moreover, is famed as a gifted musician, being prominent in musical circles, a factor therein and also interested in the cause of education. It may be said of him that he is in every respect an able man, one who recognizes his duties to his fellows and fulfills them and is therefore beloved and respected by all who know him. Born in Stourbridge, Worcestershire, England, January 21, 1872, he is a son of Frederick and Eliza (Bingham) Chance, both natives of that shire. The parents came to Canada in 1895, locating in Toronto, but in 1910 returned to the mother country, where their deaths subsequently occurred. While in Stourbridge the father was a green grocer on High street and well known among the business men of the town.

In 1900 Robert Chance accepted a position in the Canadian Railroad Commercial Telegraph office at West Vancouver as an accountant, being subsequently

placed in charge of the delivery department, in which capacity he remained for nine years. In 1909 he came to North Vancouver to accept the assessorship of this district, having since served in that capacity with conspicuous success. Everyone recognizes the difficulties of his position yet he has maintained his popularity, as he is just and tries in every way possible to equalize the burden of taxes to suit all constituents.

Having a natural musical ability Mr. Chance has always shown a love for that art and in the summer of 1910 organized the North Vancouver Band from inexperienced players and out of this haphazard organization has developed one of the leading bands of British Columbia. For two years he served in the capacity of bandmaster and instructor but at present is connected with the H. W. Harpers Orchestra of Vancouver.

Mr. Chance was united in marriage to Miss Mary Ellen Meiser, a native of Tiffin, Ohio, and they became the parents of three children, one daughter, Roberta, living at home, and two sons who have passed away. Both he and his wife are members of the Church of England, to which they give their active and helpful support.

ST. ANN'S ACADEMY.

The visitor to Victoria seeking to view the representative institutions of the city is invariably taken to St. Ann's Academy on Humboldt street, the oldest private educational institution in the province of British Columbia. He sees an attractive brick structure set in the midst of fine grounds and with wide avenues lined with beautiful trees leading to the main entrance. From the veranda he catches picturesque glimpses of Beacon Hill Park and of the Parliament buildings in the distance, and nearer, the lawns and gardens of the academy itself. Should he seek its history he hears of a courageous struggle against obstacles, of determined work on the part of the founders for many years and of final triumph in the establishment of a modern, practical and thoroughly adequate institution of learning.

St. Ann's Academy was founded in 1858 by four sisters of St. Ann, who made the long and perilous journey from Montreal to Victoria by way of New York and the isthmus of Panama, crossing on what is said to have been the first train, and making the journey at a time when the ties were not yet properly fastened and spiked. Upon their arrival they opened a small school in a little log cabin twenty by eighteen feet in dimensions, located on south Park street. One of the original four sisters is still living and has reached the advanced age of eighty-eight. Fifty-six pupils enrolled in the first year and this number has continually increased, the enrollment in 1913 being three hundred and sixty. Years of self-sacrificing labor and well directed effort on the part of the founders and their successors have resulted in the building up of an educational institution second to none in this province, for St. Ann's Academy is generally recognized as an up-to-date and well managed school and one well worthy of its place among the leading private academies in British Columbia. It does not by any means mark the limit of the accomplishments of the sisters of St. Ann, for in 1863 they built St. Ann's Orphanage at Quamichan and two years later a convent at New Westminster. They established an Indian school at Mission City in 1868 and St. Joseph's Hospital in Victoria in 1875. They built a convent at Nanaimo in 1877, one at Kamloops in 1880 and one at Juneau, Alaska, in 1886. The orphanage was operated in conjunction with the academy until 1886 when the two institutions were separated.

The academy has had a steady growth since its foundation, the increase in the number of pupils enrolling being a material one each year. Since the present building was erected, substantial additions have been made to it, and there are now twenty-eight class rooms and one hundred other apartments, utilized as

sleeping rooms, parlors, dining and recreation rooms, a chapel and an auditorium. The standards of the institutions are uniformly high and the education received therein is practical, solid and refined, special attention being paid to instructing the pupils in the ways of virtue and right living. The sisters have the hearty and broad-minded cooperation of the people of Victoria in the work they are striving to accomplish and the pupils of the school include the daughters of the representative families not only of this province but of those across the border line as well. The course of study is identical with that followed in the ward and high schools of the city and special courses are offered in music, art, literature, Latin, German, French, elocution and physical culture. The two latter branches are in the hands of trained lady teachers and indeed all the members of the staff of eighteen are educated, refined and thoroughly competent women. In the art department students are surrounded by everything that tends to cultivate artistic taste and the methods of instruction are the best and latest. Excellent work in china painting, water colors and oils as well as in crayons, evidence the skill of both the teacher and the pupils. The institution owns a first class modern kiln where the pupil's work is fired as well as a great deal of that done by the ladies of the city. The music department at St. Ann's is second to none in the city. A well selected library for musicians is at the disposal of the students and they are encouraged to become acquainted with the biographies and works of the masters, ancient and modern. In addition to the above described courses the academy has a well furnished commercial department and moreover students so desiring are prepared to take the provincial examinations. There are excellent physical and chemical laboratories and also a library of valuable volumes. In addition to the library proper there are numerous branches, each class room being furnished with a well filled bookcase to meet the demands of the grade. The study halls, music halls, dormitories, dining rooms and the long and cheerful corridors all are arranged with a view to health, comfort and convenience, and numerous bath rooms supplied with hot and cold water adjoin all the sleeping apartments.

The mother house of the sisters of St. Ann is located at Lachine, Quebec province, and the order has become powerful and important along educational and charitable lines throughout Canada. The academy at Victoria stands as a fitting memorial to the self-sacrifice, courage and determination of its founders, and to the ability, foresight and sincerity of purpose of those who have followed after.

WILLIAM H. HAYWARD, M. P. P.

William H. Hayward, who represents the Cowichan district in the provincial parliament, owns an extensive and valuable estate on Quamichan lake, called Erleigh and is one of the leading citizens of that vicinity, where he is widely and favorably known by reason of his efficient public service. He is a native of England, his birth having occurred in the city of Dover in the month of October, 1867. His boyhood and youth were passed in his native land, where he received good advantages, having completed his education at Dover College and Sutton-Valence and Crystal Palace School of Engineers. In 1886, he left England and went to the United States, and during the succeeding eight years was interested in the tobacco industry in Virginia and other southern states. At the expiration of that period, in 1894, he came to British Columbia making his home in Victoria for one year. The following year, he rented the farm of Glengarry in Metchosin, going in for dairy and poultry farming for nine years and making a success of the undertaking. At the end of that time he came to Duncan and bought his present home "Erleigh," and has since taken an active and helpful interest in all matters pertaining to the welfare or progress of the district. He first entered parliament in 1900, representing the Esquimalt dis-

trict for four years. In 1907, he successfully contested the constituency of the Cowichan district, which he still represents. Naturally Mr. Hayward is much interested in agricultural affairs, and for the past four years he has been chairman of that committee and is giving very efficient service in this connection. He has also been chairman of the municipal committee during the entire period of his present incumbency, while he has served as deputy speaker of the house for several years.

Mr. Hayward is a member of the Church of England and politically supports the conservative party. He has always been interested in outdoor sports, particularly polo, cricket and tennis, and is chairman of several teams. He is also a member of the Union Club of Victoria and the Cowichan Club, Duncan. Mr. Hayward is a man of clear foresight and keen discernment in matters of business, who exercises his official power in an intelligent, practical manner, and while safeguarding the interests of the people never retards progress by undue conservatism.

THOMAS HENRY WHITE.

A fact established by the consensus of public opinion is that no one agency has done so much to advance civilization and promote development and progress as railway building. The railroad practically annihilates time and space and brings the frontier into close connection with older developed sections. Prominently associated with railway construction throughout the prairie and western provinces of Canada, the name of Thomas Henry White is today inscribed high on the roll of distinguished representatives of his profession as the result of the work which he has accomplished as engineer in charge of the construction of divisions of the Canadian Pacific Railroad and the extension of the Canadian Northern Pacific. An eminent American statesman has said: "Peace hath her victories no less renowned than war," and in the fight which is necessarily waged in the extension of railway lines into comparatively undeveloped regions Mr. White has surely come off conqueror in the strife and deserves the victor's crown.

He was born in St. Thomas, Ontario, January 27, 1848, his parents being William J. and Sarah (Van Buskirk) White. The father was a member of a prominent English family of London, England, and in 1846 came to Canada, settling at St. Thomas, Ontario, where he became a clerk in the banking business with which his brother-in-law, afterwards the Hon. Adam Hope, was also connected. He later took up the study of law and practiced his profession until his death in 1901. He was police magistrate of St. Thomas for more than twenty years and was prominent in all walks of life. His influence was a valuable factor in public progress and his opinions carried weight in molding public thought and action. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Sarah Van Buskirk, was a member of an early Dutch family which settled in New York colony. They became United Empire Loyalists, the progenitor of the family in Canada having been Captain Van Buskirk, who with his wife and children crossed the line into Nova Scotia during the Revolutionary war. Henry Van Buskirk, father of Mrs. White, lived at London, Ontario, where for many years he conducted a successful contracting business and there passed away.

In the grammar schools and under the direction of private tutors Thomas Henry White acquired his education in St. Thomas, Ontario, and later took up the study of law at Osgoode Hall in Toronto, where he was graduated with the class of 1870. The following year he was called to the Ontario bar but never engaged in the practice of that profession. Immediately after receiving his legal papers he became connected with construction work on the Canadian Southern Railway on which he continued until the completion of that road. He was then engaged on the double tracking work of the Great



THOMAS H. WHITE

Western Railway of Canada, now a part of the Grand Trunk system, on its lines west of London, Ontario, until 1874, and the following year was similarly employed in connection with the building of the Hamilton Northwestern Railway. In 1875 he came to British Columbia as a member of the government engineering staff in connection with the first survey work of the Canadian Pacific Railway and remained on the survey and construction work until the completion, in 1883, of the Onderdonk contracts, which consisted of one hundred and twenty-eight miles of line on the main land from Emory's Bar to Savona. This was the first Canadian Pacific Railway work done in the province.

In 1883 Mr. White returned to the east as a member of the engineering staff of the Canadian Pacific Railway syndicate and was engaged on survey and construction work on their lines north of Lake Huron and on the prairies of Manitoba until 1896, when he became chief engineer for Messrs. Mackenzie & Mann, who had purchased the charter of the Lake Manitoba & Canal Company. He constructed for that corporation the railroad from Gladstone to Dauphin, Manitoba, a distance of one hundred miles, this being the first hundred miles of what is now the Canadian Northern Railway. This one hundred miles of road was completed under Mr. White and operation begun over its lines in December, 1896. Mr. White was in the Cariboo and Kootenay districts for two years in mining matters for the same interests and then the company began the construction of the Ontario & Rainy River Railway, in 1899, to Port Arthur, with Mr. White, as chief engineer, in charge. During the following four years Mr. White was chief engineer in charge of the construction of the Halifax & Southwestern Railway, after which for four years he was in charge of all the construction work done by the firm of Mackenzie & Mann, who in 1901 had combined their railway interests to form the Canadian Northern Railway, consisting of some twelve hundred miles of road. During this period Mr. White maintained his office in the home office of the road at Toronto. In 1909 he became chief engineer in charge of the construction of the Canadian Northern Pacific in British Columbia and continues in that capacity to the present time, with offices in Vancouver. The Canadian Northern Pacific has pushed ahead with its construction work in this province in a manner which, to quote the premier of the province, "constitutes a record in Canadian railway building." In 1910 the company entered into an agreement with the government of British Columbia which assured the road a transcontinental line and since that day construction in this province has progressed with great rapidity. The line enters the province through the Yellow Head Pass and continues westward to Tete Jaune Cache, from which point it follows the North Thompson river southward to Kamloops and thence into New Westminster and Vancouver, following somewhat closely the road of the Canadian Pacific.

Mr. White's important position in railway circles is indicated by the fact that throughout all this period of construction and railway expansion he has been the engineer in charge. The importance of his work cannot be overestimated. As the engineer his position is one of eminence because of his thorough understanding of the great scientific principles which underlie the profession and his comprehensive knowledge of all of the practical phases of the work in principle and detail. His knowledge and skill have enabled him to accomplish many difficult and notable engineering feats connected with the building of railways over mountains, through valleys and across rivers. Engineers throughout the country have noted with interest the progress that he has made and the public as well as the profession honors him for what he has accomplished.

On the 14th of October, 1901, at Port Arthur, Manitoba, Mr. White was married to Mrs. Agnes Marks, nee Bartlett-Buchanan, the widow of Thomas Marks, of Port Arthur, and a daughter of Alexander Bartlett-Buchanan, at one time Hudson's Bay factor, who after his retirement from that position lived in Prince county, Prince Edward Island. Mr. White is a member of the Vancouver and Jericho Country Clubs of Vancouver, the Union Club of Victoria

and the Manitoba Club of Winnipeg, and is a foundation member of the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers. During the Fenian raid of 1866 he served with the First Hussars, receiving a medal and the usual one hundred and sixty acres of land. He possesses the qualities of sociability and geniality, which have made him popular in the different organizations to which he belongs, but it is in his professional capacity that he has become most widely known and honored, his fame extending over Great Britain and the American continent as the history of his achievements has become known.

ROBERT JOHN ROBERTSON.

As hospital overseer, schoolmaster, librarian and in charge of the anthropometric department of the British Columbia penitentiary, Robert John Robertson occupies an important public position. He was born in Durham, Ontario, on January 26, 1865, his parents being John and Anna (McLachlan) Robertson, natives of Oban, Argyleshire, Scotland. Both parents were brought to Canada in their youth by their respective families and located at Priceville, Ontario, where they were subsequently married. There they resided for a number of years, the father being established as a merchant tailor in Priceville and later in Durham, in which city he and his wife resided to the time of their death.

Robert J. Robertson was reared at home and acquired his education in the public schools of Durham, which he left at the age of fourteen in order to apprentice himself to the molder's trade, serving his apprenticeship first in the town of Ingersoll, Ontario, and completing it in London, that province. A few months later he crossed the border into the United States, where he found employment at his trade in Detroit, Michigan, and while there molded the bronze soldier's monument which stands in Market (now Fulton) Square, Grand Rapids, Michigan. From Detroit he went to Ohio, where he followed his trade in Fremont, Springfield, Toledo, Hamilton and Cleveland, and after a three months' stay in Chicago he returned to Canada in January, 1886. He subsequently spent about two years in Ottawa but in 1887 made his way westward to British Columbia, securing a position in the provincial penitentiary as guard. In 1895 he was appointed steward of the penitentiary and in 1909 was made storekeeper. In 1911 he was promoted to his present important position.

In 1895 Mr. Robertson was united in marriage to Miss Eva Carr, of New Westminster, a native of St. John, New Brunswick, and to this marriage were born five children: Olivine E., attending high school; Leola A.; Kathleen H.; Campbell McL.; and Dorothea E. Mr. and Mrs. Robertson and their children are members of the Church of England and fraternally he belongs to the Masons, being a member of Union Lodge, No. 9, A. F. & A. M. He is well and favorably known in New Westminster and highly respected and esteemed. On account of his official duties he comes in contact with many people, and there is none who does not speak in the highest terms of Mr. Robertson.

JAMES CRAN.

James Cran, who is living retired at Maple Bay, was for many years actively identified with the banking interests of Canada, having first located in this province in the '70s. He is a native of Scotland, his birth having occurred in Aberdeenshire on the 20th of August, 1848, and a son of Dr. Alexander and Margaret (Reid) Cran, both of whom passed their entire lives in Scotland.

The education of James Cran was completed in the University of Aberdeen and King's College, his student days being terminated at the age of eighteen years. Having decided upon a business career he entered a bank in London, with which he was identified until 1870. In the latter year he entered the employ of the

Bank of British North America, at their branch in Brantford, Ontario, where he looked after their interests for three years. He was next transferred to Napanee, Ontario, and two years later the company sent him to Victoria as their accountant. This occurred some twelve years prior to the advent of the first Canadian transcontinental railroad and he made the journey by rail to San Francisco, whence he took the steamer to his destination. The next year the company transferred him to their bank at Cariboo. Rich gold claims were then daily bringing wealth to the few, stimulating the less fortunate to renewed zeal and greater effort in their search for the precious metal. In some instances the supply seemed to be practically inexhaustible, and Mr. Cran tells of one mine which produced a hundred pounds of gold in one week while he was there. He was stationed in the Cariboo district until 1877 when he returned to Victoria, where he spent three years as accountant in the same bank. His next removal was to San Francisco, where he held the position of accountant until 1885, when he was recalled to the bank at Brantford, Ontario. There he was retained in the capacity of accountant for five years, at the expiration of which time he was sent to Paris, Ontario, where he served as manager until 1897. In the year last named he was again sent to the northwest and spent a year in the Kootenay district. Owing to his previous experience in a mining town he was subsequently transferred to Dawson City, arriving there at the time when gambling was a legitimate profession and immense fortunes daily changed hands at the gaming table, as much as sixty thousand dollars worth of gold sometimes being staked on a single game. Mr. Cran was only retained there a year and then sent to Ashcroft, where he had charge of the bank for eleven years, at the end of which period he retired to Maple Bay.

On the 21st of July, 1880, Mr. Cran was married to Miss Mary Cridge, a daughter of Bishop Cridge, a pioneer missionary, who located in this province in 1855. Of this marriage have been born four children, as follows: James M., manager of a bank in Bella Coola, British Columbia; Maude, who married Roland Paget, a son of Lord Berkely Paget, of Staffordshire; Duncan, a surveyor; and Robert, at college in Edmonton.

Mr. Cran's early years of residence in the province were replete with experiences of an unusual nature, which he relates very entertainingly. He is a member of the Sons of Scotland and takes a deep interest in the organization. He is thoroughly familiar with the financial progress and development of the province, which he has seen transformed into fertile fields, and is ever ready to support measures undertaken in the interest of the people.

WILLIAM LESLIE CLAY.

William Leslie Clay, a well known divine of Victoria, has served as pastor of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church for almost two decades. His birth occurred at Bedeque, Prince Edward Island, on the 14th of November, 1863, his parents being John and Jane Townsend (Cousins) Clay, likewise natives of Prince Edward Island. The paternal grandfather of our subject was born in Ayrshire, Scotland, and passed away in Prince Edward Island shortly after his emigration to Canada. His wife was a native of Dumfries, Scotland. The maternal grandparents were natives of Prince Edward Island and came of Scotch ancestry. John Clay, the father of William L. Clay, was a land surveyor and for a number of years acted as superintendent of public works for Prince county, Prince Edward Island. He likewise served as sheriff of that county. His demise occurred in 1901, while his wife was called to her final rest in 1900. They became the parents of three sons and four daughters.

William Leslie Clay, the youngest of the sons, acquired his early education in the public schools of Summerside, Prince Edward Island, and in 1879 entered the Prince of Wales College of Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, leaving that institution in 1881 upon receiving a teacher's license. During the following

three years he taught school in Prince Edward Island, and in 1884 entered McGill University of Montreal, taking the senior matriculation and receiving the degree of B. A. in 1887. He also won a gold medal for honor work in mental and moral philosophy. In the same year he began the study of theology in the Presbyterian College of Montreal, from which he was graduated in 1890, receiving a gold medal for honor work. At this time he volunteered for home mission work in western Canada and was sent to the district of Morris in the presbytery of Winnipeg. A few months later he was called to Moose Jaw, in the presbytery of Regina, and was there ordained on the 14th of November, 1890. In May, 1894, he left Moose Jaw to accept a call from St. Andrew's Presbyterian church of Victoria, of which he has since remained as pastor. During the period of his connection with that church he has accomplished much in its interests. The church was heavily burdened with debt when he became its pastor and that has since been entirely eliminated. For the past eighteen years Rev. Clay has been convener of home mission work in the presbytery of Victoria and of the entire synod of British Columbia and the Yukon for seven years. He is a director of the Protestant Orphans Home in Victoria, was closely identified with the organization of the Children's Aid Society and the juvenile court and is at present vice president of the Children's Aid Society. In April, 1913, the degree of D. D. was conferred upon him by the Presbyterian College of Montreal. Since 1912 he has been a member of the public library commission.

On the 2d of July, 1890, at Stanhope, Prince Edward Island, Rev. Clay was united in marriage to Miss Florence N. Leitch, a daughter of John C. and Margaret (Minto) Leitch, of Scotch ancestry. Their children are as follows: Margaret Jean, John Leitch, Helen Amelia, Mary Minto and Kathleen Mabel, all at home. The only son is engaged in the brokerage business in Victoria. Mrs. Clay serves as president of the Home for Aged and Infirm Women. The family home is a beautiful residence at No. 821 Linden avenue in Victoria.

BERNARD MAYNARD HUMBLE.

Bernard Maynard Humble, prominent in club and military circles of Vancouver, was born in Bath, England, in 1867 and is a son of the late Rev. Maughan Humble, a native of Northumberland and for fifty years rector of Suttons Scarsdale, Derbyshire, England, and a scholar of Emanuel College, Cambridge.

Bernard M. Humble acquired his education in his native country and there remained until 1884, when he came to Canada. In the following year he served in the Northwest rebellion and at the end of two years returned to England, where he remained until 1896. He then returned to Canada, living in Montreal for over eleven years thereafter, during which time he became very prominent in club circles, serving as secretary of the Mount Royal Club and later of the St. James Club. In 1907 he moved to Vancouver in order to become secretary of the Vancouver Club, a position which he retained until 1908, when he became associated with the Canadian Pacific Railroad as manager of the Empress Hotel in Victoria. He did capable and efficient work in that capacity for two years but in 1910 returned to Vancouver, where he joined the firm of Lowen & Harvey, which then became Lowen, Harvey & Humble. In March, 1913, Mr. Humble disposed of his interests in that concern and retired from active business life. He was again appointed secretary of the Vancouver Club and still serves in that capacity. Mr. Humble is interested in military affairs and has an excellent record. He joined the Third Regiment of Victoria Rifles in Montreal in 1898 as lieutenant and was promoted to the rank of captain in 1904. Two years later he acted as assistant adjutant of the Canadian Bisley Team and in 1912 was transferred to the Corps of Reserve of the Sixth Regiment, the Duke of Connaught's Own Rifles. He is experienced in club matters, his work along this line having been of an important character and his connections varied and representative. He



BERNARD M. HUMBLE

is a member of the Mount Royal Club of Montreal, the Union Club of Victoria, the Vancouver Club and the Royal Vancouver Yacht Club. He holds membership also in the Shaughnessy Heights Golf Club, of which he has served on the board of governors, and in the Jericho Country Club, of which he has been a member of the committee. He is a member of St. Paul's Lodge, No. 374 (English Register), A. F. & A. M., Montreal, this being the only lodge in Canada working under a charter from the Grand Lodge of England.

ST. MARGARET'S SCHOOL.

St. Margaret's School was founded in 1908 by Miss Edith and Miss Isabel Fenwick, Miss Barton joining them in the management of the school in the following year. By 1910 the increase in the number of pupils necessitated the renting of the two houses on Cook street. The accommodations were soon found to be inadequate and plans were considered for securing land and erecting buildings specially designed for school purposes. At this time, came the tragic death of the two Misses Fenwick in the Iroquois disaster. A committee of parents was at once elected to support Miss Barton in carrying on the school and to secure funds for the building of a large girls' school, which should be both a memorial to the Misses Fenwick and a credit to the city of Victoria. Many influential citizens were associated in this work. Guarantees were shortly obtained which resulted in the acquisition of two acres of land, the raising of forty thousand dollars in bonds for the St. Margaret's School Site Company, with D. R. Ker as chairman of the board of directors and Messrs. F. Pemberton, J. Wilson, M. A. Grainger and A. S. Innes composing the remainder of the board. Plans were prepared by the well known architect, F. M. Rattenbury and in April, 1912, the new buildings, consisting of a school house to accommodate one hundred and twenty-five pupils and a boarding house for thirty girls were formally opened.

Adequate provision had been made in the way of gymnasium, covered and open playing grounds, grass and asphalt tennis courts and so great was the popularity of the school, that during the first year the number of pupils increased so that both boarding and school house were filled to capacity.

BENJAMIN F. ENGLISH.

Benjamin F. English is living retired in Kamloops after an active, eventful and adventurous life closely connected in many phases with the pioneer history of the province. He was born in St. Louis, Missouri, March 19, 1841, a son of Benjamin F. and Paulina English, and he acquired a very limited education in the public schools. He is, however, today a well informed man, having carried forward his studies by himself and added to his knowledge constantly through reading and observation.

When Mr. English was a child of five he accompanied his father over the overland trail from St. Louis to Oregon, arriving in the latter state after a journey of ten months, made with bull teams and pack trains and filled with all of the hardships and dangers of pioneer travel. Many times they were forced to fight their way through bands of hostile Indians and on one occasion when Mr. English was riding behind his father's saddle, the horse was shot from under them with poisoned arrows. Upon their arrival in Oregon the father of our subject bought a ranch and Mr. English of this review made this his home until 1858, when he started for the Cariboo country but was obliged to turn back after reaching Okanagan on account of the treachery of the Indians. In 1860 he made the perilous journey, bringing cattle which he later butchered

and sold to the Cariboo miners. For three years he engaged in the pack train business, driving from Boston Bar to Cariboo, and in connection with this carried on stock-raising on an extensive scale until the year 1872, when he went to Chilcote. There he opened a general merchandise store but later sold his interests and went to Ashcroft, where he made his home for sixteen years, becoming well known and prominent in business circles. The next ten years of his life were spent in the Venable valley, where he engaged in stock-raising, meeting with well deserved success and accumulating in time a comfortable competence which enabled him to retire. He took up his home in Kamloops and has since remained here, spending the evening of his life in ease and comfort.

In March, 1885, Mr. English married Miss Ellameen Martin and they are the parents of five children. Mr. and Mrs. English are well and favorably known in this locality and he holds membership in the Cariboo Brotherhood. He is a typical provincial pioneer and can relate many interesting and thrilling experiences of his early life, having had several narrow escapes from death at the hands of the Indians. He, however, learned their language and speaks it fluently and is considered an authority upon all matters relating to Indian manners and customs. In 1864 he spent the entire summer as a member of a special police posse which was hunting hostile Indians who had killed a band of white settlers. He and his four companions caught the murderers and brought them to justice, this exploit opening the way to further services along the same line. A few years later Mr. English was called to Victoria by the Dominion government and was from there sent out to capture two Indian murderers who had escaped. Accompanied by one constable, he went into the wilderness and, after living for weeks among the Indian tribes, captured the murderers single-handed and took them to Westminster. Mr. English is a born frontiersman to whom change, adventure and danger is the breath of life and courage the mainspring of all activity. He has lived always in the wild, open country and something of its free spirit is present in his personality, so that he represents all that is highest, greatest and best in the pioneer type and all that is worthy and honorable in individual character.

JOSEPH DENIS O'CONNELL.

The consensus of public opinion gives Joseph Denis O'Connell high standing among the business men of Victoria. Indeed, he is one of the youngest of the successful merchants of the city, conducting an extensive clothing house. Careful management, enterprising methods and a progressive spirit constitute the foundation upon which his prosperity has been built. Mr. O'Connell was born on a farm near Lindsay, Ontario, March 20, 1881. His father, Patrick Joseph O'Connell, was also a native of Lindsay, born June 21, 1852, but, as his name indicates came of Irish lineage. He was reared on a farm in the vicinity of Lindsay and devoted his entire life to general agricultural pursuits, but passed away when only thirty-one years of age. He was a son of Morris O'Connell, who was born in County Cork, Ireland, and on coming to Canada with his parents cast in his lot among the early representatives of agricultural interests near Lindsay, where he owned and conducted a farm. The lineage can be traced farther back to the great-grandfather of Joseph O'Connell, who was born in County Cork, Ireland, whence he emigrated to Canada and became the first white settler in the township of Ops, Victoria county, Ontario. The Illustrated Atlas of the Dominion of Canada, published in Toronto, in 1881, says: "The honor of being the pioneer of Ops has been contested between several parties, but diligent inquiry among those apparently best informed on this subject establish the justice of Patrick O'Connell's claim to the distinction of having first located within the wilds of this township. He settled on lot 7, con 2. just

west of the Scugog as early as 1828, and in consideration of being the first settler appropriated the title of 'King O'Connell,' by which he was known during the balance of his life." The mother of Joseph D. O'Connell bore the maiden name of Mary McGuire and was a daughter of Denis McGuire, who was born in the county of Fermanagh, Ireland. Mrs. O'Connell is still living at Lindsay.

Joseph Denis O'Connell was educated in The Separate School and in the Collegiate Institute at Lindsay, Ontario, being graduated from the latter with the class of 1898. Following his graduation, he entered the firm of B. J. Gough, clothiers, of Lindsay, Ontario, afterwards became one of the leading salesmen with Gough Brothers, of Toronto, which position he filled for several years, and in 1907 he took over the management of the Sellers-Gough Fur Company, of Toronto, remaining with that company until 1909, at which time he came to Victoria, British Columbia, and entered into partnership with R. F. Fitzpatrick in the clothing business on the 1st of March. The location of their store at that time was No. 813 Government street, where they had floor space of eight hundred and fifty square feet. Their business developed from the beginning and in the following year additional space was secured, giving them seventeen hundred square feet. In the fall of 1912 the firm removed to newer and larger quarters at Nos. 1017-1021 Government street, providing them with fifty-five hundred and fifty square feet of floor space. Their present location is exceptionally desirable, being one of the very best in the retail section. The appointments of the store are unexcelled in their line of business in the city and the service and courtesy extended by the management to patrons leaves nothing to be desired. The business has grown rapidly, yet along substantial, healthful lines, and the success of the undertaking is attributable in large measure to the efforts, capable management and straightforward business policy of Mr. O'Connell and his associate, Mr. Fitzpatrick.

On the 21st of June, 1911, occurred the marriage of Joseph D. O'Connell and Miss Elizabeth Maud Diament, of Lindsay, Ontario, a daughter of Captain J. W. and Mary (Brady) Diament, who are still residents of Lindsay. Mr. O'Connell is a member of the Pacific Club of Victoria, and also of the Canadian Club, of which he was formerly an executive officer. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus and is grand knight of Victoria Council. He justly deserves to be classed among the most successful of the young business men of the city and he merits the high regard in which he is uniformly held, for his personal worth as well as his business capability entitle him to the respect and confidence of all.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM S. JEMMETT.

Captain William S. Jemmett, a retired English army officer and a pioneer in British Columbia, was for many years closely connected with the section around Agassiz. He is at present living retired, enjoying the rewards of his active, honorable and well directed work in the past. He was born in London, England, and is a son of William T. Jemmett.

Captain William S. Jemmett entered the English army, serving for fifteen years in the Fifteenth and Forty-first Regiments and receiving his commission as captain. Afterward he came to British Columbia and took up a military grant but soon joined the government survey service and remained in it for twelve years, surveying, platting and laying out Indian reserves throughout the province. He was the third person in Agassiz to take up land and part of his claim he cleared for himself, engaging in farming during the later years of his active life. He still resides upon his property. He is numbered among the earliest pioneers in this part of British Columbia, having come to Agassiz when there were no roads through the section and ten years before the railroad was built.

In 1880 Captain Jemmett was united in marriage to Miss F. Woods, a daughter of Archdeacon Woods, who came to British Columbia in 1860 to take charge of the collegiate schools of Victoria. As archdeacon of British Columbia he went to Westminster in 1868 and there died in 1895. Captain Jemmett gives his allegiance to the conservative party and has always been active and public-spirited in matters of citizenship, working for the advancement and upbuilding of the section to which he came in pioneer times. He has always aimed to meet every obligation of life with confidence and courage and to perform his duties to the best of his ability, and as a result he has gained an enviable reputation as one of the representative men of this region and one of its honored pioneers.

DUGALD CAMPBELL PATTERSON.

As bold men, and brave, set out from Scotland in the days of old in quest of adventure and proved their valor in meeting the flower of knighthood, the denizens of the land of hills and heather in our age have gone forth to all parts of the earth and have proven their ability by gaining success in all walks of life. The Scottish qualities of thrift, honesty, modesty and patient endurance have won the day for many of that sturdy race in all climes, and it has been particularly the Scot who has furnished the material out of which empire builders are made. Among men of that class is Dugald Campbell Patterson, of Edmonds, British Columbia, who by his successful career again proves the fact that "blood will tell," for in him confluence the bloods of the Campbells of Campbellton, the Patersons of Rutherglen and the Purdons of Partick, among the proudest of the clans of Scotland. That Mr. Patterson has made good use of those sturdy qualities which through his ancestry have descended to him, thereof his career is proof, for there is possibly not a man that has done as much towards the development of Edmonds as he, and as he has attained to prosperity he has ever remained loyal to the city which gave him his opportunity and here made his investments, here identified himself with public projects of worth, giving his time and thought as much to the future greatness of his city as to the advancement of his individual interests. There is not a public movement undertaken in which he does not participate if its value can be demonstrated to him, and material, moral and intellectual growth has no truer friend than Dugald Patterson.

A native of Scotland, Dugald Campbell Patterson was born at Partick on January 2, 1860, a son of John Murdoch Paterson, of Rutherglen, and Margaret Purdon, of Partick. In Scotland the family name is spelled with but a single "t," but Dugald Patterson, upon coming to this country, adopted the spelling he now employs on account of the pronunciation of the name. The father was well known and prominent in his community as ship joiner but also was artistically gifted, doing distinguished work as a landscape painter. Under the influence of his worthy parents Dugald C. Patterson passed his boyhood amid an environment conducive to the development of the highest qualities of manhood, early having instilled in his youthful consciousness lessons on the value of diligence, honesty and thrift. In the acquirement of his education he attended the common schools of Glasgow and with the completion of that course his preparation for life's duties was concluded. He then was apprenticed to the shipbuilding and boiler making trades and found employment with Barclay, Curle & Company at Whiteinch and subsequently in the Anchor Line shipyards at Partick. Stories of the favoring opportunities which the Dominion held out reached him and the desire to make his mark in the world in a new country laid hold of him and induced him to cross the ocean, his voyage ending at Montreal, where he arrived on July 1, 1884. For about five years he remained in the eastern provinces but in June, 1889, we find him in Vancouver and Victoria. He had developed his early experiences towards the building trade and while in Vic-



DUGALD C. PATTERSON

toria built Corrig College and other important structures. In these years he also worked for Armstrong, Morrison & Company of New Westminster and Vancouver, as foreman, and was foreman boiler maker for the Vancouver Engineering Works. In these various positions he improved his latent ability and, being careful of his earnings, acquired the necessary capital to establish the Vulcan Iron Works of New Westminster, of which he was the sole owner. This establishment, under his able direction and guided by his profound experience, became one of the most important on the Canadian coast, but later in life he decided to retire from these confining duties and engaged in the real-estate and insurance business in Vancouver and New Westminster, also being interested in Burnaby properties. He makes his home in Edmonds and has the distinction of being the first postmaster of the large and important municipality of Burnaby, while in 1912 and 1913 he also served on the school board, giving evidence of his interest in the cause of education, realizing that the future growth of his city largely depends upon the younger generation. Patterson, a suburban station on the British Columbia Electric Railroad, which adjoins Central Park, has been named in his honor.

In Victoria, in 1890, Mr. Patterson was united in marriage to Miss Frances Mabel Webb, a daughter of J. W. and Frances Jane (Yapp) Webb, of Cradley, England. The Webb family has long been prominent in the mother country, being known as the Webbs of Webb & Sons, the well known cut glass manufacturers of Stourbridge and owners of the Bretwell Lane Iron Works of that city. The father of Mrs. Frances Jane (Yapp) Webb was Richard Yapp, high sheriff of Hereford. Mr. and Mrs. Patterson are the parents of the following children: Charles Bruce, a builder; William Harold, at present studying for the legal profession; Frances Mary Helen; Alice Marguerite; Frances Mabel Lili; and Victoria Jean Evelyn.

In his political affiliations Mr. Patterson generally gives his support to the liberal party, although he has voted twice on the conservative side and depends mostly on his own judgment in giving support to government measures and candidates. He is a guarantor of the Imperial Home Reunion Association and prominent in its membership. Fraternally he was affiliated with the Knights of Pythias and the Canadian Order of Foresters but has demitted from those organizations. His faith is that sturdy religion of his ancestors—the Presbyterian denomination, and he is ever active in furthering its work and spreading its doctrines. In him the city of Edmonds honors and respects one of its most loyal citizens, one who always stands ready to make sacrifices for the community welfare. In his long and useful life he has given a splendid example of civic righteousness, an example that may well be emulated by the younger generation. Careful of his own interests, he has always been considerate of those of others and has never made an advanced step to the detriment of a fellow worker. His sturdy qualities have led him into important relations and the respect, confidence and good-will, which are readily conceded him on all hands, are but a feeble expression of the veneration and appreciation in which he is held.

ARTHUR JAMES BARHAM.

Arthur James Barham, who since May, 1912, has filled the position of secretary of the Barnaby Board of School Trustees, and makes his home in McKay, was born in Kentington, England, March 10, 1866, a son of James Frederick and Louise Sophia Barham, the former a stationer and freeman of the city of London. He was a descendant of the late Rev. Richard Harris Barham, the author of *Ingoldsby Legends*, and other writings. The family estate in and around Barham county, Kent, England, from which locality the above writer took his characters, has been in chancery now for about seven hundred years,

the deeds having been destroyed through a family quarrel, at the time Sir Thomas à Becket was archbishop of Canterbury. The late Thomas Richard Barham, in 1865, spent a large sum in tracing the ancestral records for seven hundred years in case the deeds were discovered, that his descendants might claim the estate.

Arthur James Barham pursued his education in Wilson's grammar school in his native town, completing his course in 1880, after which he was employed as an accountant in England until June, 1907. He entered the service of the Canadian Pacific Railway of Montreal at that date in the capacity of auditor and so continued until May, 1908, when he resigned. He afterward engaged in ranching for a brief period in Saskatchewan, and in 1909 came to the coast, after which he engaged in ranching in Surrey until 1912. He was also employed as an accountant in Vancouver from 1910 until 1912, but his time is now occupied with his official duties. In 1911 he was the secretary of the Surrey Board of School Trustees and was a member of the Board of Trade of Surrey. In May, 1912, he was called to his present position as secretary of the Barnaby Board of School Trustees and is making an excellent record in that connection, loyalty to duty ever being one of his strongest characteristics.

On the 15th of September, 1894, in St. Peters, Brockley, England, Mr. Barham was married to Miss Florence Gertrude Mosely, a daughter of M. Mosely, a freeman of the city of London. The mother was a daughter of William Brasier, contractor and large land proprietor in Sussex, England. Mrs. Barham is also a niece of Chief Justice Mosely at Cairo, Egypt. Mr. and Mrs. Barham have four children: Harold Arthur, an electrical engineer, eighteen years of age; Percy Samuel, age seventeen; Dorothy Violet, eight years of age and Phyllis Mabel, a little maiden of four summers. The parents are members of the English church and Mr. Barham was formerly a member of the Carlton Club of Brighton, England, and the Hanover Park Club of London, England. In politics he is independent, voting according to the dictates of his judgment. In matters of citizenship he is deeply interested and he stands at all time for those things which are of vital worth to the community.

JAMES STARK.

James Stark is occupying an enviable position in connection with commercial interests in Vancouver, not alone by reason of the success which is his but also owing to the straightforward and progressive business policy that he has ever followed. As president of James Stark & Sons, Ltd., he is at the head of an extensive department store and this establishment stands as a monument to his capability, his business integrity and his enterprise. He was born in Dundee, Scotland, May 25, 1845, a son of Walter and Elizabeth Stark, representatives of old Scotch families. He is indebted to the public-school system of his native city for the educational privileges which he enjoyed. He was a young man of twenty years when in September, 1865, he arrived in Canada, where for several years he was employed as a salesman in the dry-goods house of Robert Struthers, of St. Catharine's, Ontario. Subsequently he spent some time as a dry-goods clerk in Brantford, and in these connections gained the experience which qualified him to conduct an establishment of his own when his industry and careful expenditure had brought him sufficient capital to enable him to embark in the dry-goods business on his own account. This he did at St. George, Ontario, in 1873, remaining there for about three years. Later he followed the same business in Toronto for several years and afterward removed to Ayr, Ontario, where he was in business for eight years. He was regarded as one of the valued citizens of the town during that period and served as a member of the Ayr school board. In March, 1892, he arrived in Vancouver and entered the business circles of this city under his own name, opening a store on Carroll street. After

a few years he removed to Cordova street and in 1901 two sons were taken into partnership under the style of James Stark & Sons. In 1905 the business was incorporated under the name of James Stark & Sons, Ltd., with Mr. Stark as president, W. L. Stark as vice president and E. W. Stark as secretary and treasurer. In 1909 a removal was made to their present location on Hastings street, where they have a large and well appointed establishment, splendidly equipped in its various departments. Mr. Stark has been connected with the dry-goods trade for forty-eight years and there is no feature of the business or its development that is not familiar to him. He has always kept abreast with the trend of the times in commercial interests and has been a leader, not a follower, in the mercantile circles of Vancouver. The value and worth of his judgment and activity is further indicated in the fact that his cooperation has been sought along other business lines, and he is now a director of the Dominion Trust Company, Ltd., and vice president of the Pacific Building Society of Vancouver.

On the 8th of August, 1871, in Brantford, Ontario, Mr. Stark was married to Miss Julia Mitchelhill Leck, a daughter of Robert and Julia Leck. The children of this marriage are Walter L., Mary C. T., Ernest W., Jessie F. and William McIntosh. The sons are married and the daughter Jessie is now Mrs. F. Begg. One of the sons, Walter L., is connected with the business.

Aside from his commercial interests Mr. Stark is justice of the peace, having been commissioned on the 23d of May, 1899. He received the queen's medal for active service in the Fenian raid in 1866. His political indorsement is given to the liberal party and his position upon any vital or significant question is never an equivocal one. In Masonry he has taken the Royal Arch degree and has also attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite. He likewise belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and is an active and valued member of the Presbyterian church, serving as a trustee and treasurer of St. Andrews for fifteen years. He is now abroad, making a tour of the world, feeling that he can leave his business in competent hands when it is in the care of his son, while his own activity and enterprise well entitle him to the rest that he is now enjoying. A little thoughtful consideration of his career brings one to the conclusion that he has in most of his business operations been impelled by the spirit of the pioneer. He has sought out new plans and new conditions likely to favor his purposes, and after he has made them available and profitable he has sought out still others. The wisdom of his selection has been proven by the success that has crowned his efforts.

JOHN BULMAN.

British Columbia numbers among its most capable, efficient and public-spirited officials John Bulman, registrar of the supreme court, deputy registrar of the city court, clerk of the peace and clerk to the government agent, with residence in Golden. He was born in Carlisle, England, October 3, 1856, and is a son of John and Frances (Bird) Bulman. His education was acquired in his native city and after laying aside his books he went to Scotland, where for twelve years he was connected with a railroad office at Glasgow. Returning to Carlisle, he traveled in the interests of an iron manufacturing concern for four years and later established himself in business independently. He came to America in 1893 and in the same year settled in British Columbia, where he took up five hundred acres of land near Golden. This tract he improved and developed along modern and progressive lines, engaging in general farming and stock-raising and making both branches of his work extremely profitable. He held his farm until 1901 but a year previous to that time was appointed government mine recorder at Windermere. This position he held until 1904, when he was transferred to Golden, where he now acts as registrar

of the supreme court, deputy registrar of the city court, clerk of the peace and clerk to the government agent. In the discharge of his duties in all of these capacities he has proven able, conscientious and reliable and has accomplished some valuable and beneficial work, standing ever on the side of right, reform and justice.

Mr. Bulman married, in 1897, Miss Margaret Aitken, a native of Scotland, and they became the parents of three sons. Mr. Bulman is past master of the Masonic lodge, secretary of the Golden Hospital Society and takes an active part in all kinds of athletics, these connections indicating to some extent the scope and variety of his interests. As an official he brings his wide experience, his strong powers of mind and his comprehensive grasp of the true purposes of government to the discharge of his duties and has achieved a success which places him in a high position as a director of public thought and opinion.

C. STUART CAMPBELL.

C. Stuart Campbell, who for many years has held a prominent position in athletic circles as a brilliant lacrosse player, and who has been connected with important journalistic interests as an able newspaper man, has now severed both of these connections in order to give all of his time to the extensive business affairs with which he is connected as a successful real-estate dealer and to his public duties as a member of the Burrard Peninsula sewerage commission. He was born in Thorah township, Ontario county, Ontario, in 1870, and is a son of Charles and Christina (Macmillan) Campbell, also natives of that province. The family moved west to Brandon, Manitoba, where the father engaged in farming until his death, which occurred in 1892. His wife passed away in Brandon some years previously.

C. Stuart Campbell acquired his education in the public schools of Ontario and Manitoba, receiving a third-class teacher's certificate from the Brandon high school. However, he never engaged in teaching but began his independent career as a clerk in a general store in Brandon, holding that position for two years. At the end of that time he became connected with the Brandon Times, learning the printer's trade and working on that paper for nearly five years. During that period he was connected with various departments of journalism and learned the newspaper business in principal and detail. Later he removed to Winnipeg, where he entered the composing room of the Manitoba Free Press under the editorship of J. W. Dafoe. He was connected with the paper for two years, during which he also became prominent in athletics, taking a place on the Winnipeg amateur lacrosse team, with which he played successfully for two seasons. In the fall of 1889 he came to New Westminster and joined the Westminster lacrosse team, serving as a popular member of that body for five years thereafter, during which time he toured eastern Canada with the Victoria team, playing in all the principal cities. He afterward moved to Victoria, where he played for two years with the city lacrosse team, at the close of which time he retired from athletics. In 1898 he returned to Vancouver, where he joined the linotype staff of the Vancouver Daily Province, helping to publish the first copy of that paper ever issued. He remained in this connection until 1910 and then resigned in order to turn his attention to the real-estate business. He opened offices at 407 Hastings street, West and he today controls an important and growing patronage, dealing chiefly in South Vancouver property and land in northern British Columbia. He is also a partner in the Barker Drug Company, Ltd., of South Vancouver and a director of the Street Car Indicator Company, Ltd., and his ability, energy and resourcefulness are recognized and respected in business circles.

Mr. Campbell was married in New Westminster, in the spring of 1896, to Miss Annie Helen Bonson, a daughter of L. F. Bonson, one of the few surviving members of the Royal Engineers Corps, who came to this province to build the



C. STUART CAMPBELL

Cariboo road and to carry out many other important feats of engineering. Mr. and Mrs. Campbell have seven children, Hubert Bonson, Gordon Lionel, Douglas Stuart, Alan Urquhart, Lewis Charles, Earl Forrest and Kathleen Marion.

Mr. Campbell is a member of the Riverview Presbyterian church and serves as a member of the board of management. His interests have extended to many fields and in Vancouver, besides being a prosperous and prominent business man, he is known also as an able worker in the public service, cooperating heartily in all measures of reform and advancement, and an acknowledged force in municipal affairs. He was elected to represent ward 7 in the South Vancouver city council in 1912 and was reelected in 1913. In July of the same year he was appointed a member of the Burrard Peninsula sewerage commission, an organization which has already accomplished a great deal of notable work and will undoubtedly be one of the most important factors in the promotion of a greater Vancouver. Mr. Campbell is in complete sympathy with the aims of this organization, as he is with everything pertaining to municipal progress and advancement. His interests are thoroughly identified with those of Vancouver and his efforts are potent elements in furthering the material, political and intellectual development and upbuilding of the city.

JAMES W. BAILEY.

A well improved and highly developed tract comprising four hundred and eighty acres is the home of James W. Bailey, who is numbered among the enterprising and progressive agriculturists in the vicinity of Vernon. He was born in Essex county, Ontario, and is a son of Amos and Susan Bailey.

In the acquirement of an education James W. Bailey attended public school in his native section and remained with his parents until 1877, when he went to Winnipeg, then Fort Garry, and farmed in the vicinity of the city for five years. At the end of that time he obtained employment on the Canadian Pacific Railroad at a time when the line was just being constructed through Manitoba. He remained in this position until the railroad was completed, after which he lived in Donald, carrying on business there for several years. Then he paid a visit to his parents in Amherstburg, and upon his return to the west, stayed in Calgary for a few months. In 1892 he came to Vernon and spent two years conducting a brick manufacturing business which he had bought. At the end of that time he took up a preemption claim of three hundred and twenty acres, later adding to it, becoming finally the owner of four hundred and eighty acres, which constitute his present farm. He has built upon this a fine modern residence and barns and has placed about one hundred acres under cultivation, and now has a valuable property, yielding good financial returns. In addition to his general farming Mr. Bailey makes a specialty of raising and feeding high-grade cattle.

Mr. Bailey married, in 1891, Miss Elizabeth Suttie, of Scotland, and they have two sons, Donald W. and John S. Both he and his wife are well known in Vernon, and have gained an extensive circle of warm friends during the period of their residence here.

THOMAS MELBOURNE BRAYSHAW.

For over twenty years Thomas Melbourne Brayshaw has been engaged as a carriage and wagon manufacturer in Victoria, British Columbia, and, as the years have passed, success has come to him as the result of his careful methods and thorough understanding of the business. His establishment is now con-

sidered one of the largest in the city and takes an important place among the manufactories of the province.

Born at St. Albans, Hertfordshire, England, Thomas M. Brayshaw is a son of David and Ellen (Terry) Brayshaw, the former a native of York and the latter of London, England. The father was a terra-cotta worker by trade and was decided to emigrate to Australia by the lure of the famous placer mines which had been discovered in that country. Landing in the Antipodes, he proceeded to Ballarat, where he arrived in 1859. There he remained until the gold excitement in New Zealand broke out, when he went to the diggings and there prospered and made a fortune in gold mines. Well satisfied, he then returned to St. Albans, Hertfordshire, England, where he purchased two rows of houses, but subsequently on account of unfortunate real-estate transactions he lost his entire fortune. Returning to New Zealand, he again courted the fleeting goddess of chance but fortune refused to smile upon him again. Returning to the same locality, he finally abandoned mining and returned to his trade, building up an extensive business at Dunedin, New Zealand, and remaining there until 1893, when he went to the continent of Australia, where he died on November 18, of the same year. His wife survived him for many years, passing away in 1912, at the age of seventy-eight, at Stratford, New Zealand.

Thomas M. Brayshaw was taken to Australia when a child of eighteen months and was reared and educated in the public and high schools of New Zealand. He was apprenticed to his father's trade, that of a terra-cotta worker, serving his time until he was seventeen years of age, when he apprenticed himself to the carriage and wagon builder's trade, serving a term of four years and leaving a remunerative line of work in order to serve an apprenticeship as a carriage builder. In doing this he followed the same course pursued by an older brother, who also learned the terra-cotta trade but later turned to carriage building. Thomas M. Brayshaw worked as a journeyman carriage builder for a number of years and then in company with two other employes, John Hordern and John White, established a factory at Dunedin. They started a large plant, employing eighteen workmen, and conducted this business for several years, or until 1890. Seeking wider opportunities, Mr. Brayshaw then decided upon the turn of a coin between Cape Town, South Africa, and Victoria, British Columbia, the latter city becoming his choice. With his wife and three sons he made the trip to Victoria, landing on the 1st of April, 1890. Soon thereafter he bought out the Victoria Transfer Carriage Shop, operating the same from 1891 to 1907 very successfully. In the beginning he employed four men, this number having increased to twelve in 1907. In that year, owing to the building of the new barn of the Victoria Transfer Company on the site of his shop, he erected a new plant at the corner of Government street and Caledonia avenue, where he now has a completely and modernly equipped plant. He builds all kinds of wagons and carriages and also automobile bodies, doing also carriage and automobile painting. At the present time he employs in his shop eighteen men, all skilled laborers, and by his energy, industry and close application has built up a remarkably successful business. He is president of the Victoria Carriage Builders & Blacksmiths Association, is first vice president of the Carriage Builders & Blacksmiths Association of the State of Washington, and organizer for British Columbia of the International Carriage Builders & Blacksmiths Association of America. Mr. Brayshaw is a strong advocate of the organization of trade interests and allied lines of business. He learned much regarding this while making his home in New Zealand, where intelligent cooperation has brought the highest results.

On February 26, 1871, Mr. Brayshaw was united in marriage to Miss Jane Frazier Mair, of Glasgow, Scotland, the ceremony taking place at Dunedin, New Zealand. To this union were born four sons: Francis Cuthbert, born in Dunedin in 1873, who passed away November 20, 1898; Alexander, who was born in that city in 1875; Mark, who was born in Dunedin in 1877 and whose death occurred February 7, 1903; and William David, who was born in Vic-

toria, May 24, 1890, and who acts as foreman of his father's business. Alexander Brayshaw, the second in order of birth and the oldest living son, married Miss Margaret Rogers, a native of Salt Spring Island, British Columbia, and they have two sons, Thomas Melbourne and Francis Nelson. Alexander Brayshaw is foreman of the Victoria Transfer Carriage Shop.

Mr. Brayshaw has at various times been identified with a number of industrial enterprises in Victoria but has since abandoned any official connection with outside interests with a view to devoting himself entirely to his present business. Fraternally he is a member of Victoria Lodge, No. 1, I. O. O. F., and also a member of the Encampment, having held all of the chairs. For five years he was treasurer of the Victoria lodge of the Odd Fellows and a member of the Daughters of Rebekah. Moreover, he belongs to Victoria Lodge, No. 17, K. P., and is a charter member of Victoria Aerie, No. 12, F. O. E., of which he is past president. He was also president of St. Andrews and Caledonian Society for three years, 1909-10-11. While in New Zealand he was for eight years a member of the city guards at Dunedin and was a crack shot, having qualified three times as the best man to go to Wimbledon, England, to compete in the British Empire competition which is held each year. Mr. Brayshaw attained to the rank of sergeant of his company. He finds much pleasure in amateur photography and has become quite an artist along that line. He is a most successful business man and what he has attained must be ascribed entirely to his own efforts, to his adherence to fair business principles and to his incessant labor and indomitable will.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN DICKENS.

Benjamin Franklin Dickens, who was at one time actively engaged in real estate in Vancouver, is now solely interested in the promotion of Indian River Park, the beautiful tourist resort and park at the head of the North Arm of Burrard Inlet. He was born in Belleville, Ontario, November 30, 1860, and is a son of William and Hannah C. Dickens. The father, who followed merchandising, is deceased. In the acquirement of his education the son attended the public schools of Belleville and after graduating from the high school entered a business college of that city. When his text-books were laid aside he became connected with his father in mercantile interests and afterwards entered into business connections that necessitated considerable traveling. In that way he became familiar with conditions of the country from Quebec to Victoria and, perceiving promising signs of further growth and development in the west he located in Vancouver in the spring of 1898. Here he entered into business relations with the Vancouver Daily Province as advertising man, continuing in that position for two years. Subsequently he conducted a general publicity organization and was one of the company that purchased the Vancouver World from Mrs. J. C. McLagan. He became the vice president and a director of the new company but later sold his interest in the World and engaged with the Royal Business Exchange, Ltd., of which he was also vice president. At the same time he was vice president of the Royal Guarantee & Trust Company, Ltd., of Victoria. Subsequent to his connection with those ventures he purchased considerable property at Indian River and promoted Indian River Park, to the furtherance of which project he is now giving his time and energies in association with Alvo von Alvensleben. He is laying out the district along approved lines and every feature of modern development will be exploited. His experiences in traveling, his work as publicity agent and other experiences of his life have qualified him for the tasks which now devolve upon him. He has done much to exploit the interests of the coast and so close and thorough has been his study that he is able to speak with authority upon many points relative to British Columbia and her upbuilding. He has entered into various organizations which have for their object the substantial improvement and set-

tlement of this section of the country and was a charter member of the Tourists Association and remains an active member of the Progress Club and also of the Commercial Club. Moreover, he was one of the founders of the 100,000 Club, the object of which organization is indicated by its name. His political support is given to the liberal party but he has neither time nor inclination for active political work.

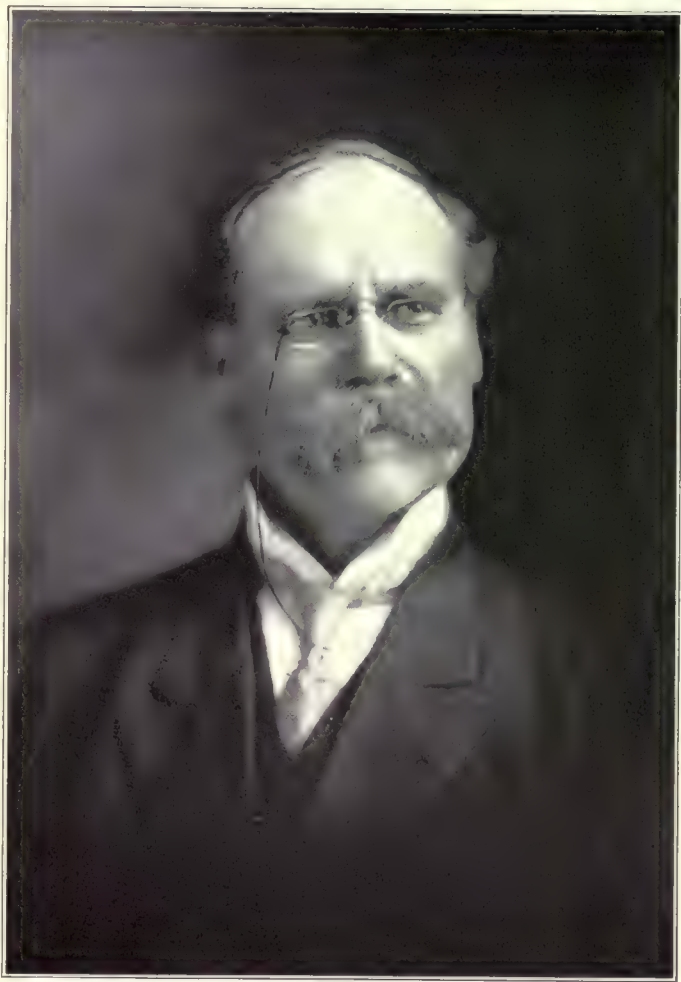
Mr. Dickens was united in marriage to Miss Ida E. Aishton, a daughter of Clark and Marie Aishton, of Napanee, Ontario, and they have three children, Irene, Charles and Florence.

E. WEDDELL.

E. Weddell, a pioneer business man of Kelowna, now living retired after many years of close identification with mercantile interests, was born in Roxburgh, Scotland, in 1857, a son of James and Rose Weddell. He was educated in Edinburgh and spent his early life in that city, crossing the Atlantic in 1884. He settled first in Petrolia, Ontario, at the time of the great oil boom there and he remained a resident of that place for seven years, coming in 1891 to Kelowna, British Columbia, as one of the earliest settlers of the town site. The city had not yet been built and where it now stands broad prairies stretched for many miles in all directions. Mr. Weddell was one of the few who practically founded the city, for in 1892 he joined a Mr. Le Quime in the establishment of a general store, the first of its kind in the locality, with the exception of one conducted at the Indian mission, several miles away. Mr. Weddell secured a liberal and representative patronage, which was accorded him in recognition of his honorable and upright methods, his courteous service and his well selected line of goods. He continued in business until 1912 and then sold out his interests and retired. He is one of the best known of Kelowna's pioneers, for he not only came to the community at an early date but took a prominent part in its early development, becoming also an active force in its later upbuilding.

ROBERT DOUGLAS RORISON.

With the history of pioneer development in the west the name of Robert Douglas Rorison has long been associated. As the tide of emigration has steadily flowed to the Pacific he has become connected with development work in various sections through his business activity and today he is one of the foremost figures in real-estate circles, handling property in such a way that not only individual interests are promoted but the welfare and prosperity of Vancouver are also enhanced. A native of Fitzroy, Ontario, he was born September 10, 1848, a son of Hugh U. and Ann G. (Grierson) Rorison. The founder of the family in America was the grandfather, Basil Dunbar Douglas Rorison, who came to this country from the vicinity of Kirkcudbright, Scotland, and settled in Vermont. The Rorison family is an old one in Scotland, owners of an old estate and of Rorison castle and bearers of a coat of arms. The castle is still standing but is not now in possession of the family. Over the entrance door can still be seen the coat of arms bearing the inscription: "Fear God and hate sin." Basil D. D. Rorison, living in Vermont at the time of the American revolution, came as a United Empire Loyalist to Canada after the close of the war and settled at what is now Brockville, Ontario, where he engaged in the lumber business until his death. His son Hugh U. Rorison was born at Brockville and when quite young went with his uncle, Captain John Grant, to the Ottawa valley in Ontario, taking up his abode at Fitzroy, where he engaged in the lumber business, being among the first to conduct an enterprise of that character in the territory. As time advanced he secured large landed holdings and later also engaged in farming, owning one of the finest and most productive farms in Ontario, containing six hundred acres of rich and arable land. Upon that place he remained until his



ROBERT D. BORISON

death, which occurred on the 20th of December, 1863, when he was in his fifty-ninth year. He was never an office seeker yet keenly interested himself in all matters pertaining to civic and national development. As the years passed on his capably managed business affairs made him a rich man, while his integrity and upright methods gained for him the high esteem and unqualified confidence of all with whom he was brought in contact.

Robert D. Rorison was educated in the schools of Fitzroy and Belleville College, Ontario, and likewise attended London Commercial College at London, Ontario, taking a Grade A diploma with highest honors in the graduating class. In 1864, while at the common school, Mr. Rorison received a book direct from Queen Victoria through the inspector of militia in recognition of being captain of the best drilled company of boys in Ontario. Mr. Rorison taught school for several terms before entering into business. He initiated his business career at Petrolia, Ontario, in 1869, becoming connected with the development of oil fields there. After four years, or in 1873, he went to Kenfrew, Ontario, where in partnership with his brother H. U. Rorison he conducted a general store until 1878. In 1879 he moved to Manitoba and in November of that year he entered the grain business in Minnedosa, being the first grain buyer west of Portage la Prairie, in that province. In 1880 he removed to Carberry, Manitoba, and continued in the grain business until 1885, when he sought the broader fields offered in Winnipeg. He became an extensive grain dealer and leading business man of that city, his trade becoming one of large volume and importance. His business offered an excellent market for grain and constituted a stimulus for activity in that direction among the farmers of the district. In 1893 he also entered the real-estate business there and carried on both undertakings until 1899. There was not a single esoteric phase in all of his business career. He based his principles on the rules which govern industry and strict, unswerving integrity, and the combination of energy and capable management brought about the desired result.

In 1899 Mr. Rorison removed to Vancouver, having become interested in mining properties in this province. Incidentally these mining ventures were failures but he became impressed with the opportunities offered by the city and province in other directions and decided to remain. He entered the real-estate field, forming the firm of R. D. Rorison & Son, and they at once became heavy operators in realty, not only handling city property but also branching out and becoming interested in timber, lumber and mining enterprises and carrying on in addition a general financial brokerage business. They have promoted a number of large and very successful business enterprises in the province. Their own interests have grown to mammoth proportions and in 1911 they incorporated as R. D. Rorison & Son, Ltd., with a paid-in capital of one million dollars, Mr. Rorison becoming president, with his son W. D. S. Rorison as vice president. They are very extensive owners of realty in and near Vancouver and have dealt largely in subdivision property. They have also made a specialty of reclamation projects, thus adding to the material growth and development of the city and province and converting apparently worthless waste land into cultivable tracts or good residential districts. With almost intuitive prescience Mr. Rorison seems to recognize the possibilities of a situation and to determine accurately the outcome of any business venture. This has enabled him to place his investments most judiciously in districts where property has continuously appreciated in value, thus bringing to the firm gratifying returns. The business has been carefully systematized, is most methodically managed and in all things there is displayed the characteristic spirit of western enterprise and achievement. They own and are at present promoting the Bridgeport townsite on Lulu island just across the Fraser river from Eburne, and they also own the townsite of Royal on the mainland. They own and are reclaiming a number of islands in the Fraser river and they organized and are at present promoting the Royal Dock Limited, with a capital of ten million dollars. This is a mammoth reclamation project, the purpose of which is to reclaim a large acreage of the North Arm of the Fraser river, including the Sturgeon

banks and the west ends of Sea island and Iona island for the purpose of erecting docks and developing mill and manufacturing sites and building sites for employes. This is indeed a big proposition and will mean much to Vancouver as a factor in substantial growth and development. Carefully formulated plans are being executed and a successful outcome of the project is a foregone conclusion to all who know aught of the firm and their enterprising business methods. In 1909 they organized the Royal Nurseries and Floral Company, Ltd., with a capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars, and in 1911 reorganized under the Royal Nurseries, Ltd., with a capital stock of one million dollars, of which seven hundred and thirty-two thousand dollars is paid in. Of this company Mr. Rorison is the president and his son, W. D. S. Rorison, vice president. The Royal Nurseries constitute the largest undertaking of this kind in Canada and one of the largest combinations of nursery, greenhouse and bulb farming on the American continent. The nurseries and greenhouses are situated at Royal, on the mainland, where the company owns forty acres, and at Bridgeport, on Lulu island, in the Fraser River valley, where the company owns fifty acres, upon which they conduct a bulb farm as well as part of their nursery. They grow and deal in choice plants and shrubs from all parts of the world. They buy in large quantities and their variety is not surpassed on the American continent. They also carry a complete line of nursery stock in fruit and shade trees and in addition conduct a growing, large and profitable business in floral designs and cut flowers. The breadth of their undertakings is marvelous and their success is the natural and logical sequence of carefully formed plans, of keen insight and discrimination and of unabating and indefatigable energy. Thus year by year they have reached out along constantly broadening lines and the extent, importance and prosperity of their business affairs place them with the leading business men of the province.

Mr. Rorison was married, at Renfrew, Ontario, January 6, 1875, to Miss Charlotte Walford, a daughter of Stephen Walford, a druggist of Renfrew. Mrs. Rorison passed away June 1, 1909. They had one son, Walford Douglas Somerled Rorison, who is associated with his father in business. In 1911 Mr. Rorison married Jean Kilby, a sister of E. C. Kilby, of Vancouver.

Mr. Rorison has always been active in matters pertaining to the growth of the city and its improvement. He has firm faith in Vancouver and in the province and is a member of the Vancouver Board of Trade, the Progress Club, the Richmond Board of Trade, the Point Grey Board of Trade and in all he is an active worker, cooperating heartily in their projects for the upbuilding of the various municipalities and of the province at large. Moreover, Mr. Rorison has always been a liberal supporter of charities and philanthropic movements, being especially generous where there is opportunity to ameliorate the hard conditions of life for the unfortunate. His prosperity and his benevolence have gone hand in hand, for he has been active in following the mandate: "Bear ye one another's burdens." His position upon the temperance question is never an equivocal one. He stands strongly for prohibition as against the use of intoxicants, realizing how detrimental in every way is intemperance. In the townsites promoted by him a clause is inserted in the deeds prohibiting the property for use in carrying on the sale or manufacture of intoxicants. Mr. Rorison was the chief organizer of the Vancouver Electoral Union, which from 1901 until 1907 was the most potent force in the political situation of the city. He was recognized as the hardest worker of the union, which by constant and unfaltering effort had finally wrested the control of the city from the liquor interests and succeeded in electing members of the union to twenty-seven out of the thirty-two elective offices of the city. This organization was also largely instrumental in the election to two of the remaining five offices of men, in sympathy with their movement, but not members of the union. These officers included the mayor, license commissioners, trustees, aldermen and park commissioners. Mr. Rorison is very prominent in local option affairs and in full accord with the Dominion alliance, the object of which is the suppression of the liquor traffic for beverage purposes throughout the Dominion of

Canada. He is a member of and active worker in the Royal Templars Society and the Good Templars Society. He is equally earnest and efficient in his championship of the Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations, has been a liberal giver to the building funds and to all other projects which seek the moral development and upbuilding of the community. Socially he is a member of the Canadian and Progress Clubs and various organizations for social reform. He holds friendship inviolable and as true worth may always win his regard he has a very extensive circle of friends, his life demonstrating the truth of the Ralph Waldo Emerson statement that "the way to win a friend is to be one." The public work that he has done has been of a nature that has brought no pecuniary reward and yet has made extensive demand upon his time, his thought and his energies. All who know him speak of him in terms of praise. In his life are the elements of greatness because of the use that he has made of his talents and his opportunities, because his thoughts are not self-centered but are given to the mastery of life problems and the fulfillment of his duty as a man in his relation to his fellowmen and as a citizen in his relation to his province and his country.

CHARLES A. SCHOOLEY.

Charles A. Schooley, who has been a resident of Vancouver for about a quarter of a century, is well known in the city and for the past six years has held the office of paymaster, having been appointed to that position in the spring of 1907. His birth occurred in Port Colborne, Ontario, on the 26th of May, 1850, his parents being Abraham and Barbara (Graybiel) Schooley, both of whom were natives of that province and came of United Empire Loyalist stock. The father, a merchant of Port Colborne, there passed away when our subject was still but an infant. The mother now makes her home at Poplar Hill, Middlesex county, Ontario.

Charles A. Schooley obtained his education in the public schools of Welland county, Ontario, and subsequently studied law for two years but was obliged to abandon the course on account of ill health. He next spent a period of six years in Florida and was there associated in business with a New York man as a pioneer dealer in moss. Returning to Canada, he was connected with the Hobbs Hardware Company of London, Ontario, until 1889 and in that year came to Vancouver, British Columbia. He had the agency for the Imperial Oil Company of Pretolia, Ontario, and continued to represent that concern until it was absorbed by the Standard Oil Company. Subsequently he embarked in the commission business, being a wholesale dealer in fruit and produce for a period of five years or until he entered the city hall as a member of the staff of the treasury department, which position he held for two years. In the spring of 1907 he was appointed to the office of city paymaster and from that time to the present has ably discharged the duties devolving upon him in this connection, making a creditable and commendable record.

In 1886, at Hamilton, Ontario, Mr. Schooley was united in marriage to Miss Kate E. Samons, of that city. He is a deacon in the First Baptist church and his wife is a very active member of St. John's Presbyterian church. During the long period of his residence in Vancouver he has won an extensive circle of friends who esteem him as a man of honorable character and upright life.

FREDERICK THOMAS JENKINS.

Frederick Thomas Jenkins, a successful young business man and prominent representative of industrial interests in Vancouver, is the president and manager of the Dominion Iron Works, Limited, which he organized in the summer of 1913. His birth occurred in Victoria, British Columbia, on the 19th of August, 1884, his parents being David and Margaret (Townsend) Jenkins, who were natives of Wales and were married in Chili. The year 1882 witnessed their

arrival in Victoria, British Columbia, and David Jenkins was for many years thereafter engaged in farming on Salt Spring island. He maintained his residence in Victoria, however, and there passed away in August, 1905, when sixty-nine years of age. His widow still resides there and is very active in community affairs, having for the past sixteen years or more acted as one of the school trustees of Victoria.

Frederick T. Jenkins obtained his education in the public schools of his native city and when sixteen years of age was apprenticed to the trade of boiler-maker, serving with the Moran Company of Seattle and the Albion Iron Works of Victoria. In 1910 he went to North Vancouver and there organized the McDougall-Jenkins Engineers, Limited, now the North Shore Iron Works, Limited, of which he is still a director. In the summer of 1913 he organized the Dominion Iron Works, Limited, of which he acts as president and manager, and the business is steadily growing under his able direction. He possesses untiring energy, is quick of perception, forms his plans readily and is determined in their execution, and his close application to business and his excellent management have brought to him the enviable degree of prosperity which is today his.

On the 1st of August, 1911, at North Vancouver, Mr. Jenkins was united in marriage to Miss Muriel Fugler, her father being J. W. Fugler, building inspector of North Vancouver. They now have two children, Olive Mabel and Mary June. In politics Mr. Jenkins is a conservative and has done considerable campaign work. He finds recreation and pleasure in a motor boat and also enjoys shooting. In all the relations of life, business, political or social, he has maintained such a high standard of honor and integrity that he has won the respect, good-will and confidence of those who, through daily intercourse with him, have come to know him well.

CAPTAIN GEORGE McSPADDEN.

Few, if any, residents of Vancouver are better known in the city than Captain George McSpadden, who is not only prominently identified with business interests as a successful real-estate dealer, but also connected with political and military circles in a prominent and notable way. His record as building inspector and city assessor of Vancouver has never been surpassed with regard to the amount and value of the work accomplished, and his activity along this and other lines has been of inestimable worth to the community, to the general advancement and development of which he has made many substantial contributions. Moreover, he was chairman of the railway and bridges committee when the Granville and Main Street bridges were built, and he was also the leader in establishing the Vancouver Exhibition at Hastings Park. He was born in County Down, near Bryansford, Ireland, November 3, 1865, and is a son of James and Elizabeth (Moore) McSpadden, also natives of the Emerald isle, the former for many years land steward for the Lord Ansley estate at the town of Castlewellan, County Down. Both have passed away.

Captain George McSpadden acquired his education in the public schools of his native county and afterward served an apprenticeship to the carpenter's and joiner's trade under his brother, Robert James McSpadden, who was at that time chief architect and superintendent of works for the Earl of Ansley. After completing his term Captain McSpadden came to Canada and located in Toronto, where he became connected with the firm of Gall, Anderson & Company, with whom he continued for eight years, gaining a valuable, practical experience. At the end of that time he removed to Denver, Colorado, United States of America, and then after one year returned to Ireland, where in the city of Belfast he engaged in the building and contracting business for seven years. In April,



CAPTAIN GEORGE McSPADDEN

1900, he again crossed the Atlantic and this time settled in Vancouver, British Columbia, where in partnership with Duncan McDonald he engaged in contracting and building. Six months after his arrival the city advertised for a building inspector and out of seventy applications received Captain McSpadden's was accepted and he received the appointment as the first building inspector of the city. His former experience in the contracting and building business proved invaluable to him in this connection, for he had studied building conditions and knew the requirements of any kind of a structure with regard to safety and sanitation. He was appointed to a joint office, his duties including those of city assessor, and in 1900 he took the census for Vancouver unaided, finding the population of the city to be something over twenty-three thousand. In the same year he placed a valuation upon all the buildings in the city and assessed the same, taking also the name of each owner and the tenants' names as well—an exhaustive and detailed work which he accomplished successfully without assistance. Captain McSpadden held the office of building inspector and city assessor of Vancouver for about seven years and made an enviable record, inaugurating during the period many reforms and changes, systematizing methods of operation, adding new departments, accumulating valuable statistics and placing the entire office upon a businesslike and practical basis. His resignation after seven years of signally successful work was received with regret, for it deprived the city of the services of a man who understood his work in principle and detail, who was an organizer and administrator as well as a capable business man and who had given the city the benefit of his talents and powers in a public-spirited and progressive way.

After leaving office Captain McSpadden turned his attention to the real-estate business and he has been active in this field ever since. He first joined Harry T. Devine under the firm name of Devine & McSpadden, the partnership being formed for a period of three years. At the end of this time Captain McSpadden engaged in business for himself, making Grandview the part of the city of his operations. When he first established himself there he found only a few crude shacks east of Campbell avenue, and he immediately began the exploitation of this section, the possibilities of which he saw with a keen business eye. Nine years ago he built his own beautiful residence on Commercial drive and Charles street, this being one of the first attractive homes in Grandview, and he has watched the development of this beautiful locality, his work forming one of the greatest single forces in its growth. He understands the real-estate business and is an excellent judge of land values, and he has in consequence secured a large and representative patronage and conducts a profitable and growing trade. In Vancouver business men respect his success and honor the integrity and upright methods by which it has been attained, numbering him among the men of marked ability and substantial worth in this community.

In St. Margaret's Anglican church in Toronto, on the 11th of December, 1890, Captain McSpadden was united in marriage to Miss Minnie McBrien, a daughter of the late Dr. Alfred McBrien, a prominent physician of Newtonville, Ontario. Captain and Mrs. McSpadden have five children: Grover Stanley, Melrose, Mabel, Cecil and Loma, all at home. The Captain is a devout member of the Presbyterian church and has important fraternal relations, being a member of Acacia Lodge, No. 22, A. F. & A. M., the Royal Arch chapter, and of Vancouver Lodge, No. 10, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is a past master of N. Clarke Wallace Lodge, Loyal Order of Orange, and in this organization is also a past county master of Vancouver and past grand lecturer of the most worshipful grand lodge of British North America. He belonged also to the Royal Arcanum in Toronto, but is now affiliated with the Vancouver organization. His political allegiance has always been given to the conservative party and he has taken an active part in public affairs, cooperating heartily in all movements to promote municipal expansion and development. Upon resigning the office of building inspector he was asked by the rate payers of the fourth ward to become a candidate for alderman and he was elected by a large majority. Since that

time he has represented this ward in the city council and is now in the fifth year of his able service.

George McSpadden is a graduate of the Toronto Military School, where he studied under Lieutenant Colonel Otter, and he afterward served for several years with the Twelfth Battalion York Rangers in Toronto, of which he was for six years an officer and for a long time captain of Parkdale No. 6 Company. He is Lieutenant Colonel of the Eleventh Regiment of the Irish Fusiliers of Canada. He intends to make it one of the best in Canada and to be Irish in every respect as far as possible. He will devote the greater part of his time to this purpose throughout the year 1914. He is still known to his friends as Captain McSpadden and he has made this name a synonym for the qualities which command success and prominence—steadfastness of purpose, keen insight, well timed progressiveness and unwavering integrity.

EDWARD STERLING.

During practically his entire life Edward Sterling has been connected with railroad interests and at present fills efficiently the important position of superintendent of the British Columbia Electric Company, with offices at New Westminster. In that connection he has done important work in promoting transportation facilities of the city and in the surrounding district, work which not only has brought him to a prosperous position but has made him a serviceable factor in the general progress of the city. He was born in Thornbury, Ontario, October 3, 1874, his parents being David and Mary (Vigars) Sterling, the father a native of Scotland and the mother of England. They were married at the Bruce mines in Ontario, where the father was employed at the time. Subsequently the father was made station agent at Thornbury for the Northern and Northwestern Railways, serving for years in that capacity at that city and in Meaford. In 1886 he went to Yale, British Columbia, to accept the office of station master for the Canadian Pacific at that point, removing two years later to Spokane, Washington, where in partnership with his brother-in-law, Thomas Vigars, he engaged in the real-estate business. He disposed of his interests in that city in 1890 and returned to British Columbia, locating in Vancouver, where he lived retired until his death, in 1909. He was a well known member in the Masonic lodge and the funeral rites were conducted with Masonic honors. The mother is still living and makes her home in Vancouver.

Edward Sterling was but twelve years of age when he arrived in British Columbia, where he came with his parents when his father entered upon his position as station agent and operator. He acquired his education in Ontario and in this province. Telegraph transmittance at that time was somewhat different from the procedure followed at the present day, all messages being received on a tape and no sound messages being taken. While in Meaford Edward Sterling spent much time in the office of his father and learned to take the telegrams by sound. When his father took up his duties at Yale he found that there was no arrangement to take the wires by tape and the knowledge which young Edward had acquired in the Morse alphabet came into play, he becoming the assistant of his father at that point. He made the removal with his family to Spokane and in 1890 entered the employment of the Canadian Pacific as operator, being under the direct charge of Lacey R. Johnson, who then was master mechanic for the road. Mr. Sterling continued his relations with the Canadian Pacific Railroad for nineteen years, his long period of service being incontrovertible proof of his faithfulness and ability. For six years he was connected with office work, becoming successively operator, station agent and chief train dispatcher, but in 1896, upon tiring of inside work, resigned his position as dispatcher to join the train service. Beginning in a humble position he worked for eighteen months as

brakeman, at the end of which period he was promoted to the position of conductor. He subsequently held the position of trainmaster but in 1909 handed in his resignation in order to enter upon his present duties. In that year he was offered and accepted the superintendency of the British Columbia Electric lines and he began his service by working on the construction of the Fraser River line until that section was completed. He has since acted as superintendent of operation of this extensive system. Bringing into play his extensive former experience and actual ability, he has earned the high commendation of his superior officers and has succeeded in extending the system and bettering conditions of operation. He is one of the most valued employes of the British Columbia Electric lines and has built up a reputation in his position which places him with the foremost men in similar positions in this part of the country.

On January 21, 1903, Mr. Sterling was united in marriage to Miss Ida Smith, of Jamestown, North Dakota, a daughter of Donald Smith, engaged in general merchandising at that place. To their union was born a son, Frederick Harold, on June 19, 1904. A conservative by conviction, Mr. Sterling gives his undivided support to that party, upholding its principles whenever the occasion offers. He is a member of Lewis Lodge, No. 57, A. F. & A. M., of the Masonic order, and along more professional lines is connected with the Order of Railway Conductors, of which he has been made an honorary member. In the commercial life of New Westminster he occupies a leading and representative position, having much to do with passenger and freight traffic of this part of the province. He is a man of wide interests, well informed upon all public questions and one who always stands ready to gladly bear his share in time or money in furthering worthy public projects and enterprises. Highly esteemed and respected by all who know him, he enjoys the general confidence and good-will of the public, who esteem him for the success he has attained and those qualities of his mind and character which have made possible his rise.

FRANCIS CARTER-COTTON, M. L. A.

Few men have been more actively concerned with public affairs in British Columbia during the last quarter of a century than Mr. Carter-Cotton. An Englishman by birth, he has been identified with political affairs and commercial and other enterprises in this province and has enjoyed in a remarkable degree the confidence of his fellow citizens as has been shown by his election to many important positions in various spheres of political and commercial activity. He first came to Canada in 1879 but did not decide to take up his permanent residence in this country until 1886. Like many others he realized the great opportunities which would follow the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway opening the vast western portion of the Dominion. He chose Vancouver as his place of residence and in 1887 established the News-Advertiser newspaper, of which he remained the editor and manager until he disposed of his interest in it in 1910.

In his newspaper he discussed public questions in a broad and fair manner and made the paper a powerful factor in directing public opinion. Elected as the representative of Vancouver in the legislature in 1890, he was reelected in 1894 and 1898 but was defeated in 1900. In 1903 he was elected for Richmond and has since been returned three times for that constituency which he still represents. He was minister of finance and agriculture from 1898 to 1900; chief commissioner of lands and works from 1899 to 1900; and president of the council from 1904 to 1910, when he resigned. He was elected by convocation in 1912 as the first chancellor of the University of British Columbia and was appointed chairman of the Vancouver harbor commission by the Canadian government in 1913. One of the founders of the Vancouver Board of Trade, he was for many years a member of its council and was elected without opposition as its president

in 1913. He has always taken an interest in educational matters and is the president of McGill University College of Vancouver and Victoria. Besides these public interests Mr. Carter-Cotton has been largely interested in some of the commercial and financial companies that have done much to build up the trade and business of Vancouver.

JOSEPH HARWOOD.

The business career of Joseph Harwood is the interesting record of a determined struggle upward to prosperity, and his success in the livery business at the present time rewards a life of honorable, upright and well directed effort. He has lived in Vernon since pioneer times but was born at Hartford, near London, England, November 2, 1863, a son of John and Marion Harwood.

Joseph Harwood acquired his education in the public schools of his native city and remained in England until 1884, when he crossed the Atlantic to Canada, settling in Winnipeg. He worked upon a farm in the vicinity of that city for some time, receiving for his services five dollars a month, and afterward engaged in the freighting business, following that occupation when the heavy loads were drawn by oxen. He drove a team from Regina to Prince Albert but later joined McKenzie & Mann in the building of the C. & R. Railroad, continuing in this connection for two years. At the end of that time he again became connected with the freighting business, driving a team from Calgary to Edmonton. The financial returns were inconsiderable and Mr. Harwood was soon obliged to discontinue business and come to Vernon, arriving here in 1892 without a penny in his pocket. He worked for some time thereafter at anything which would bring him an income and by strict thrift and economy saved enough to purchase a horse and rig, with which he started in the express business in a small way. This humble beginning was, however, the nucleus of his present large livery enterprise, for his honorable business methods and his progressive spirit gained widespread recognition and his patronage grew as he became better known. This concern expanded until today he owns about twenty teams and operates in connection with his livery enterprise a large ice business. He is one of the pioneers in Vernon and is perhaps one of the greatest individual forces in its business development, for he has always given active support and helpful cooperation to movements for the general good and to those projects which directly affect commercial growth.

Mr. Harwood married, in Hamilton, Ontario, in 1890, Miss Belle Ettie, of that city, and they have seven children, all of whom live at home. He is interested in the cause of education and has done able work in its promotion for the past six years, during which he has served as school trustee. In a review of his life it will be found that his success has come as the natural outgrowth of persistency of purpose, unwearied industry, confidence and courage—qualities which never fail to bring prosperity.

TEMPLE FREDERICK SINCLAIR.

The life work of Temple Frederick Sinclair has not only been of the greatest significance to British Columbia but his activities have extended to Alaska and the middle west, where he also successfully solved intricate engineering problems. As path and road builder and as railroad construction engineer he has done eminent work in opening northwestern Canada to civilization, building roadbeds across mountain passes which for many years defied the most audacious efforts of leading engineers and guiding the shining rails across rivers and through tunnels to their destination. He has designed harbor projects and ex-



TEMPLE F. SINCLAIR

ecuted them in half the time specified for the purpose, corrected, narrowed and deepened river beds and has been instrumental in opening to navigation such important streams as the Fraser and Columbia. In later days he has executed many great sewer, sanitary and water systems in various cities of British Columbia and is now engaged along these lines in New Westminster, where he makes his home. Setting forth from Scotland as a youth of twenty, he has met, like the faring knights of old, adventure but has achieved accomplishments which overshadowed any valorous deeds they might have done, for he has created and realized projects of practical value which have proven a boon to thousands. Rounding out a career in which romance and success strangely mingle, his life record equals a tale which rivals the most vivid fiction. Traveling the trail for hundreds of miles, accompanied only by Indians, he brought succor to the suffering and dying, and food to the starving. In the great mine discoveries he led the van of the thousands in search of fortune and blazed their trail. He is now considered one of the foremost engineers and builders of his time on the coast, a man whose experience has brought him a national reputation and whose name ranks with the empire builders of the west, a man whose record should prove an inspiration and incitement to every youth as an example of what can be attained when ambition and energy lead the way.

Temple Frederick Sinclair was born February 3, 1853, in Dunbeath, Caithness-shire, Scotland, a son of Temple Frederick and Margaret (Finlayson) Sinclair, both natives of that country, now deceased. He was educated in the common schools of his native land and early took up railroad work, doing surveying and contracting under James Ross, who now enjoys an international reputation as the celebrated builder of Montreal. The attraction Canada held out in her undeveloped possibilities exerted a strong influence upon his imagination, and when twenty-one years of age he decided to throw in his fortune with the development of the Dominion and came to Toronto. With two others—the late John Carr and C. Dickinson—he set out for British Columbia in April, 1874, expecting to join the surveyors of the Canadian Pacific in this district, but when they reached their destination they found that all the parties had already been made up. For a time he had to content himself with any work that came to hand and about the middle of June came to New Westminster with A. J. McClelland as foreman of his grading gang, the latter having a contract from the provincial government for about sixteen miles of what is now known as the New Westminster & Yale road from Langley to Mount Lehman, being an outlet of the Cariboo road. Before this, however, he had already done road work in the vicinity of the spot where now stands Vancouver, there being no settlement here at that time. After the work in the New Westminster district was completed he proceeded to Victoria, where he worked for a time on street grading and then, on the 8th of November, 1874, left on the steamer Otter for the Cassiar mining district when the news of rich diggings in that region reached Victoria. After a stormy passage he landed at Fort Wrangel, Alaska, on the 14th of November, remaining there a few days in preparation for the long trip up the Stikine river. The party consisted of about three hundred members and the distance to be made from the mouth of the river to Dease creek was about three hundred miles. As dog teams were not known in those days, each had to haul his own sled, which was no easy matter, as the sleighs were loaded with a weight of from two hundred and fifty to three hundred pounds. As it was of no use for a man not able to draw that weight to start on the trip, there were only two hundred and fifty members left in the party when the beginning was made, some of whom attempted to draw as much as five hundred pounds. During the first fifteen miles many provisions and tools were abandoned and, as Mr. Sinclair expresses it, enough of a load was thrown off to fill a freight train. When forty miles of the journey were completed eighty per cent of the party had returned to the starting point and only about twelve per cent succeeded in reaching their destination, the party consisting of about twenty members when Dease creek was reached on December 27th. All were joyful at the successful

completion of the trip, which ended at a place by the name of Laketown, where a rest of several days was made. There they celebrated the incoming of the new year, making as jolly an occasion of the event as a small place, which contained about three to four hundred people, permitted. The place consisted of one hotel, three or four restaurants and five bar rooms, all the buildings being constructed of round logs, as there was an abundance of good timber for such purposes close at hand. The price of a drink was according to measure, fifty cents to one dollar, and the "restaurateurs" charged on an equal basis, fixing their prices according to the amount a man would eat. In the language of an old Missourian who kept an eating place there, "a snack was one dollar, a meal two dollars and a gorge three dollars." On about the 4th of January two men of a party of about thirty-five who had left in the fall to prospect for some mines that were supposed to be discovered two years previous by McCulloch and Tibbet, came from Upper Laird river, about four hundred and fifty miles further north, and reported that their partners had scurvy and that if no volunteers would go to their aid at once with medicines they would not recover. At first several had volunteered to go, including Mr. Sinclair, but after all the medicines, such as lime juice, potatoes and rum, were collected by the gold commissioner there were only two left, one of them being our subject; and as Mr. Sinclair would rather go alone, not being favorably impressed with the other man, it was he who set forth accompanied by but three Indians to bring help to the sufferers whose life or death depended upon his successful accomplishment of four hundred and fifty miles of travel on snowshoes. We resume the narrative in his own words, as follows: "The distance I undertook to travel was over four hundred and fifty miles and, figuring the return trip, about nine hundred miles in all. The whole journey had to be made on snowshoes in a temperature which was so low that the mercury in the thermometers was frozen in Laketown when we started and so remained during all the time of our going north. When we had traveled about a third of the distance, or one hundred and twenty-five miles, two of my Indians left me, as the hauling and the snowshoeing was too hard, and turned back. The other Indian, belonging to the Skeena tribe, remained with me and during the next day we made a cache, storing all our surplus provisions and anything which we possibly could spare outside of the medicines. On the fourth day after the two Indians had left me, near the junction of the Dease and Upper Laird rivers, we saw in the afternoon a man coming toward us hauling a sleigh which seemed heavily loaded. He was a tall and strong man, yet he was pulling the sleigh with difficulty, and when he came upon us told us that on the sled he carried his partner, who had been taken with scurvy. He told us that he came from Delore, from the Upper Laird river, and that he had brought his partner, who was very sick, all the way. I suggested to him to halt and camp there for the night and we started a good fire and after getting some brush together warmed up the sick man and helped his partner to take him off the sleigh, and giving him some lime juice and potatoes, made him eat those raw with their skins on, which is claimed to be the proper thing to do for people sick with scurvy before lying down for the night. I also gave him some hot rum and the next morning when he woke he felt better. We also left the two men some medicine and enough provisions which would take them to McDames creek, which was nearer than Laketown and which they safely reached. Bill Haley was the man hauling the sleigh and his partner was a man named Dan Campbell. The former belonged to the Nova Scotia Haley family and he left the Cassiar country in 1880, coming to Yale and proceeding from Yale to Langley, where he remained for some years. Subsequently he went into the Kootenay district, coming later to Revelstoke, where he died in 1911. He would always come to see me when I was in Revelstoke. While there I heard that Campbell went to Alaska and I subsequently heard of him being there, though I have never seen him and I am sure that if he had known where I was, he would have hunted me up. On the 26th of February, 1875, I arrived at the main camp, where I found three-quarters of the men seriously ill. I distributed my supply

of medicine and rested there for five days, beginning my return trip to Laketown on the 3d of March. The hauling was lighter and consequently good distances were covered and I reached Laketown the last day of March. My snowshoes, however, were all used up, although I had them twice refilled, and my last pair of moccasins, of which I used up four pairs, were gone and I had my feet wrapped in cloth—not a comfortable mode of traveling during the March days in those climes. I remained in the Cassiar district until 1878 or four seasons, my efforts being attended with varied success, doing mining during the warm months and whipsawing lumber during the winters. The men in the diggings were 'jacks of all trades,' so they could hew and build and make their way everywhere comfortably."

In 1878 Mr. Sinclair returned to Victoria, engaging in work as foreman for Thomas Spence, one of the Cariboo road builders. One of the remarkable feats he did at that time was the removal of a great sunken rock in Victoria harbor, known as Beaver Rock, which had long been a menace to navigation. It was named after the famous pioneer steamer Beaver of the Hudson's Bay Company, which sunk upon it. Thomas Spence, for whom Mr. Sinclair was at that time engaged in work, was a foremost road and bridge builder of his time and Spence's Bridge, for which he had the contract, was named for him. To blow up Beaver Rock, Mr. Sinclair sunk a shaft from the surface, running in three small chambers, but being afraid to use too much powder, the explosion did not prove a success and compressed air was then used in removing the rock, this being the first time that compressed air was used on the north Pacific coast for such a purpose. In 1879 the news of gold discoveries in the state of Washington reached Mr. Sinclair and he snowshoed to that state and to the claims. The winter was very severe and in the spring of 1880 a great rush was on for the Upper Skagit, where rich finds had been reported. Thousands were expected to make their way there from Victoria and New Westminster and as they wanted to travel by the route of the Fraser river and Hope instead of Seattle, Mr. Sinclair was delegated by the government to inspect and report on the advisability of a road being built, his report being to the effect that the road from New Westminster was better than that from Seattle. Leaving Victoria, he took under consideration the project of building a narrow road from the old sapper trail, twenty-three miles long, from Hope, to the boundary line and made an approximate estimate of the cost. When in Hope there were about five hundred men there waiting to break the trail, and after Mr. Sinclair secured the help of two Indians to haul his sled he set out to break the trail on good snowshoes, and after three days from Hope landed at a place on the Skagit which was named Steamboat Landing and located about five miles from the boundary line. He then sent back his Indians and was there joined by three other men, whom it took three weeks to make the way from Hope. One of them had been wounded, so his partners left him there, as he could not return with them. At midnight eight famished men came up the Skagit from Seattle and their experiences made Mr. Sinclair afraid to return that way, while the way to Hope was covered by a deep snowfall. Having no good snowshoes and their provisions running low, they were soon in a starving condition, but by good luck that evening a band of deer came up the river on the opposite side and Mr. Sinclair secured one of the deer, of which the party made a feast. The next day they built a raft and, floating down the Skagit five miles, lost and rebuilt four more before they arrived at Ruby creek, about thirty miles from the boundary line. There they stayed two weeks and put in a few sluices, but as they found that the creek would not yield sufficient gold, sold the claim. Mr. Sinclair then located on a place which he thought at that time would turn out a real bonanza but did not come up to expectations. Returning to Hope in the spring, he then secured the help of eight men to cut out the trail from Twenty-three Mile post on Skagit river to the boundary line, a distance of some thirty miles. His pack trains had been waiting for him with his provisions when he arrived in Hope and they closely followed him on the trail, all assisting in making bridges, which were generally constructed of one log with

additional ones on each side, some spans being ninety feet in length. The road was intended for pack mules and splendidly served its purpose. Returning to Hope, Mr. Sinclair found awaiting him a letter from an old friend, J. B. Harrison, from Yale, asking him to proceed there by first boat in order to take charge of a construction gang, and in that way Mr. Sinclair joined the Canadian Pacific contractors under Andrew Onderdonk. This gentleman at that time had charge of the building operations of the Canadian Pacific in the British Columbia territory and it was he who broke through the first tunnel from Yale. Mr. Onderdonk was backed by a strong syndicate of capitalists, including such well known men as Morton Bliss, D. O. Mills, Read and other New York millionaires. Mr. Sinclair remained in Mr. Onderdonk's employ for nearly three years, doing much work on the Fraser canyon, J. H. Cambie being engineer in charge. Mr. Onderdonk had the contract for the road from Port Moody and Mr. Sinclair was entrusted with doing the dangerous work of dynamiting and the heavy tunneling on that section. From Yale Mr. Sinclair was ordered to Spence's Bridge and worked from there west on Thompson river. Mr. McLeod was engineer in charge on this division, on the main line of the Canadian Pacific, eight miles east of Lytton and known as the Jaws of Death. It was proposed to build a tunnel about twelve hundred feet in length, but at that time the cost for building the road had run to such a high figure that the government was doing all in its power to reduce expenses. Under Major Rogers report was made to Van Horn that the road could be built with a grade of but two per cent on a southern route, but it was found that the grade would be five to five and a half per cent. The road had then been built that far and a stop to operations meant ruin to the Canadian Pacific. For a time operations ceased, but the government then guaranteed twenty-five million dollars in bonds and the Canadian Pacific returned in lieu thereof twenty-five million acres of land. Under these conditions the government decided to reduce expenses by shortening the tunnel so as to run it nearer to the edge of the bluff. This proved a mistake, however, as the retaining walls became too thin. Mr. Sinclair then proposed a plan of blasting off a side of the bluff instead of tunneling and to do this a short tunnel was cut under the almost perpendicular cliff by Mr. Sinclair, the tunnel being about two hundred feet, and then was charged with explosives to equal about thirty tons of black powder and the whole face of the cliff was blown away, displacing about eighty thousand tons of rock. This was probably the largest blast ever set off in British Columbia, although a similar charge was used by Mr. Sinclair in the state of Washington in 1891, when the Northern Pacific planned a ferry to Vancouver island and in order to build a breakwater and make a harbor at Port Crescent he had to blow down a bluff to form a breakwater about two thousand feet from shore. Mr. Sinclair often humorously remarks that it took Mr. McLeod, the engineer in charge, a long time to forgive him for blowing the only tunnel on his section into the Thompson river. It is now twenty-eight years since this construction work on the Canadian Pacific was completed, yet although advancement in engineering lines has been steady, no improvement could have been made in doing this work. In 1883 Mr. Sinclair began contracting for the Canadian Pacific at the crossing of the Fraser river, where the first cantilever bridge in the world was built. The idea of this style of bridge was found in British Columbia and taken from an old Indian structure which crossed Bridge river above Lillooet. This work was also done in connection with Mr. Onderdonk. In the fall of 1883 Mr. Sinclair took a contract from the federal government to clear the obstructions and rock from the Cottonwood canyon in order to improve navigation on the Fraser river and successfully carried out this project to the entire satisfaction of the federal government, completing the work on March 4, 1884. He then again engaged in contract work with the Canadian Pacific, for a distance of ten miles, from Savonas Ferry along Lamloops lake to Cherry creek. He also had another contract from the Canadian Pacific at that time, building the road from Shushwap Station to Salmon Arm, a distance of thirty-three miles. When Mr. Sinclair took over the Shushwap contract twelve

months were allowed him for its completion, but when beginning work at Salmon Arm he was notified that he would have to bring his task to an end within eight months, and that he succeeded in complying with this instruction stands as evidence of his ability and energy, he earning thereby high commendation from the Canadian Pacific officials and Mr. Onderdonk. Twenty-two hundred men were used to complete this enterprise in the shortened period of time. The thankfulness of the Canadian Pacific officials, however, was but short-lived, for when Major Rogers, who took over the work for the railroad, was about to return his final estimate, he would not allow proper classification and repudiated part of the contract. A long drawn out legal fight resulted, being carried on in the provincial and other courts for five years, but finally the Canadian Pacific lost out, the legal cost ensuing from the litigation amounting to fifty thousand dollars. Mr. Sinclair, however, was allowed all his claims, the court recognizing the justness of his cause. Major Rogers was one of the noted characters in the history of the surveys and construction of the Canadian Pacific, both he and Marcus Smith being widely known throughout all the camps of the northwest, their picturesqueness and whimsical humor often bringing diversity to the monotonous life of the construction camps.

Mr. Sinclair then took a rest from his onerous labors and returned to Scotland to visit his father and the places of his youth, but in a few months again returned to British Columbia, engaging in contracting for the Dominion government. In 1886 and 1887 he deepened the Fraser river. In 1887 and 1888 he connected the head waters of the Columbia with those of the Kootenay river by means of a canal a mile and three-quarters in length, built with a lock thirty by one hundred and twenty feet and now known as the Canal Flats. It was intended to make it possible for the steamers to go from Golden, British Columbia, straight through to Jennings, Montana, but the cost of this improvement was so great that the government desisted from expending any more money on the project, although boats were enabled to go in the open season from Golden to Windermere lake as a result of the engineering work done by Mr. Sinclair. From East Kootenay Mr. Sinclair then made a trip from Groman up the Kootenay river to the east branch, and ascended to Summit and, pressing over the mountain pass, came out at what is now known as Kannask's pass. After a few days' rest he then proceeded on horseback from Cochrane Point to Calgary. Returning, he then entered the mountains north of the route which he had taken, near Canmore, passing through territory which was then entirely unknown and crossing by a pass which he named Cross or Whitman's pass, coming to what is now known as Vermilion pass and to the source of the Kootenay river. He then crossed what is known as the Small Divide and, coming from the west, followed Vermilion pass and creek to the Columbia river and to Sinclair creek and pass, named after him. Later, he there wintered his horses for some time and yet regrets that he did not purchase the place, as subsequently a valuable sulphur spring was found thereon. In September, 1887, he began to build by orders of the federal government the first mattresses made of brush and intended to close the South Channel, as it was known then, near the mouth of the Fraser river opposite Steveston, the size of the large mattresses being one hundred by twenty-five by six and a half or seven feet, these being transported there on scows and put in place and sunk with rocks. These brush mattresses were the first ones ever used on the Pacific coast. Mr. Sinclair continued in government construction work of that character until 1893 with the exception of one year, and while doing work on the Fraser river made his headquarters at New Westminster. At this time Victoria had no harbor, the boats landing at Esquimalt, and Mr. Sinclair took charge of the construction of the outer docks at Victoria for R. R. Rithet & Company and completed the work in 1892. This was the largest harbor improvement undertaken at that time by private parties in British Columbia, its cost amounting to nearly three hundred thousand dollars. It saved great expenses, as the deep draft vessels coming to Victoria had to discharge their cargo at Esquimalt, whence it was transported

by lighters to its destination. The dock wall rests upon a concrete and rock foundation and extends six feet above high water mark. It is built of large blocks of sandstone and cement, the submerged material being put in place by divers, who had to work in three-hour shifts to put eighteen thousands yards of masonry down. It took sixteen months to put down the heavy stones, which weighed from six to ten tons each, and even the heaviest gale has not affected this wonderful work. Many engineers at that time doubted the feasibility of the project, but the confidence reposed in his ability brought it to realization. It was Sir Joseph Trutch, a famous engineer and the man who had charge of most of the railroad work in that part of Canada, who recommended Mr. Sinclair for the work. The harbor improvements were completed in 1892 and are today as stanch and solid as when they were built.

In 1893 Mr. Sinclair removed to Chicago, where his reputation had preceded him, and took charge of the work of the first long tunnel built under the lake. It extended four miles and was accomplished by means of a plan of working known as a "box heading" instead of a "shield." The engineers and contractor, Mr. A. Onderdonk, had considerable trouble on account of what they called expanding clay and for this difficulty had given up the work, which was completed by Mr. Sinclair, although serious obstacles had to be overcome; but the large experience and knowledge which he had gained in his varied labors in British Columbia in the early years stood him in good stead, and he was enabled to complete the work in fourteen months—a labor which was estimated by the engineers to consume two and a half years. Mr. Sinclair remained in Chicago, taking contract work in partnership with Ross Brothers to build a north-side tunnel of two and a half miles and to connect it with the old short tunnel one and a half miles out in the lake. In 1897, however, he left Chicago, returning to British Columbia in order to join the expeditions for Skagway, Alaska, but instead of going into the Klondike he made his way westward to the Copper River country. There he helped in work on a proposed road and on the 26th of October, 1897, reached Schola pass, north of Mount St. Elias. Heavy snow storms, however, drove back the party to the coast. He then returned to New Westminster and with Mr. Onderdonk went to Ottawa to get a charter for the McKenzie & Mann contract but found that this matter had been disposed of in a different way than they had planned. In the spring of 1898 Mr. Sinclair again proceeded to Dawson, Alaska, making his way from Skagway to Labarge, to the gold fields, at a time when about forty thousand people were on the march to the fields. While in Skagway Mr. Sinclair became aware of a plot to rob one of the bankers who was expected to come through there with a large amount of money. Sopey Smith, an outlaw, who with his gang of robbers held full sway of the passes from Saltwater to Summit, in which latter place the northwest mounted police took charge, at that time levied a tribute from everyone passing. It was he who laid the plan to rob the banker, and this man happened to arrive in the very hotel where the gang was holding out. Mr. Sinclair warned the intended victim and assisted him in his escape over night to the summit of White pass. The following summer Sopey Smith was killed in a brawl. In 1901, '02 and '03 Mr. Sinclair built roads at Dawson for the Yukon government and also built about fifteen miles of railroad inland from Yukon Run to the coal mines. This was the furthestmost northern road then built, it being in the latitude of 65° 40'.

Mr. Sinclair then returned to Vancouver, where he made his home until 1912. For four years he devoted his attention to municipal contracts, installing sewerage systems and building septic tanks at Fairview, Grandview and other places. In 1907 he completed the sanitary system of Kamloops and in 1909 was engaged in similar work in Revelstoke, where he remained until 1911 in order to provide a water supply system. He then removed to New Westminster, where he had a contract with the city for a new sewerage system, and has since made that city his home. In October, 1912, he completed a second contract with the city and still has two agreements with the municipality running—one

for a sewer improvement and the other for providing rock for the harbor. He also has a contract for building the jetty at the mouth of the Fraser river and although he is not alone in this deal and the agreement was made by a company, he will have to carry out the work as a responsible backer of the enterprise.

On the 1st of March, 1883, Mr. Sinclair was united in marriage to Miss Theresa Loring, of Lytton, British Columbia, who passed away leaving four children: Margaret, the wife of Allen Sanderson, of Vancouver; Jessie, who married Samuel Rose, of Vancouver; Mary, the wife of N. McLeod, an engineer of Steveston; and Frederick, who is employed with the Canadian Pacific Railroad at North Bend. In 1905 Mr. Sinclair was again married, his second union being with Mrs. Marie (Kemp) Sampson, a daughter of Jacob Kemp, of Suffolk county, England, and the widow of John Sampson. By her first marriage she became the mother of one child, Olive Sampson, who makes her home with Mr. and Mrs. Sinclair.

Public-spirited and progressive, Mr. Sinclair takes deep interest in all public questions, although he has but once actively participated in politics, serving as reeve of Maple Ridge, British Columbia. Since the '80s he has been a member of Vancouver Quadra, No. 2, and is a charter member of the New Westminster Club. He also affiliates with the Masons, being a member of the blue lodge and chapter of Victoria. There is little to add in conclusion, for his life record gives ample evidence of the importance of his labors. The work he has done has brought millions of dollars and thousands of people to this region and it is to pioneers of the character, ability and indomitable perseverance of Mr. Sinclair that northwestern Canada and particularly British Columbia is largely indebted for its present prosperous conditions.

DUNCAN G. McLENNAN.

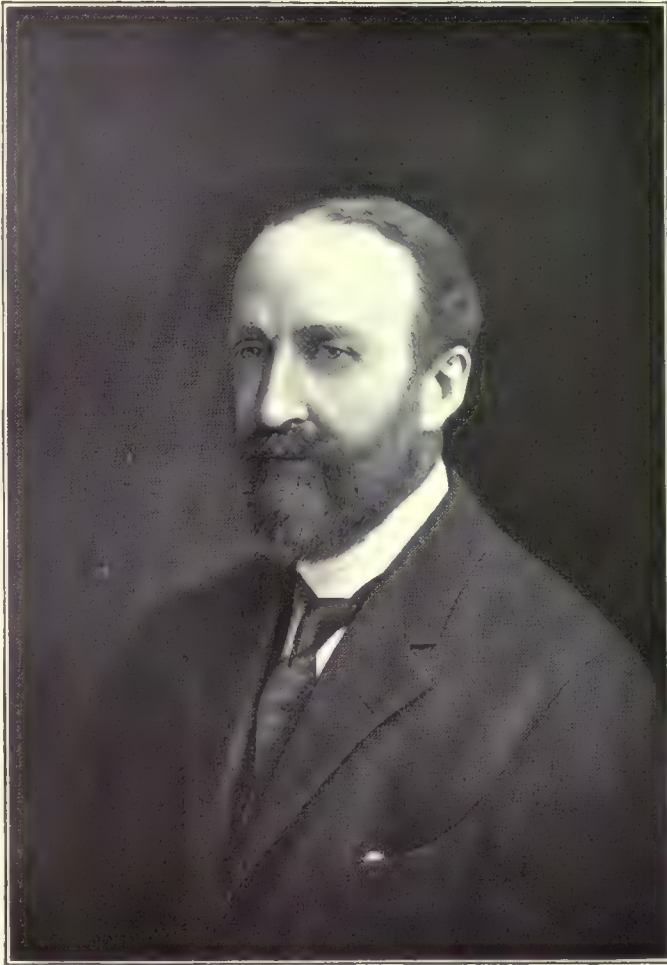
Duncan G. McLennan, who was appointed provincial clerk of public works in May, 1911, has since held that position at Vancouver, and in that connection has made a highly creditable record as a capable and trustworthy official. His birth occurred on a farm at Laggan, Ontario, on the 18th of August, 1869, his parents being Roderick and Mary McLennan, pioneers of Glengarry county. He acquired his education in the public schools of that county and after putting aside his text-books he drove a mail stage for his father, who had a contract to carry the mail between Laggan and Alexandria, Ontario, and intermediate points. He then took up the carpenter's trade in and near Montreal. In the spring of 1888 he went to Saginaw, Michigan, where he worked about a year. He then returned to Montreal and finished his apprenticeship to the carpenter trade. On the 7th of April, 1891, he came to Vancouver, British Columbia, and here engaged in contracting for one year. In 1892 he made his way to Chicago, Illinois, where he followed the same business until after the close of the World's Fair, when he went to West Superior, Wisconsin, being there employed by the American Steel Barge Works for three years. On the expiration of that period, in 1896, he again came west and after spending two years at Nelson and in that district of British Columbia, left for the Yukon, remaining there, in Nome and Dawson, for three years in the building and mining business. Subsequently he spent two years in Seattle and in 1903 returned to Vancouver, here embarking in the contracting business and being successfully identified therewith until he received the appointment to his present position. It was in May, 1911, that he was made clerk of works for the provincial government at Vancouver courthouse, the duties of which office he has discharged with signal ability and faithfulness to the present time.

On the 15th of February, 1905, at Nanaimo, British Columbia, Mr. McLennan was united in marriage to Miss Grace D. McNeil, her father being E. W. McNeil, a pioneer of this province. Mr. McLennan is a conservative in politics and fra-

ternally is identified with the Masons, being an officer in Plantagenet Lodge, No. 65, A. F. & A. M., of Vancouver, and also a life member of Alexander Lodge in Ontario. He is likewise a member and trustee of Lodge No. 8 of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Vancouver and is a valued member of the Progress Club here. Attractive personal qualities have made him popular with a large circle of friends, and he is uniformly respected and esteemed.

EDWARD ETHELBERT RAND.

In the field of real-estate activity in Vancouver the name of Edward Ethelbert Rand is well known. It has figured as long in connection with the agency, purchase and sale of property as that of any other business name in Vancouver. Arriving here when the city was still the village of Granville, Edward E. Rand began handling property and the importance of his work can hardly be over-estimated as a factor in progressive development here. He was born in Canning, Nova Scotia, November 21, 1860, and is a son of Edwin and Margaret (Ells) Rand. The family was founded in Cornwallis valley, Nova Scotia, at a very early day. Representatives of the name have since been largely engaged in agricultural pursuits and various members of the family have become prominent both in Canada and the United States. Edwin Rand, father of Edward E. Rand, was engaged in the hardware and ship-building business at Canning. The son, Edward E., while spending his boyhood days under the parental roof, attended the public schools of that city and also the Horton Academy. At the age of eighteen years he entered the employ of the New York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad Company in New York and so continued for three years. In 1882 he arrived in British Columbia, joining his brother, Charles David Rand, in New Westminster, the brother having preceded him to the northwest by several years. They formed the firm of Rand Brothers and engaged in the real-estate business, remaining at that place until December, 1885, when Edward E. Rand removed to Granville, which the following year became the incorporated city of Vancouver. The firm of Rand Brothers operated in real estate with growing success until 1897, when Edward E. Rand purchased his brother's interest and has since remained alone, having now an extensive clientage which connects him with a large part of the important real-estate transactions of the city. In fact he is at the head of the oldest business conducted continuously under one name in Vancouver. He early recognized something of what the future had in store for British Columbia and has ever been a firm believer in its greatness, owing to its natural resources and to the character of its citizenship. He has perhaps done as much as any other one man for the utilization of its resources and for its growth and development. He did not advise his clients to follow a course which he would not himself pursue. On the contrary he began early to invest in real estate and to interest outside capital. Through his efforts the resources and advantages to be found in the province were brought before the capitalists of Europe and immense sums of British money were brought in for investment. Mr. Rand has made a number of trips to England for that purpose and his efforts have always been attended with a gratifying measure of success. He brought in the first capital from the Yorkshire Guaranty Company which has since been a strong force in the development of this province. His clientage is now extensive and the nature of his business is indicated by the fact that throughout the years of his residence here he has negotiated some of the most important realty transfers which have been made. He is also the agent for a number of large English estates, looking after their interests in this province, and he carries on a general real-estate, loan and brokerage business. His individual holdings of property include city, suburban and acreage property and farm lands in many parts of the province and are extensive.



EDWARD E. RAND

Mr. Rand is a man of ability, never lacking in expediency and always ready to meet an emergency. In his vocabulary there is no such word as fail. With him, to undertake a task is to carry it forward to successful completion. These qualities have made his cooperation largely sought in other connections and he has today many extensive financial interests, being a director of the Port Hailey Lumber Company, Valley View Land Company, Hendry Land Company, Burnaby Land Company, District Lot 173 Company, Glen Valley Land Company and the Carbonate Mountain & Mining Company. He is also secretary of Nakusp Land & Improvement Company and has other minor business connections.

On the 27th of February, 1906, Mr. Rand was married to Miss Laura Town, of Vancouver, a native of Kent, England. He belongs to the Vancouver Club and gives his political allegiance to the conservative party. The west with its boundless opportunities affords him scope for his energy and determination—his salient qualities. Anyone meeting Mr. Rand face to face would know at once that he is an individual embodying all the elements of what in this country we term a "square" man—one in whom to have confidence, a dependable man in any relation and any emergency. His quietude of deportment, his easy dignity, his frankness and cordiality of address with the total absence of anything sinister or anything to conceal foretold a man who is ready to meet any obligation of life with the confidence and courage that come of conscious personal ability, right conception of things and an habitual regard for what is best in the exercise of human activities.

DAVID PAGE.

The life history of David Page is so replete with adventures and experiences of an unusual character as to read like a highly imaginative work of fiction, dealing as it does with perilous days at sea, nights fraught with equal danger spent before Indian camp fires, long tramps across the western deserts and months passed in the mining camps of California, Idaho, and Nevada at a time when the law was administered by vigilance committees. His career was begun in the city of Gloucester, England, his birth there occurring on the 12th of June, 1836, and he is a son of John and Elizabeth (Hood) Page.

Born in a family of moderate circumstances, David Page early became self-supporting, his education being acquired after he came to the United States. In 1844, at the age of eight years he went to work in a rope factory, being employed in what was known as the rope walk. He remained there for four years, following which he worked at various occupations until he had attained the age of fifteen, when he had an opportunity to pay for his passage to the United States by working for a captain of a sailing vessel. After six weeks at sea they landed at Charleston, South Carolina, at which port the captain turned him over to the mate of a sailing vessel going up the coast. They landed at Providence, Rhode Island, and continued their journey to Boston by rail. During the early part of the journey they encountered terrible storms, and in order to keep afloat they worked at the pumps night and day. Their stock of provisions ran low and they were almost starved when picked up by a steamer and towed to a port, where they laid in a fresh stock of supplies and again started northward. The remainder of the trip was made in comparative comfort, and in due time they arrived in Providence and Boston. Times were hard and work scarce, while the prices of all commodities were extremely high, flour bringing twenty dollars a barrel in Boston. David Page was bound out to a man by the name of Lanagan, who much abused him and then became chore boy for a Mr. Webster, in whose service he remained for two years. He was received in the home of this worthy man, who took an interest in the welfare of the lad and placed within his reach the only educational advantages he ever received. About 1852, he started for Illinois to join a brother, but as he did not like the prairies

of the middle west he resolved to continue his journey westward to California. He started to walk the entire distance, but subsequently obtained an opportunity to work his way to Kansas City. From there he drove a government ox team to Albuquerque, New Mexico, where he bought a pack mule and with a friend started across the country to California. Upon reaching a point known as San Francisco mountain they encountered a band of Indians and were compelled to return practically a distance of eight hundred miles. They obtained shelter in an ancient pueblo or Indian village of one of the less hostile tribes where they remained for about two months. At the expiration of that time they resumed their journey until they reached Fort Hune, on the Colorado river, where they engaged in prospecting for practically a year. Their success not being of a nature to encourage their remaining longer, they then continued their journey across the Mojave desert, where they were caught in a sand storm which almost cost them their lives. After perilous experiences and innumerable hardships they at last reached Los Angeles, practically two years after Mr. Page left Illinois. For two months thereafter he worked on a ranch in that vicinity and then went to Santa Barbara, where he later took a steamer to San Francisco. He subsequently engaged in ranching in the vicinity of San Jose, but later went to Oregon, where he followed the same vocation. Next he worked in the mines of Idaho, where he obtained a small amount of money, and then returned to Oregon. He first went to The Dalles but he later located in Portland where he opened a laundry in 1862. The next year he disposed of this enterprise and came to Victoria, but only remained here for a brief time and then went to San Jose to meet the friend with whom he had crossed the desert some ten years previously. Finding his former partner had met with a fair degree of success in his prospecting, Mr. Page decided to try his luck in the gold mines of Virginia City, Nevada. He started to walk to Sacramento, but before reaching that point came to a hydraulic mine and decided to establish himself near by and pan the gold found in the water coming from this mine. This venture proved worth while as he succeeded in taking out about a hundred dollars worth of gold before the large mine closed down, following which he made his way back to the coast and took ship for the Sandwich Islands. There he opened and operated a tin shop for a year or so, and then came back to America. He soon went back to the islands, where he spent another year and then returned to this country, locating at Port Gamble, Washington. For six months thereafter he was engaged in logging on the Snohomish river, following which he went to Scow Bay in the vicinity of Port Townsend. While there he had the misfortune to be shot in the leg and for seven months thereafter was confined to his bed. When partially recovered he married an Indian woman, who took him in a sail boat to a point about a hundred miles distant, the home of her people. The country was nothing but a wilderness, but she felled trees and together they erected a log cabin and then began clearing the land and preparing it for cultivation. He was still compelled to use his crutches, but they succeeded in planting a small field of potatoes, which when matured they dug and placing fifteen sacks of them in their canoe took them to Nanaimo. There they endeavored to exchange them for flour, powder and other necessities, but failing in this they returned to their home and subsisted on fish, wild game and such vegetables as they had raised until the next year. Their second crop they were able to dispose of at Nanaimo, and by that time he was able to work and he found employment in the company's blacksmith shop at the mines there. He later built a home, continuing to follow his trade at Nanaimo for ten years, following which he joined Mr. Dunsmuir when they opened the mine at Wellington. At the end of another five years he returned to his ranch in the cultivation of which he thereafter engaged. He was the first man to engage in the oyster industry in British Columbia, and for some years had considerable trouble with the Indians robbing his beds. He experienced much difficulty with the northern tribes, many of whom were very hostile, but for years the Indians were practically his only companions and associates. He learned their lan-

guage, became entirely familiar with their customs and habits of life, but never felt entirely safe and had many narrow escapes from death at their hands.

Mr. Page was left a widower by the death of his Indian wife in 1896, and in 1898, he married Mrs. Sarah Jane Young. He has now attained the venerable age of seventy-seven years and has been living retired in Ladysmith since 1911, at which time he sold his ranch of a hundred and sixty acres for twenty thousand dollars, while his oyster beds brought him six thousand dollars. In all probability there is no one in this section who is more thoroughly familiar with pioneer conditions than Mr. Page. He has witnessed the greater portion of British Columbia transformed from a wilderness into a highly improved and cultivated agricultural district, while the Indian villages of fifty years ago have been replaced by thriving towns and flourishing cities provided with all of the conveniences and comforts of a modern civilization.

T. E. CROWELL.

T. E. Crowell, a contractor and builder in Vernon, was born in Dartmouth, Nova Scotia, February 21, 1857, and acquired his education in the public schools of that community. He remained at home until he was thirty years of age and then went to Winnipeg, settling in that city in 1887 and was there engaged in contracting and building until 1889. In that year he went to Vancouver and from there came to Vernon, where since 1891 he has been associated with building operations as a contractor. Having demonstrated his ability in this direction, various important contracts have been awarded him, and beautiful residences, fine churches and substantial business houses stand as proof of his knowledge and his painstaking care in the execution of his work. He has been awarded many contracts outside of the city and has also erected many public buildings, having just completed a new school, erected at a cost of fifty thousand dollars.

In 1888 Mr. Crowell was united in marriage to Miss Isabella Brown, of Halifax, Nova Scotia, and they have two children who are residing at home. Mr. Crowell is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Masonic order and is well known and very popular in Vernon, where he has always taken an active and helpful interest in the upbuilding and welfare of the city, having served for the last fifteen years as chief of the fire department. His strict integrity, business conservatism and sound judgment are so widely recognized that he enjoys the public confidence to an enviable degree and naturally this has brought him a lucrative patronage which is steadily increasing.

REV. JOSEPH FRANCIS McNEIL.

Rev. Joseph Francis McNeil, who since November, 1911, has had charge of Sacred Heart parish in Vancouver, has worked zealously and untiringly in the interests of Catholicism here, and his labors have borne fruit in the lives of those who have come under his teaching. His birth occurred at Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, on the 11th of September, 1881, his parents being Hector and Ann (McNeil) McNeil, the former a farmer of Cape Breton. The family is of Scotch descent, among the first representatives of the name in Canada to come from the land of hills and heather.

Father McNeil obtained his early education in the public schools of his native province and at Sydney Academy of Sydney, Nova Scotia. Subsequently he began preparing for the priesthood as a student in St. Francis Xavier College of Antigonish, Nova Scotia, and without completing the course in that institution went to Rome to finish his studies, being ordained in that city on the 13th of June, 1908. Returning to his native land, he took charge of a parish at

Baileys Brook, Nova Scotia, and there remained for eighteen months. In 1910, he came to Vancouver, British Columbia, but in September of that year became priest of a parish at Revelstoke, there remaining until November, 1911, when he returned to Vancouver and took charge of Sacred Heart parish. As the spiritual leader of this parish he has since labored with consecrated and untiring zeal and is beloved and honored by all who know him. He is still young in years and a long life of usefulness lies before him.

WILLIAM ELLERY FALES.

William Ellery Fales possesses in large measure the quality which has been termed commercial sense, in other words, he quickly discriminates between the essential and non-essential in matters commercial, and his sound judgment and even-paced energy have carried him into important business connections. He is well known as a successful furniture dealer and undertaker of New Westminster and has advanced to his present position step by step. He was born at Templeton, Massachusetts, May 23, 1853, a son of William Baxter and Mary Ann (Hudson) Fales, the former a native of Massachusetts and the latter of Vermont.

The educational opportunities accorded William E. Fales were somewhat limited, but in the school of experience he has learned many valuable lessons. When sixteen years of age he left home and went to Chelsea, Massachusetts, where, although but a boy in years, he secured a position as boss of a gang of men in a clay pit. A few weeks later he apprenticed himself to the carpenter's trade, which he followed for seven months, his salary being six dollars per week. He then entered the employ of a gentleman who owned a beautiful country home and a small farm at Elizabethtown, New Jersey, working there from May until November of that year. He afterward spent the winter season in the butchering business and, following the great fire in Boston, went to that city to see his mother and decided to remain in that locality. Accordingly he again took up carpenter work, following his trade in Boston, Chelsea, Brighton and other points. In the fall of 1875 he prepared to come to British Columbia, for favorable reports had reached him concerning this new and growing country. On the 17th of December of that year he sailed from New York with his wife and their baby of a few months. They spent Christmas in Panama, stopped at San Francisco for a brief period and arrived at Victoria on the 14th of January, 1876. Four days later they took the boat for New Westminster, where they were met by Mrs. Fales' father, who had come to the Cariboo from Ontario at the time of the gold excitement, in the early '60s.

Mr. Fales' first work in British Columbia was cutting wood and making barrel staves. In the following May he began work on the penitentiary, being then employed until fall, after which he built a cannery for the late Alexander Ewen on the site now occupied by the Windsor Hotel. That year he brought his mother to the coast and she went to Victoria, where she secured work as a nurse. A little later, in Victoria, she became acquainted with John G. Bunty and became his wife. Mr. Bunty was foreman of the old-established furniture house of Jacob Sell, who also had a branch store in New Westminster. Mr. Bunty was made manager of the New Westminster establishment and about a year later purchased the store, which he conducted for four years, during which time Mr. Fales entered his employ and thus gained a knowledge of the furniture business and of mercantile methods. In the early '80s Mr. Fales purchased property in Port Moody, where he established a general store which he conducted for four years. Fire broke out in Mr. Bunty's store and Mr. Fales purchased the salvage stock and a little later closed out his business in Port Moody in order to concentrate his attention upon his furniture store and undertaking business at New Westminster. Since that time his patronage has steadily increased and he



WILLIAM E. FALES

today has a well appointed establishment, carrying a large and well selected line of high-class furniture. His store is tastefully arranged and his reasonable prices, enterprising spirit and honorable business methods have constituted the source of a gratifying success.

Having come to this province in January, 1876, Mr. Fales is truly one of its pioneer settlers. He has earned the high esteem in which he is held by his friends and fellow business men. Not merely through the growth and prosperity of the community has his marked degree of success been attained but through his natural talent for business and his untiring perseverance. Since becoming the proprietor of a furniture establishment in this city he has twice suffered heavy losses through fire. In 1888 he was left almost penniless and in 1898, although he was protected by some insurance, he suffered a great loss. Undiscouraged by disasters that would have utterly disheartened many a man, he set to work with renewed efforts to retrieve his losses and developed his business into a still greater success.

Mr. Fales was married in Boston, Massachusetts, November 26, 1874, to Miss Frances Jane Hunter, a daughter of C. H. M. Hunter, a native of the north of Ireland, who lived for a time in Ontario and became one of the Cariboo pioneers, as previously mentioned. Mr. and Mrs. Fales had three children: Gertrude Mary, the wife of John A. Campbell, of New Westminster; George Washington, who died at the age of fifteen months; and John Ellery, who is now a practicing physician.

Mr. Fales may be termed a liberal in politics but is always very independent, voting as his judgment dictates. He served for one term as alderman, absolutely without pay, and during that time acted as chairman of the board of works. He is a member of New Westminster Camp, No. 53, W. O. W.; Royal City Lodge, No. 3, I. O. O. F., of which he is a past noble grand; and Royal Lodge, No. 6, K. P., in which he has filled all of the chairs. He has likewise been a member of several other organizations and is most loyal and faithful to every basic principle founded upon a spirit of fraternity. His religious faith is that of the Presbyterian church. His life has been a busy and useful one and is an indication of the fact that it is only under the stimulus of disaster and the pressure of adversity that the strongest and best in man is brought out and developed.

WILLIAM GRIFFITHS.

One of the most enterprising, progressive and public-spirited citizens of Burnaby is William Griffiths, since 1911 prominent in the public life of the municipality and today serving in a capable and far-sighted way as comptroller. He is regarded as a financier of unusual foresight and discrimination, a business man of rare acumen and ability, and these qualities he has applied to the discharge of his important duties, the community profiting greatly by his public spirit and well directed labor. He was born in Cumberland, England, on the 15th of March, 1882, and is a son of John and Jane (Pattison) Griffiths, both natives of that locality. The father lived and died in Cumberland, where he engaged in farming, being also well known throughout the vicinity as a dealer and breeder of high-class horses. Three of his sons followed in his footsteps, being today prominent judges of horseflesh and extensive dealers in horses. The mother is still residing on the home farm in England and is seventy years of age.

William Griffiths was reared at home and acquired his education in the village school and under private tutors in the city of London, where he took special courses in civil service work. He subsequently attended King's College and afterward spent two and one-half years in civil service work in London, proving capable and efficient in this line of work. However, not liking the confinement and congested conditions in a great city, he returned to his native county and accepted a position as accountant in a brewery office in Penrith, where he re-

mained for two years. At the end of that time he went to Cockermouth, where he was placed in charge of the wine and spirit department of the brewery, remaining for about eighteen months, during which time he gained the respect and confidence of his superiors and the esteem of all who were associated with him. However, his former employers in Penrith asked him to return and take charge of the wine and spirit department of their concern and he consented, spending one year in that position. In 1906, however, he left England and went to the gold district of West Africa, where he was employed by Elder, Dempster & Company, of Liverpool, as assistant manager of their shipping industry at that point. For fifteen months he remained in Africa and at the end of that time returned home, afterward spending six months in recuperation and study. He then secured a position with the firm of J. & T. Usher & Company, brewers of Bristol, England, and was appointed secretary of the concern, a capacity in which he did a great deal of constructive and administrative work for two and one-half years. He resigned in March, 1910, and came in that year to British Columbia, locating first in Vancouver, where, on the day following his arrival he secured a position as secretary to the managing director of the Evans, Coleman & Evans Company, in which capacity he served one year.

In March, 1911, Mr. Griffiths came to Burnaby as accountant to reorganize the office system of the municipality and shortly afterward he was appointed municipal clerk. As the community grew he was made comptroller and he has since had full charge of the financial system of the municipality, his work reflecting credit alike upon his ability and his public spirit. He has made it his constant aim to so conduct his office that the greatest economy consistent with the highest efficiency is obtained and this difficult work he has already accomplished, the affairs of the municipality being today upon a sound, conservative and solid basis.

On the 9th of August, 1912, Mr. Griffiths was united in marriage to Miss Louise Janes, of Bristol, England, their marriage being the fruition of an engagement made prior to Mr. Griffiths' coming to Canada. Mr. and Mrs. Griffiths are members of the Anglican church and Mr. Griffiths belongs to the Edmonds Club and the Burnaby Lake Country Club. He is interested in all kinds of outdoor sports and is especially fond of tennis, a recreation in which he spends a great many of his leisure hours. Politically he gives his allegiance to the conservative party, and fraternally is connected with Union Lodge, No. 9, A. F. & A. M., of New Westminster. He is still a young man, but his ability, personality and energy have carried him forward into important relations with public life and in these same qualities which are dominating elements in his character he possesses the guarantee of continued progress and ultimate distinction.

WALTER LECK STARK.

Walter Leck Stark needs no introduction to the readers of this volume, for as secretary and treasurer of James Stark & Sons, Ltd., he occupies a notable position in commercial circles in Vancouver, the firm owning one of the large department stores of the province. He was, as it were, "to the manner born," for since making his initial step in the business world he has been connected with merchandising and has been an active factor in the development and up-building of the establishment which he now largely controls. He was born at St. George, Ontario, June 11, 1873, a son of James and Julia Stark, the former the president of the James Stark & Sons, Ltd. After mastering the branches of learning taught in the public schools of Toronto and Ayr, Ontario, he attended business college in the former city and his commercial training qualified him for the duties which devolved upon him when he came west with his father and started in business with him, the store being conducted under the father's name. The admission of the sons to a partnership interest led to the adoption of the

firm style of James Stark & Sons in 1901, and on the incorporation of the business in March, 1905, under the name of James Stark & Sons, Ltd., the father was elected to the presidency, while Walter L. Stark became vice president and E. W. Stark secretary and treasurer. In 1913 W. L. Stark was chosen secretary and treasurer and still fills this dual position. In business affairs he has ever followed the rules which govern industry and strict and unswerving integrity. The department store which is now owned by the company is too well known to need comment here. It is one of the foremost mercantile enterprises of Vancouver, having grown to extensive proportions. The company has ever maintained high standards in the personnel of the house, in the character of goods carried, and in the nature of the service rendered to the public. All that is most attractive in foreign and domestic manufacture is to be found here, and the thoroughly modern business methods of the firm have made them leaders in this field.

On the 5th of February, 1902, in Vancouver, Walter L. Stark was united in marriage to Miss Emily Jane Gardner, a daughter of William and Edith Gardner, who were natives of Victoria, as was Mrs. Stark. The only child of this marriage is Edna Meryl. The family occupy an enviable social position and their own home is proverbial for its warm-hearted and genial hospitality. They attend the Presbyterian church, and in addition to his membership in this organization Mr. Stark is a member of Mount Hermon Lodge, A. F. & A. M., of Vancouver. He early learned to judge correctly of those things which go to make up life's contacts and experiences; to measure men at their true worth, and to estimate unerringly upon the possibilities of a business situation. To understand thoroughly and then to execute well defined plans has been his purpose since starting out in the business world, and to the father's more mature judgment and conservative policy he has added the enterprise, unflagging energy and ambition of the young man, making this a strong, resourceful company.

JAMES BLACK.

Although James Black has resided in Vancouver only two years, acting as claim agent for the Canadian Pacific Railroad, he is one of the oldest employes of that corporation and has done capable, efficient and reliable work in its interests since 1889. He was born in Seaforth, Huron county, Ontario, in April, 1858, and is a son of William and Margaret (Stewart) Black, natives of Scotland. Both came to America with their parents in 1854, the Blacks locating in Huron county, Ontario, and the Stewarts in Oxford county, near Woodstock. After he grew to manhood the father engaged in farming in Huron county and there resided until his death.

In the acquirement of an education James Black attended public school in Seaforth and after laying aside his books remained at home until he was twenty-one years of age. He then entered the employ of the Great Western Railway at St. Thomas, securing a position in the freight office. This he held for a little over a year and then, in 1881, went to Winnipeg, where he became connected with the freight office of the Canadian Pacific Railroad. After one year he resigned this position and homesteaded land near Wolseley, Saskatchewan, engaging in farming for four years thereafter. At the end of this time he went to Duluth, Minnesota, and there obtained employment in the freight office of the Northern Pacific road, holding this position for three years. In 1889 he came to Vancouver and here he became connected with the Canadian Pacific in the local freight office. He remained only one year and a half, however, and at the end of that time he was transferred to New Westminster, where for nine years he did able and conscientious work as cashier and chief clerk. From New Westminster he was sent to Nelson, British Columbia, where he acted in the same capacity for one year, after which he was transferred to Winnipeg, Manitoba, and given the

position of clerk in the claims department. He was advanced from that office to that of chief clerk and later to that of assistant claim agent, serving a total of ten years in that office and winning the rapid promotion which rewards conscientious and well directed labor. After one year at Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan, as freight claim agent he was, in 1911, sent to Vancouver, where he was made claim agent for the British Columbia division and the British Columbia coast service, and he still holds this office, making his long experience in this branch of rail-roading the basis of far-sighted, intelligent and accurate work. During more than twenty-four years' connection with the Canadian Pacific Railroad, Mr. Black has proved his ability and loyalty, has done much to promote the interests of the road and has witnessed the making of a great deal of railroad history. During all of this time he has labored conscientiously in the discharge of the duties which devolve upon him and has gained the confidence of his superiors as a man of force, experience and capacity and has won the respect and esteem of all who have been associated with him.

In Seaforth, Ontario, in January, 1884, Mr. Black was united in marriage to Miss Susan E. Campbell, of Huron county, Ontario, and they have become the parents of three children: William Campbell, of Assiniboia, Saskatchewan; and Florence and Stewart, who live at home.

Mr. Black is a liberal in his political views and takes an active interest in the growth and welfare of the city, taking part in the work of the Progress Club, of which he is an enthusiastic member. He belongs to the Mount Pleasant Methodist church and is an active religious worker, doing much to promote the spread of the doctrines in which he believes. He is a member of the quarterly official board of the Mount Pleasant church and superintendent of the Central Methodist Sunday school and he not only professes the doctrines of the church but molds his upright and honorable life by its principles.

JOSEPH RICHARD SEYMOUR.

Joseph Richard Seymour, capitalist, whose activity in commercial and real-estate circles has brought him to his present enviable and honorable position among Vancouver's leading citizens, was born in St. Catharines, Ontario, January 19, 1858, a son of James and Elizabeth (Murton) Seymour. He attended the public schools and the Grantham high school of his native city. It was his intention to take up the study of medicine as a preparation for a life work; in fact, he entered upon that study, but was compelled to abandon it because of a sunstroke. He then decided to become a pharmacist and was articled in that profession, while in 1875 he entered the Ontario Pharmaceutical College, from which he was graduated in 1876. Soon afterward he went to Buffalo, New York, taking charge of the dispensary of W. H. Peabody, and continued in that capacity until 1877, when he entered the employ of the drug firm of Hazard & Caswell, on Fifth avenue, in New York city. He continued with them for a year and then returned to Canada, becoming an employe of Richard Brierley at Hamilton. After six months, however, he was sent, in 1879, to St. Thomas, Ontario, by the wholesale drug firm of J. Winer & Company to look after their interests in a retail drug store in that city. He there continued until 1880, when, having established that business upon a safe financial basis, he entered the employ of John Wyeth & Brother, manufacturing chemists of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, by whom he was later transferred to the Davis & Lawrence Company at Montreal, Quebec, Canadian agents for the Philadelphia house.

In 1881 Mr. Seymour embarked in business on his own account as a retail druggist in St. Catharines and met with very gratifying success during the period of eleven years in which he carried on business in that city. In 1890 he made a trip of investigation to Vancouver and was so favorably impressed with the possibilities and opportunities of the city that he made investment in real estate



JOSEPH R. SEYMOUR

here, returned to St. Catharines, closed out his business there, made arrangements for removal to the west, and in 1892 came with his family to Vancouver, where he has since made his home. The wisdom of his judgment regarding the city in the early days of his visit here has been proven in the passing of time, for the growth and development of the city have more than met his expectations, and in the work of general progress and improvement he has borne his part. On his arrival he established a retail drug store, and, extending his business, eventually became proprietor of three of the leading drug houses of the city, one at the corner of Seymour and Hastings streets, one at the corner of Georgia and Granville streets, and one on West Main street. Two of these establishments are still in existence and are the only original drug stores remaining of all that were in Vancouver at that time.

As the years passed by Mr. Seymour continued his investments in real estate, in which he became actively interested. At length his holdings seemed to demand his entire time and attention, and in 1904 he disposed of his drug stores in order to give his undivided energies to his real-estate interests and to real-estate operation generally. He continued in the business alone until 1906, when he organized the Seymour & Marshall Company, which existed for three years. Mr. Seymour then retired from that connection and in 1909 organized and became senior partner of the firm of Seymour, Allen, Story & Blair, conducting a general real-estate and financial brokerage business. He was thus connected until 1912, when he retired from the firm and has since given his attention to the supervision of his personal real-estate holdings and investments. His interests are very extensive and he is a large owner of real estate in this city, together with suburban and farm property. He is associated with a number of financial and business corporations. He has been an active factor not only in commercial and real-estate circles, but in various walks of life, and is recognized as an important force in the growth and development of the city. He is foremost in all movements for the public good and for advancement along business, social, political and moral lines.

In politics Mr. Seymour has always been a strong conservative and an active party worker, and was largely instrumental in the work of changing the hybrid politics of the province of twelve years or more ago to the old condition of sharply defined party lines, which resulted in the present clear alignment of conservative and liberal principles and brought the conservative party into power in the province and made it the dominant party in Vancouver in 1903. During the reconstruction period, covering years, he was chairman of the executive committee of the conservative party of the province and Vancouver city, and has continued an active worker in the party to the present time, although not an office seeker.

Mr. Seymour served as license commissioner for the city of Vancouver for one year, was on the board of the Vancouver General Hospital, and has also served on the Carnegie library board for three years. In early life he was connected with the Nineteenth Battalion of Lincoln at St. Catharines, Ontario, for two years. He is especially active in Masonic circles, being a past master of Temple Lodge, No. 298, A. F. & A. M., grand lodge of Canada at St. Catharines, Ontario, and now holding membership in Cascade Lodge, No. 12, F. & A. M., of Vancouver, of which he is past master. He is also past first principal of Vancouver Chapter, No. 98, R. A. M. In Scottish Rite Masonry he is deputy for the province of British Columbia and is past T. P. G. M. of the Lodge of Perfection, past M. W. S. of Rose Croix Chapter and past commander-in-chief for the consistory of British Columbia. Moreover, he is one of very few active thirty-third degree Masons west of Ontario.

On the 13th of June, 1883, Mr. Seymour was united in marriage, at Toronto, to Miss Adele A. Adams, a daughter of John Adams, a pioneer merchant of Winnipeg, who, after his retirement from active business, made his home in Toronto until his death. The children of this marriage are Cecil Adele, Ruby Ethel, Murton Adams and Richard Ansley. The last two are attending Toronto

University. Mr. Seymour is a man of social nature and holds friendship invaluable. He belongs to the Vancouver Club, the Jericho Country Club and the Shaughnessy Heights Golf Club. His religious faith is evidenced in his membership in the Anglican church. For the past ten years he has been lay secretary of the synod of New Westminster, and for fifteen years a member of the executive of the diocese. His interests are many. He is not so abnormally developed in any line as to become a genius, but has directed his efforts with such intelligence and utilized his powers with such discrimination that he has gained a prominent place in business circles, has become a leader along political lines, and, moreover, has gained for himself the respect and high regard of all. Even those who oppose him politically recognize the integrity of his views, and his personal qualities are such as have gained for him the warm friendship of many.

DAVID LLOYD-JONES.

Probably no man is more familiar with pioneer conditions and history in Kelowna than David Lloyd-Jones, who came to this section before the era of railroads and has since been a factor in establishing and building up business establishments. He encountered and overcame the early conditions and to a great extent made pioneer history, his labor resulting in a degree of success which makes him today one of the prominent lumbermen of this community. He was born near Brantford, Ontario, in 1862, and received his early education in the public schools of his native city. He remained at home until 1880 and then, at the age of eighteen, started for British Columbia, traveling by way of San Francisco and Victoria. After a five weeks' journey he arrived at Chilliwack and went from there to Fort Hope and thence by horseback to Okanagan mission, a distance of about three hundred miles. He arrived in this section six years before the first railroad was built into it and here he joined his brother in the operation of a large ranch. Their partnership continued for twelve years, but at the end of that time the land was sold, Mr. Lloyd-Jones of this review removing into the city of Kelowna, where he engaged in the lumber business with Mr. Le Quime. He later bought out his partner's interest and for two years conducted the enterprise alone. In 1902 he formed the Kelowna Sawmill Company, Ltd., of which he is president and managing director. His progressive business methods and straightforward policy have resulted in success and today Mr. Lloyd-Jones represents one of the most important business interests in this part of the province.

Mr. Lloyd-Jones married in 1892 Miss Gartrell, of Summerland, British Columbia, and both are well known and highly respected in Kelowna. Mr. Lloyd-Jones is a member of the Masonic order, the Knights of Pythias, the Woodmen of the World and the order of Foresters. He was one of the earliest pioneers in this section, coming here when there were very few families within a radius of two hundred miles. From the beginning he did constructive pioneer work along business and political lines, establishing an important industrial enterprise and becoming a member of the first city council.

JAMES ESSELMONT.

Since 1884 James Esselmont has been connected with the Canadian Pacific Railroad and in the various important positions which he has held has witnessed and helped to make a great deal of notable railroad history. His ability and knowledge of his work have gained him rapid and continuous advancement in his chosen field until today he occupies a position of trust and responsibility as

roadmaster at Vancouver for the line between Coquitlam and North Bend. He was born on the Orkney islands, Scotland, September 8, 1860, and is a son of Robert and Isabella (Jamieson) Esselmont, natives of Aberdeenshire, Scotland, both of whom have passed away. The father was for many years engaged in farming and spent practically his entire life in the Orkney islands.

James Esselmont acquired his education in the public schools of his native locality and after laying aside his books farmed there until 1883. In that year he moved to Battle Creek but at the end of twelve months located in Winnipeg, Manitoba, whence after a short time he went to Port Arthur. There in the summer of 1884 he entered the employ of the Canadian Pacific Railroad Company as section foreman. For about fifteen years thereafter he lived at Port Arthur and Fort William, becoming recognized during this time as a man who could be trusted in an emergency, who possessed courage, reliability and quickness of decision and who was, therefore, of inestimable value to the company he served. When he left Fort William he was transferred to Rat Portage, now Kenora, as roadmaster, with full charge of one hundred and fifty miles of road to St. Ignace. After seven years' able work in that capacity he was sent to Vancouver and here he has resided since Christmas, 1910, acting as roadmaster between Coquitlam and North Bend. The Canadian Pacific Railroad Company has in Mr. Esselmont a reliable, efficient and trustworthy representative, a man who has the interests of the company at heart and who in a responsible and important position does all in his power to promote them. In the twenty-nine years of his connection with the road his duties have been discharged always conscientiously and ably and his advancement has come in recognition of superior merit and constant fidelity.

In Kaministikwia, Ontario, in November, 1888, Mr. Esselmont was united in marriage to Miss Flora McVickers, of that city, and they have become the parents of six children: Robert, Annie, John, James, William and Donald. Mr. Esselmont is a devout member of the Presbyterian church and is connected fraternally with Aurora Lodge, No. 13, K. P., at Fort William, where he served as master at arms. The duties of the office which he holds with the Canadian Pacific have always been capably performed and he has been at all times progressive in citizenship and true to his obligations and responsibilities, so that he is today numbered among the worthy and respected residents of his community.

ARTHUR RALPH CREAGH.

As a member of the firm of Woodworth, Creagh, Banton & Fisher of Vancouver, general law practitioners, Arthur Ralph Creagh has been connected with much important litigation before the courts of the province. He is a native of Ireland, born at "Pella," Kilrush, County Clare, and a son of John and Maria Creagh, the father, now deceased, being formerly engaged in the banking business in County Kerry. The family name was originally O'Neill, its members belonging to the famous O'Neill clan of the Emerald isle. The change of name is described thus in O'Hart's Irish Pedigrees: "A branch of this family (O'Neill) went in the tenth century to Limerick, to assist in the expulsion of the Danes, over whom they gained several victories; and on one occasion, having worn green boughs on their helmets and on their horses' heads, they from this circumstance got the epithet 'Craebhach' (i. e. Ramifer) signifying 'of the branches,' a name which has been anglicized 'Creagh';" and the family crest is a horses head with a sprig of laurel. Mr. Creagh is a distant relative of General Sir O'Moore Creagh, who succeeded Lord Kitchener as commander in chief of the Indian army.

Arthur R. Creagh was educated by a private tutor and at Wesley College, Dublin. He came to Vancouver in 1896 and decided to take up the study of law, becoming articled to E. P. Davis, K. C. He was one of the organizers and the first president of the first law students' society formed in Vancouver. He

was called to the British Columbia bar and admitted as solicitor in 1901. For a time he practiced alone but in 1902 formed a partnership with F. J. Bayfield under the style of Creagh & Bayfield. This firm continued until 1905, when Mr. Creagh again took up his practice alone. In 1908 he associated himself with Ellis & Brown, under the firm name of Ellis, Brown & Creagh, which firm continued until 1911, when he retired from its personnel and formed a partnership with C. M. Woodworth as Woodworth & Creagh. In January, 1913, Messrs. Banton and Fisher were admitted to the firm, which now enjoys a wide and favorable reputation as Woodworth, Creagh, Banton & Fisher. Their practice is general and much important work has been entrusted to their care. Mr. Creagh is well versed in legal principle and precedent, and his reputation is in accord with his achievements.

As is so often the case with members of the legal profession, Mr. Creagh has deeply interested himself along political lines and is carried on the roster of the Young Liberal Association as one of its charter members, this band of public-spirited young men becoming subsequently amalgamated with the Vancouver Liberal Association. Mr. Creagh has held several offices therein. At present he is vice president of Ward Two Liberal Association and a member of the executive of the Vancouver City and District Liberal Association. He frequently gives expression to his views on Canadian and British policies through the medium of the press, setting forth his points in a clear, concise and convincing manner. He has become connected with the commercial life of Vancouver, having made judicious investments along various lines, being a stockholder in the British Columbia Accident & Employers Liability Company, the Prudential Investment Company, Limited, and the Burrard Publishing Company, Limited. His religious belief is that of the Anglican church. He is a member of the Vancouver Commercial Club and the Progress Club. He gives evidence of another of his interests by his membership on the executive of the Vancouver branch of the Archaeological Institute of America.

CAPTAIN ROBERT BAILEY.

Captain Robert Bailey, tug boat owner, has been identified with shipping interests at Vancouver and this section of the province for more than a quarter of a century. He was born on the 8th of June, 1861, at Trinity, Newfoundland, and is a son of George and Mary Bailey, both deceased. The father was a cooper by trade but also followed the sea.

Captain Bailey was educated in the common schools but his opportunities in that direction were limited as the financial circumstances of the family made it necessary that he early start out to earn his own living. About the only occupation that one might follow at the place of his nativity was something connected with the sea and, hence, in his youth he obtained employment as a cabin boy on the steamship Lyon, a square rigged vessel. From that position he worked his way upward as far as mate and saw service in that capacity on several boats. His next experience was with Captain Joe Barbor in a sealing schooner. Among the many ships upon which Captain Bailey saw service in the east were the Flash, Diebell, Venus, Sea Slipper and Ranger. He was long connected with the coasting trade but, recognizing the fact that all departments in the eastern service were overcrowded he determined to try the western coast and in the year 1887 started for British Columbia.

Following his arrival here Captain Bailey was appointed mate on the tug Skidgate for the Briard Steamship Company and after six months was made captain of the tug Leonora. He has thus been long connected with the shipping interests of this section and now as tug boat owner and captain is widely known, being a familiar figure in marine circles.



CAPTAIN ROBERT BAILEY



Captain Bailey was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Carrol, a native of England and a daughter of John and Mary Carrol. They came to British Columbia where the mother died. The father was a lock and razor maker and now is a retired resident of Vancouver. Three children were born to Captain and Mrs. Bailey, all deceased. Captain Bailey occupies a beautiful home at No. 502 Victoria drive, which is the visible evidence of the success which has crowned his well spent life and rewarded his industry and perseverance. He holds membership with the Canadian Order of Foresters and the Sons of England and is a member of the Church of England. He is largely familiar with the history of the development of shipping interests from this port and can tell many interesting tales concerning the seafaring men and their vessels

GEORGE FRANKS MATHEWS.

Business activity, whether of an industrial, commercial or professional character, features largely in the life of every individual. This is preeminently an age of business enterprise, when the great host of men are engaged not in military affairs but in the utilization of the resources which nature has provided or in the conduct of trade interests growing out of the present day conditions of life. A factor in the business circles of Victoria is George Franks Mathews, now vice president of E. G. Prior & Company, Ltd., dealers in hardware and agricultural implements, conducting both a wholesale and retail business. He was born January 7, 1859, at Stourbridge, Worcestershire, England, and is the third son in a family of four sons and four daughters. The latter, however, are all now deceased. The parents, James and Charlotte (Lamb) Mathews were also natives of Worcestershire, as were the paternal grandparents. The grandfather was well known in industrial circles, being for many years manager of the brick manufacturing plant conducted by the firm of Rufford & Company. The maternal grandparents of G. F. Mathews were of English ancestry and the grandfather, who was a landowner, engaged in agricultural pursuits. James Mathews, the father, also became a manufacturer of fire brick and porcelain baths at Stourbridge, in connection with the firm of Rufford & Company. Theirs was the first established fire brick manufacturing company in that district. Mr. Mathews there passed away December 31, 1900, at the age of seventy-three years, and his wife survived until the 7th of October, 1906. He was a talented musician as well as a capable business man and among a wide acquaintance was highly esteemed.

George F. Mathews was educated in the Stourbridge grammar school, in the Moravian School at Nyon in Switzerland, and also in the commercial school at Stuttgart, Wurtemberg, Germany. He completed his studies in 1877, at which time he entered the service of his father's firm, and later became an employe of Moore & Manby, iron merchants, of Dudley, England, with whom he continued until 1884. In that year he left his native land and crossed the Atlantic to Canada, settling near Minnedosa, Manitoba, where he carried on agricultural pursuits for nearly a year. On the expiration of that period he came to British Columbia, settling in Victoria, where he became associated with the firm of E. G. Prior, dealers in hardware and agricultural implements, in the capacity of book-keeper. At the end of a year he purchased an interest in the business, which was then conducted under the firm style of E. G. Prior & Company, wholesale and retail dealers in hardware. The business had its inception in 1859 and the present company was incorporated in 1891, at which time Mr. Mathews became vice president, with E. G. Prior president of the company. The business is capitalized for two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, which indicates something of the importance and extent of the enterprise, which is today one of the most important industries of the city. At the time that Mr. Mathews became a member of the firm the business was carried on entirely through the Victoria house, but in 1887

a branch house was opened at Kamloops and in 1893 another at Vancouver. The business has grown to large proportions and ranks as the second in size of its kind in the province. They also maintain offices in London, England, and New York city, and the company handles everything in the hardware line, its stock also including agricultural implements, gas engines, pump supplies, wagons, buggies, wire rope and mine supplies. The steel used in the construction of the parliament buildings was furnished by this company, as well as the rails for the Victoria & Sidney Railway. Many other large enterprises have received their building supplies from this company, and their business is one of the foremost commercial undertakings in the Pacific northwest.

On the 9th of October, 1890, occurred the marriage of Mr. Mathews and Miss Nellie Frankland Fraser Wolfenden, a daughter of Colonel Richard and Kate (Cooley) Wolfenden, who were natives of England. They came to Canada, settling in Westminster, and later removed to Victoria, where Mr. Wolfenden was king's printer for many years. Unto Mr. and Mrs Mathews were born three sons: Richard Franks, who is with A. W. Jones, Ltd., of Victoria; James Ernest, a graduate of the Royal Military College of Kingston, Ontario; and George Randle Share, attending a private school in Victoria.

Mr. Mathews is a member of the council of the Esquimalt municipality. He has membership in the Church of England and for ten years was warden of St. Paul's church at Esquimalt. In former days he took great delight in cycling and lawn tennis, but business interests of late years have prevented his active participation therein. His wife devotes much time to gardening and horticulture and has had much to do with beautifying their home and grounds. Their residence, located at Esquimalt, is known as Wychbury. It is a lovely home, standing in the midst of beautiful grounds comprising over two acres, highly improved. It commands a fine view of the lakes and strait of Juan De Fuca, and is one of the most attractive homes of that section.

JAMES DONALD McCORMACK.

Centuries ago a Greek philosopher, Epicharmus, said: "Earn thy reward: the gods give naught to sloth," and the truth of this admonition has been verified in all the ages which have since run their course. With a recognition of this fact, James Donald McCormack has so directed his labors as to make his time, his efforts and his opportunities count for the utmost, and today he is the secretary and treasurer of the Canadian Western Lumber Company, Ltd. He was born December 8, 1859, on Prince Edward island, a son of Donald and Catherine McCormack. The father was a representative of one of the old families from the south of Scotland, founded on Prince Edward island at an early date. In the public schools of his native island James D. McCormack pursued his education and after his text-books were laid aside engaged in farming for a time. He afterwards spent a portion of his time for six years in the employ of the A. A. McDonald Brothers Mercantile Company, of Georgetown, Prince Edward island, who were merchants and ship builders. In 1882 he left home and made his way to Minneapolis, Minnesota, where he remained for a few months, and in July, 1882, he went to Winnipeg, where he continued until October, 1883. He then returned to Minnesota and on the 15th of that month became connected with the lumber business in the employ of Brennan & Finlayson, Pine county, Minnesota. After nine months in the service of that company he was made manager and continued with them for nine years, a fact indicating in unmistakable terms his capability, fidelity and the confidence reposed in him. On the 1st of October, 1892, he went with the Weyerhaeuser interests in the same county and was secretary and manager of the Rutledge Manufacturing Company at Rutledge, Pine county, Minnesota. He closed out the business there in January, 1907, at which time he became connected with the Davidson & McRae interests at Golden,

British Columbia, as manager of the Columbia River Lumber Company. He was with them until May 1, 1910, when he was transferred to Vancouver and was appointed secretary and treasurer of the Canadian Western Lumber Company, Ltd., being practically in charge of this and subsidiary companies. He is still secretary of the Columbia River Lumber Company. These are both subsidiary companies of the Davidson & McRae interests. Mr. McCormack was also at one time a director in the First National Bank at Rush City, Minnesota.

On the 17th of October, 1887, in Minneapolis, Minnesota, Mr. McCormack was united in marriage to Miss Aura Walton, a daughter of Oliver and Cynthia Walton. Several of her uncles were soldiers in the Civil war of the United States. Unto Mr. and Mrs. McCormack have been born six children: Mabel; Catherine, now the wife of Herman W. Dickey, of Winnipeg; Isabella, the wife of Roy A. Dailey, of Calgary, Alberta; Paul J., Florence and Francis D. The religious faith of the family is that of the Catholic church, and Mr. McCormack holds membership with the Knights of Columbus and the Canadian Order of Foresters. He is also a member of the Vancouver Commercial Club. Since starting out in the business world he has steadily worked his way upward and has based his success upon his substantial qualities of industry, determination, faithfulness and honor. His loyalty to the interests which he has represented has never been called into question and the record he has made is most creditable.

HARRY GUY GANSON.

Harry Guy Ganson, of Vancouver, is now established in business circles here as managing director of the Railway Utility Company of Canada, Limited, a railway builders' equipment and supply concern. His birth occurred in Chicago, Illinois, on the 16th of November, 1875, his parents being O. B. and Emma B. Ganson, likewise natives of the United States. The father, a heating engineer, is engaged in the electrical heating business in Omaha, Nebraska, representing large Chicago interests. Both Mr. and Mrs. O. B. Ganson survive and make their home in Omaha.

Harry G. Ganson attended the graded and high schools of Omaha and Lincoln and also pursued a course of study in the University of Nebraska at Lincoln. Subsequently he became clerk in a bank at Beatrice, Nebraska, and at the end of two years went to Fairbury, that state, where he began reading law. Shortly before his examinations he received an excellent offer as secretary to a prominent New York banker and, accepting the position, he was thus employed in the eastern metropolis for two years. On the expiration of that period he went west as secretary to the manager of western lines of the Northwestern Railway at Omaha. At the end of two years spent in that capacity he returned to New York and embarked in the brokerage business but suffered bankruptcy in the panic of 1901. Subsequently he entered the engineering department of the Pullman Company, with offices at Pullman, Illinois, remaining in the service of that corporation for four years. He then bought out a number of hotels and eating houses on the line of a western railroad. On the 12th of July, 1909, he entered the employ of the Canadian Pacific Railway and after serving in several minor positions acted as inspector of sleeping and dining car service for one year. On the 1st of December, 1910, he was appointed superintendent of the British Columbia division of the sleeping and dining car and news service, holding that position until February 1, 1913, when he was appointed assistant general superintendent of this service on all western lines. On the 1st of July, 1913, he resigned his position to engage in the railway builders' equipment and supply business as managing director of the Railway Utility Company of Canada, Limited, with offices in the Vancouver block. This company is the Canadian department of the Railway Utility Company of Chicago, of which ex-Senator Lorimer is president. In his present responsible position Mr. Ganson has already manifested his

excellent business ability and has established his reputation as a valued official of the corporation.

On the 15th of January, 1899, in Chicago, Mr. Ganson was united in marriage to Miss Martha W. Riddell, of that city. He is a member of the Vancouver Board of Trade and the Progress Club and also belongs to the Royal Arcanum. His life has at all times been honorable and upright, characterized by unflinching adherence to those principles which, aside from any business or social distinction to which he may attain, win for the individual the unqualified respect and trust of his fellowmen.

WILLIAM CECIL McKECHNIE, M. D., C. M.

William Cecil McKechnie, physician and surgeon, of Vancouver, British Columbia, was born at Port Hope, Ontario, October 31, 1874, a son of Major William E. and Mary (Bell) McKechnie. His father was born at Claverhouse Castle, Dundee, Scotland, while his mother was a native of Ontario, in which province they were married. For many years Major McKechnie was divisional superintendent of the Grand Trunk and later was president of the Prince Edward Island Railway. He afterwards engaged in ranching in Manitoba and later retired and came to Vancouver, where he spent his remaining days in the enjoyment of a well earned rest. His widow survives him, and although now eighty-one years of age, enjoys excellent health. She makes her home in Vancouver.

In the public schools and collegiate institute of Winnipeg, Manitoba, Dr. McKechnie received his early education, becoming at that time extremely interested in ornithology, and spending many a night in the woods with his horse and dog for companions, literally lived among the bird creation. Later he and a few of his young friends were given rooms in the city hall, where they formed the Junior Historical and Scientific Society of Manitoba and published a paper called the Junior Historical and Scientific Journal, edited and managed by these enthusiasts. This society is still flourishing in Winnipeg. Events arose which prevented this love of nature being fostered, however, and in 1899 he graduated in medicine from McGill University in Montreal, being president of his senior class. From there he went to Nanaimo, British Columbia, practicing medicine until 1902, during which year he was married and took up his residence in Portland, Oregon. After spending six years there and making a place for himself among the leading physicians of that city, Dr. McKechnie spent several months in traveling, visiting most of the larger clinics in the eastern states, finally returning to Vancouver, where he took up his permanent residence and quickly acquired an extensive practice. He has proven himself a skillful and successful surgeon and has won an enviable reputation among the members of the profession in this city. He is also the youngest brother of Dr. R. E. McKechnie, a prominent Vancouver surgeon. He belongs to Ashley Lodge, A. F. & A. M., of Nanaimo, the University Club and the Vancouver Medical Society, and is always interested in any measure or method which he deems will prove of benefit to the profession in its efforts to alleviate human suffering or check the ravages of disease.

Dr. McKechnie married Miss Zella Baright Robinson, daughter of Captain William and Maria (Moore) Robinson of Wellington County, Ontario. Miss Robinson was for three years soprano soloist in the First Baptist Church, Winnipeg, simultaneously receiving training from Miss Edith J. Miller, now of London, England, later furthering her studies at the Toronto Conservatory of Music, where she graduated in voice culture under Rechab Tandy. Coming to Vancouver from Toronto she engaged in choir and concert work, and in the year 1901-2 had the training of Dr. Roland Dwight Grant's choir of girls. The marriage took place at Peachland, British Columbia, the first to be celebrated in the southern Okanagan valley, which was opened to settlement by her three brothers,



DR. WILLIAM C. McKECHNIE



referred to elsewhere in this series. Two children resulted from the union—Maria Willa Bell and William Robert Edward.

Both Dr. and Mrs. McKechnie are prominent socially and are well known as valued members of different organizations. Mrs. McKechnie is prominent in club life and was circulation manager of the special women's edition of the Sun, which was published in February, 1913, and is one of the editors of the Vancouver Society and Club Magazine. She belongs to the First Baptist church and is active in the work of the Women's Christian Temperance Union. Dr. McKechnie is a liberal in politics, but not an active worker in party ranks. Their circle of friends is almost coextensive with the circle of their acquaintance.

HARRY GEORGE ALLEN.

Harry George Allen is associated with George G. Bushby in the manufacture of Oxy-Acetylene welding appliances and in contracting for work employing Oxy-Acetylene process, the business being conducted under the name of the Compressed Gas Company, Limited. Inventive genius and mechanical ingenuity have brought Mr. Allen to his present responsible and prominent position. He was born in Somerset, England, at Bradford-on-Avon, December 29, 1875, and during his infancy was brought to Canada, the family home being established at Guelph, Ontario. When he was twelve years of age a removal was made to Chicago, Illinois, but before leaving Canada, Harry George Allen had secured a position and was earning his own livelihood. In Chicago he became errand boy for a railroad company and was also employed for a time in the same capacity in one of the large drygoods houses of that city. While he was still in his teens his mechanical talent manifested itself and its development has since found expression in many most useful and valuable devices. When twenty-one years of age Mr. Allen left Chicago for Minnesota, where he remained for six years. In the meantime he married Elsie Morrison of Inverness, Scotland, who had gone to the United States one year previous. Five children have been born to them, all of whom are residents of Vancouver. While in Minnesota Mr. Allen engaged in steam engineering in connection with the paper mills and lumber plants, but eventually severed these connections in order to enter a machine shop and broaden his knowledge by practical experience along that line. On leaving Minnesota he removed to North Dakota, where he spent two years in repairing machinery, harvesters, boilers, etc. He was later at Fresno, California, where he assisted in erecting a large electrical power plant, operating it until it was accepted by the contracting party. Leaving California for Seattle, Washington, he held several responsible positions there in large steam plants and it was during his residence in that city that his high professional standing was recognized and he was honored with election to the presidency of the Engineers Association.

While in Seattle Mr. Allen became imbued with the idea of the possibilities of the Oxy-Acetylene welding process and as a result organized and established the first plant to use that process in the northwest. It is interesting to note the success which he made from the start. A piece of machinery—an exceptionally large laundry mangle—had been broken into one hundred and twenty-five pieces by falling from a sling while being loaded on a steamship. As it was of cast iron, it seemed ruined, but Mr. Allen with his process, repaired it so completely that there were only twenty-eight whole parts and the entire mangle was as good as new, and it is still in operation at the end of four years. So unusual was the task which he accomplished, even with the remarkable process at his command, that wide comment was made of it and the Literary Digest of March 29, 1913, gave a full page description and illustration of it under the heading of Repairs Extraordinary.

Soon after starting this business in Seattle Mr. Allen met George G. Bushby of Vancouver, who induced him to come to this city and take up similar work

here. The result was the organization of the Compressed Gas Company, Limited, for the purpose of building and installing the Oxy-Acetylene plants as well as doing the work itself. The Vancouver plant was erected at No. 1530 Hastings street, East, and is the best equipped of its kind on the Pacific coast. In addition to the work above mentioned they generate and compress oxygen for mine rescue work and medicinal purposes. They also manufacture dissolved acetylene for motor boat and automobile lighting, commonly known as Prest-o-lite. The company intends to ultimately manufacture and compress hydrogen and carbonic acid gas. The business was incorporated with a capital of twenty-five thousand dollars and Mr. Allen was made manager, which position he still holds.

The combustion of acetylene and pure oxygen gives a small concentrated flame with a temperature of sixty-three hundred degrees Fahrenheit, and this intense and localized heat permits the fusion of metals in the break of the parts to be welded without any injurious effects to the metal. Although the process is so new, a large number of manufacturing industries have been practically revolutionized by this system.

It is used by shipbuilders, in steel and iron foundries, machine shops, by boiler makers, garages, ornamental and sheet iron workers. Mr. Allen has taken portable plants into the holds of ships to weld the boilers, having had several large contracts for work of that character. He has also welded logging engines in the heart of the woods and on one occasion repaired a large pumping engine on a scow anchored in the middle of the Pitt river. To get there a launch was needed to take man and apparatus up the river and the work had to be accomplished under the most unfavorable conditions, but nevertheless the result was very successful. Most remarkable results in the cutting of steel and iron (with the exception of cast iron) can be accomplished by the Oxy-Acetylene flame. Uses to which the cutting torch can be applied are innumerable, but the cutting work done in connection with the demolishing of the Quebec bridge and the raising of the battleship Maine may be mentioned as notable examples. In cutting, the metal is first heated by the ordinary welding flame. A fine jet of pure oxygen is then turned on, which combining with the carbon of the steel literally burns a clean, smooth narrow slot, leaving the metal on either side unharmed. Nothing has ever been invented to equal this process for cutting metal quickly, economically and easily.

Mr. Allen feels since becoming connected with the Oxy-Acetylene business that it is to be his life work and his varied experiences along mechanical and engineering lines have well qualified and prepared him for his present activities and his natural tendencies toward mechanics and his aptitude for originating new ideas give promise of a bright future for the business. The company already supplies all of the oxygen for mine rescue work used in British Columbia and Alberta. Mr. Allen is a member of the International Acetylene Association of the United States and the British Acetylene & Welding Association of Great Britain, the Compressed Gas Manufacturers of the United States; the Canadian Manufacturers Association; the British Columbia Automobile and Motor Trades Association, in which he holds the office of second vice president; and the Vancouver Rotary Club, consisting of business men of Vancouver who meet at luncheon once a week to discuss various ways and means to improve business generally. He is likewise a member of the traffic department of the Board of Trade of Vancouver, while fraternally he is connected with the Cascade Lodge of Masons.

RICHARD COUPLAND SPINKS.

Richard Coupland Spinks, a Vancouver barrister, practicing as a member of the firm of Senkler, Spinks & Van Horne, was born in Liverpool, England, May 15, 1876, his parents being John M. and Jane (Coupland) Spinks, both of whom were natives of Lancashire. In the spring of 1884 the family emigrated to Vic-

Victoria, British Columbia, and moved to a place called Duncan, where they spent the winter of 1884-5. In the fall of the latter year they returned to Victoria, where they remained until March, 1886, when they went to Granville, now Vancouver. There the father engaged in the real-estate business, in which he continued until 1903, when he removed to Ontario, where he now resides. His wife passed away in September, 1892. Coming to this province soon after the completion of the railroad, they are justly numbered among the pioneer settlers and Mr. Spinks has taken an active and helpful part in the development of the region in which he located, his labors being an effective force in advancing public progress and improvement.

In private schools of Vancouver Richard C. Spinks pursued his education and afterward took up the study of law under the late Chief Justice McCall, his reading also being directed by the firm of Wilson & Campbell. He was called to the bar of British Columbia on the 16th of July, 1902, and immediately engaged in practice as a member of the firm of Wilson, Senkler & Bloomfield. This partnership continued until 1909, when Mr. Senkler and Mr. Spinks formed the firm which existed under the style of Senkler & Spinks until 1911, when George Cornelius Van Horne became associated with them and his name was added to the firm.

In February, 1903, in Vancouver, Mr. Spinks was united in marriage to Miss Mary Mildred Dixon, of this city. His recreation comes chiefly through rowing and football. His military experience covers six years' service with the Sixth Regiment of Rifles. He has never taken active part in politics, preferring to concentrate his energies on his professional duties, which are of constantly growing importance, the firm being accorded a large and distinctively representative clientele.

J. PERCY GEDDES.

J. Percy Geddes conducts a profitable business as customs broker in Vancouver, British Columbia, having been born in Montreal, Quebec, on March 15, 1868, a son of Charles G. and Janet (Millar) Geddes, the former a native of the province of Quebec and the latter of Perth, Scotland. The father was for many years prominent as a stock broker and with his father, Charles Geddes, was engaged in that business in Montreal under the name of C. & C. G. Geddes, brokers. They were at one time the largest stockholders in the Montreal Street Railway Company. The father was prominent in Masonic circles, being a past master in St. Paul Lodge of Montreal, and was also active in athletic and military matters. He was a captain of the Fifth Regiment Fusiliers and later retired from the Royal Scots of Montreal with the rank of major. Both parents are now deceased.

J. Percy Geddes was educated in a private school in Montreal for a short time and then went to South Leigh, in the county of Oxford, England, where he attended the preparatory school known as Little St. Edward's School for about six years. Returning to Canada, he then received instruction in St. John's school of Montreal for three years and then matriculated in McGill University at Montreal for one year. Discontinuing his education, he entered the employ of the Canadian Pacific Railroad as clerk in the mechanical superintendent's office at Montreal and there worked for nine months. He then became secretary to the chief engineer of the road, holding that office for a similar period. His next position was with the Central Vermont Railway as secretary to the superintendent of the northern division, with headquarters at St. Johns, Quebec, where he remained eighteen months. He then reentered the services of the Canadian Pacific, becoming secretary to Thomas G. Shaughnessy, now widely known as Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, and was in that office about one year. He was afterward transferred to Vancouver, British Columbia, arriving here January 19, 1888, as secretary to Harry B. Abbott and continuing with him until Mr. Abbott

retired, and then was in the office of Mr. Marpole in the same capacity until 1898. Having gained vast and valuable business experience in these confidential positions, he then decided to launch out for himself and engaged in the customs brokerage business, establishing his office at 407 Hastings street, West, but for the past seven years has been located at 719 Pender street, West. He has made rapid success in this occupation and his clientage today is representative and important. Understanding all of the details and intricacies of the business and having gained wide and valuable experience as to transportation rates and other information of value, he is able to handle business entrusted to him expeditiously and with the least expense.

At Bellingham, Washington, on June 15, 1901, Mr. Geddes was united in marriage to Mrs. Margaret Jones, a daughter of Judge E. M. Day, of Bellingham, Washington, and they have one son Percival Day.

Mr. Geddes is a member of the Church of England and politically gives his support to the conservative party, faithfully performing his duties of citizenship, although he never participates in political activities. He is interested in athletics, in which he has always been active, and is a member of the Vancouver Athletic Club. He rowed in the Racing Four Crew of the Burrard Inlet Rowing Club, who won the junior championship of the North Pacific Rowing Association in 1892. He was in the crew of the Burrard Inlet Rowing Club, which won the Ferguson perpetual challenge cup from the Vancouver Rowing Club, and has also been very active in swimming and played on the first water polo team in Vancouver. He is still active in swimming sports and derives great pleasure from motor boating. As the years have passed Mr. Geddes has become attached to the interests of Vancouver and stands ever ready to give his support to any public enterprise that may benefit the city. He has found a field of labor for which he seems particularly adapted and his successful career entitles him to rank with the more prominent business men of the city.

HENRY LOUIS MASSEY.

Henry Louis Massey is senior partner in the firm of Massey & Freer, of Vancouver, a name now widely and prominently known in connection with the fishing industry on the coast. He was born at Fall River, Massachusetts, January 25, 1869, and is a son of Louis Joseph and Aurelie (Berard) Massey, both of whom were natives of Quebec. Both the paternal and maternal grandfathers came from France and settled near Montreal, where they spent their remaining days, both being farmers of that locality. The father, Louis Joseph Massey, was married in Quebec and there followed farming for several years. Unto him and his wife were born several children, and as money was very scarce in Quebec in those days there was a great tide of immigration to the cotton mill towns of the United States. At that time Mr. Massey removed his family to Fall River, Massachusetts, where they lived for twenty years, after which they returned to the old homestead in Quebec, the ownership of which they had always retained. There they spent the remainder of their lives, and both the father and mother passed away when about eighty-three years of age.

Henry Louis Massey pursued his education in the Catholic schools and in the Notre Dame Commercial College at Fall River. Immediately after leaving school he made his way to Seattle, Washington, and for a few years was employed in that city and in Tacoma. Through his industry and economy he won a substantial measure of success and removed to Montana, locating near Great Falls, where he engaged in the cattle business, continuing at that point for ten years. In 1899 he closed out his interests there and made his way to the Kootenay district of British Columbia, where he became engaged in the hotel business. He afterward purchased the Dominion Hotel at Phoenix, of which he was proprietor for two years.



HENRY L. MASSEY

In April, 1909, Mr. Massey disposed of his interests there and came to Vancouver. Immediately afterward he purchased acreage which he platted and of which he sold every lot himself, closing out the entire tract in sixty days. On them he made a handsome profit and immediately afterward handled two more tracts in the same manner. These transactions covered a period of five months. In the fall of 1909 he decided to make larger investments in the province, and having great confidence in the future of the northern country he made his way to the Skeena river and seven miles from its mouth selected the spot that in his opinion was the most logical point on the river for a fishing town. There he purchased two hundred and sixty acres and laid out the town of Haysport. Associated with him in this work is Lemuel Freer, the business being conducted under the name of Massey & Freer. They succeeded in securing English capital to the amount of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars to assist in developing the fishing industry, building the town and peopling it with Newfoundland fishermen. Thus English capitalists are associated with the company. Their plan is not to build a town in order to promote real-estate values or advance the price on the sale of land and manufacturing sites, but to promote the fishing industry. However, to do this they must furnish adequate places in which the people may live, also provide stores and various business enterprises which will supply their needs. In the first place the town has the finest harbor on the Skeena river and the only one open throughout the year. After much arbitration they have compelled the railroad to stop their trains at this point. Trouble in this connection arose from the fact that it is an independent town site, neither the government nor the railroad having any interest therein, as is customary in most cases. The plan of the firm is to bring out a large number of families from the coast of Newfoundland—men who are fishermen and who, accompanied by their families, will become permanent residents and will thus add substantially to the growth and development of the province. They are putting forth strenuous effort toward keeping out the Japanese fishermen and permit only the white fishermen to reap the benefit of this great industry. No Japanese can purchase property in Haysport, neither do people of that nationality frequent this town or the waters on the north side of the river, for they already realize that they are not wanted there. During the fishing season six hundred craft can be seen on the Skeena in front of Haysport within a radius of a few miles, furnishing employment to hundreds of men. Of course this town is still in the making, but already Haysport has a good hotel, a two million pound cold-storage plant, postoffice, telegraph office and a store. There is now a population of quite a number of families, all of whom are provided with better than ordinary dwellings. In October, 1913, Haysport was supplied with electricity for power and lighting by the Hydro-Electric Company, which is taking its power from the falls of the Hocsall river, about ten miles above Port Essington, and building power lines to Haysport, Port Edward and Prince Rupert. This will greatly facilitate the operation of the Haysport cold-storage plant and other industries that will eventually locate in Haysport. The present season will witness the arrival of at least fifty new families, all of whom, together with the present population, will be furnished employment in connection with the fishing industry. The firm of Massey & Freer will bring these people here not only this year but each ensuing year in larger numbers, and after their arrival they are not left in a new and strange land entirely on their own resources. They have assured employment with ready and steady pay, and the firm not only guarantees employment but also builds a house for the immigrant suitable to his own particular needs, giving him a term of years in which to pay for the same and they are planning to subdivide the farm lands back of the town site for the benefit of the fishermen. Is this not convincing evidence that the work of this company is the promotion of one of British Columbia's greatest revenue-producing industries? It is unquestionably one of the most commendable forms of provincial development that is being utilized today, and it is the men back of such enterprises who deserve to rank with the builders of the empire of the northwest. Aside from his connection as senior partner of the firm of Massey & Freer, Mr. Massey is a trustee

in the Graham Fishing Company of Washington and a director in the Skeena River Syndicate, a fishing company operating on the Skeena.

In Great Falls, Montana, on the 6th of June, 1897, Mr. Massey was united in marriage to Miss Louisa Lucille Baker, of that city. They are members of the Holy Rosary Catholic church and Mr. Massey holds membership with the Knights of Columbus. In politics he is a liberal but not an active party worker, for his time and energies are fully occupied with his important and growing business affairs. He has recognized the opportunities of the northwest and is doing all in his power to exploit and utilize its resources. His efforts have been of untold value and benefit to a large number of his fellowmen, and he ranks today as one of the most progressive and public-spirited citizens of Vancouver and the province.

WILLIAM LYELL DARLING.

William Lyell Darling is industrial commissioner for the city of New Westminster, British Columbia, and possesses in large measure the salient characteristics of the successful business man. He was born in Montreal on the 6th of July, 1880, and is a son of William and Eva M. (Dudley) Darling, the former a native of Montreal and the latter of Elyria, Ohio. They were married in Montreal, where the mother, who had been left an orphan at an early age, was making her home with an uncle, E. Muir. William Darling was one of a family of several brothers who had been prominent men of affairs for years in the east, including the late Andrew Darling, one of the well known citizens of Toronto and founder of the Andrew Darling Company of that city; Henry Darling, late general manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce and now secretary-treasurer of the General Electric Company of Schenectady, New York; and Robert Darling, of the wholesale tailors' supplies house of Robert Darling & Company. The subject of this review is also a nephew of the late Thomas Davidson, senior partner in the firm of The Thomas Davidson Company, of Montreal, enamel and tinware manufacturers.

William Darling on reaching manhood identified himself with the hardware business which had been established by his father, William Darling, Sr., who, admitting his sons to a partnership, organized the well known house of William Darling Sons, which at one time was the largest wholesale hardware establishment in the Dominion of Canada. William Darling, the grandfather of William Lyell Darling, was not only a leading figure in commercial circles but was also prominent in local political and civic affairs and was at one time candidate for election to the house of commons. He was one of the distinguished citizens of eastern Canada, prominently identified with financial as well as commercial interests as a director of the Merchants Bank of Canada. In 1894 William Darling, Jr., retired from active business and spent his latter days in Montreal, where he passed away in February, 1912, at the age of sixty-five years. His widow survives him and now makes her home in Vancouver.

William Lyell Darling spent his youthful days under the parental roof and in the acquirement of his education passed through consecutive grades in the public schools until he reached the Montreal high school, from which he was graduated in 1895. Subsequently he entered the service of the Grand Trunk Railway, becoming connected with the auditing and claims department, with which he was associated for four years. In the fall of 1899 he became imbued with the western fever and started for Winnipeg, where he entered the employ of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company as an accountant in the engineering department. Subsequently he worked for the road in various capacities in Calgary, Alberta and in Canbrook, British Columbia. In 1905 he resigned from the service of the Canadian Pacific, at which time he was filling the office of chief clerk to the general superintendent, G. J. Bury, now vice president of the road. Mr. Darling then

came to Vancouver to accept the secretaryship of the British Columbia General Contracting Company, a subsidiary of the Atlantic Gulf & Pacific Company of New York. He remained with that company until 1908, when he resigned to take charge of construction for the contractors Ironside, Reannie & Campbell, in the building of the Fraser Valley branch of the British Columbia Electric Railway. He continued in the employ of that contracting firm until 1911, when the firm of Motherwell & Darling was formed. They were instrumental in purchasing the right of way for the Canadian Northern Railway through the city of New Westminster, a transaction involving nearly a million of dollars. On July 1, 1913, Mr. Darling severed his personal connection with the firm of Motherwell & Darling to accept the appointment of industrial commissioner for the city of New Westminster.

On the 17th of June, 1903, Mr. Darling was married to Miss Sarah Louise Lund, of Spokane, Washington, and unto them have been born two children, Eleanor May and Eva Lyell. Mr. and Mrs. Darling are members of the Church of England and the former belongs to the Westminster Club and the Terminal City Club of Vancouver. In politics he is a liberal and takes an active part in everything pertaining to the welfare and progress of his city. He is a member of the Westminster Progressive Association and of the Westminster Board of Trade and cooperates in all their movements for the upbuilding of the municipality. Mr. Darling may well be termed a self-made man, deserving all of the credit which that term implies, for as the years have gone by he has worked his way steadily upward and his capability, industry and resourcefulness have constituted the motive force in his advancement.

HON. C. A. SEMLIN.

Hon. C. A. Semlin is living practically retired in Cache Creek, although he still gives personal supervision to the operation of his fine and well improved farm. He came as a pioneer to this part of British Columbia and for almost a half century has been looked upon as one of its leading and representative citizens, a force in agricultural development and a powerful factor in provincial circles. He was born in the county of Simcoe, Ontario, in 1836, and is a son of David and Susannah (Stafford) Semlin.

C. A. Semlin acquired his education in the public schools of his native city and by private tuition. After leaving college he taught school until 1862, in which year he left Ontario and came to Cariboo by way of the isthmus of Panama, San Francisco and Victoria, influenced in this move by reports of the great gold discoveries on the Fraser river. In the Cariboo district he spent three years prospecting and mining, but at the end of that time located in Cache Creek, where he established himself in business. In 1870 he filed upon a tract of land, which during his period of ownership has grown to be one of the largest farms in this part of the province. Mr. Semlin has steadily carried forward the work of development, erecting buildings and installing the necessary equipment, and is numbered today among the most progressive agriculturists of this locality. He is living practically retired, looking after his invested interests.

Aside from his work along agricultural lines Mr. Semlin has been a powerful force in the public life of the province since pioneer times. He was elected to the lower house in 1871, was defeated for the same position in 1875 and 1878 and reelected in 1882, holding office continuously until 1900. In 1884 he was chosen leader of the opposition, and was called upon to form the government in 1898, continuing to lead his party until 1900, when it was dismissed. Reelected in 1903, he sat until the dissolution in the same year. In his official service he showed a broad comprehension of the country's need and the integrity, single-mindedness and executive force of a true statesman. He does not make a political office an avenue to personal advancement or a road to wealth, regarding it rather as a trust committed to him by the people. Mr.

Semlin was the first postmaster at Cache Creek in the early days and has been school trustee almost continuously since 1875. He is president of the Yale Lillooet Pioneer Society and past president of the Island Agricultural Society, these connections indicating the strength of his position with his associates in the two fields of endeavor to which his attention is given.

JOSEPH BLACKBURN GREAVES.

Joseph Blackburn Greaves, for nearly fifty years a resident of British Columbia, and a potent factor in its development, through his activities in the conduct of one of the province's most extensive ranching enterprises, which he built up from an exceedingly modest beginning, is a native of Putsey, Yorkshire, England, where he was born June 18, 1831.

He enjoyed practically no educational advantages, but through extensive reading, travel and contact with the world of business, developed the latent faculties that have made him one of the keen, resourceful men who have done most to transform the Canadian west from a wilderness into the enormously wealthy province of the present.

At the age of fourteen he left home and took passage in the sailing ship Patrick Henry, with the United States as his destination, landing, after a rough voyage of sixty days, at New York city. Going to New Jersey, where he had relatives, he remained for a short time, and then made his way to Pittsburg and thence, by way of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers to St. Louis, Missouri, going from there to Belleville where he remained until 1852, when he removed to St. Louis.

In 1854 he joined an emigrant train bound for the gold fields of California. The party of sixty-five men had, in addition to the usual complement of "prairie schooners," common to the wagon trains of those days, one thousand head of cattle and five hundred horses. Crossing the states of Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska to Laramie, Wyoming, thence on over the mountains to Sacramento county, California, he arrived there after a journey of several months characterized by the usual hardships of overland travel, but on account of the large number in the party comparatively free from molestation by the Indians.

Soon after his arrival in California, Mr. Greaves located at Michigan Bar and secured work as a laborer, and soon saved sufficient money to engage in the butcher business on his own account.

In 1867 he came to British Columbia, arriving in Victoria in May of that year, and after a month went to Barkerville in the Cariboo country, and later engaged in the butcher business on Grouse creek for a year, when he returned to California, but on account of the fever which was prevalent there, did not remain.

Going to Oregon he invested in sheep which he brought overland to Olympia, Washington, shipping thence to Yale, and driving by way of the Cariboo road to the 150 Mile House, where the flock was sold at a good profit. He at once returned to Oregon where he purchased a herd of cattle which he brought overland to the Thompson river and began building up what later became an extensive cattle ranching enterprise.

In 1882 he organized the Douglas Lake Cattle Company of which he was general manager and one of the largest owners. This ranch was added to from time to time until it comprised a vast domain of one hundred and twenty thousand acres, pasturing fifteen to twenty thousand cattle and upwards of a thousand horses and it became famous for the splendid herds of blooded Herefords and shorthorns and fine draft, saddle and thoroughbred horses, including over three hundred pedigreed Clydesdales.

In 1910 after forty-three years of highly useful and successful activity, Mr. Greaves disposed of his extensive properties, and retired from business. Coming



JOSEPH B. GREAVES



to Victoria, he purchased a beautiful residential property on Clarence street, where he is spending the latter years of a life of exceptional usefulness surrounded by the friends and comforts which have come as a reward of earnest, strenuous endeavor.

In politics, Mr. Greaves is a staunch conservative, but has never taken an active interest in politics nor allowed his name to be presented as a candidate for any office. Hale and hearty, his appearance belies the long span of years he has lived and the hard work that brought him success and fortune.

Mr. Greaves is one of the rapidly thinning band of hardy pioneers whose early adventures and experiences form the most fascinating chapters in the province's history, and whose devotion to the work of upbuilding, under conditions of hardship little understood by a later generation, should ever be an object for emulation.

ROBERT BROWN.

Robert Brown, who is living retired in Nanaimo, after many years devoted to mining, was born in Northumberland, England, in 1850, and is a son of Robert and Isabella (Goodwell) Brown, both of whom passed their entire lives in the mother country.

The boyhood and early youth of Robert Brown were passed in the home of his parents, his education being acquired in England. At the age of twelve years he terminated his student days and went to work on a farm, following that and various other vocations until he had attained his majority. It had long been his ambition to come to America, and having acquired the necessary money, soon afterward took passage for New York. After a brief sojourn in the latter city he went to Northumberland, Pennsylvania, thence to St. Paul and British Columbia. Upon his arrival at Nanaimo he obtained employment in the mines of the Vancouver Coal Company, where he worked for eleven years. At the expiration of that time he went to the Wellington mines, where he remained until 1884. Having accumulated sufficient money to enable him to establish an enterprise of his own, he then gave up mining and started teaming, engaging in this business for three years. In 1887 he disposed of his interests in this connection and returned to England on a visit to the scenes of his childhood. He returned to Canada in time to cross the continent on the first train running into Vancouver on the Canadian Pacific lines. Having a competence which supplies all the needs of himself and wife, Mr. Brown has been living retired since he returned to Nanaimo, spending his latter years in well earned rest.

The lady who bears the name of Mrs. Brown was known in her maidenhood as Miss Esther Gray, and is of English extraction. During the long period of his residence in the northwest Mr. Brown has been an interested observer of the country's wonderful progress and development no less than of the spirit of enterprise, which has enabled its citizens to transform British Columbia from practically a wilderness into one of the wealthiest sections of British North America, through the development of its rich natural resources.

SIDNEY CHARLES BURTON.

In business and political circles of Kamloops the name of Sidney Charles Burton is well known, for in both of these fields his work has been notable as a force in advancement and his accomplishments have gained him a place among successful and representative citizens. Since 1911 he has been managing director of the Kamloops Trust Company, Ltd., and he is connected through investment

or official service with many of the most important business and corporate concerns in the city. In addition to this his interest in politics has carried him forward into important relations with public life and he has done excellent work in various positions of trust and responsibility.

Mr. Burton was born in Bedford, England, February 9, 1874, and is a son of James and Elizabeth Burton. He acquired his education in the public schools of his native city and began his independent career there as an accountant. In 1897 he came to British Columbia and settled in Kamloops, where from 1898 to 1911 he was connected with F. J. Fulton, K. C. In the latter year he assumed the management of the Kamloops Trust Company, Ltd., and he has since that time done notable work in this position, which has made frequent demands upon his executive ability, his initiative spirit and his power of control. It is these qualities which have carried him forward into other important business relations and made his name well known in the affairs of some of the most substantial corporate concerns in the city. He is a director in the Western Cigar Manufacturing Company, Ltd., and the Kamloops Trust Company, Ltd., is president of the Sage Creek Oil Company, Ltd., and vice president of Shuswap & Lillooet Fruit Lands, Ltd., and his work in these connections has won him wide recognition as a resourceful and far-sighted business man.

In New Westminster, April 17, 1902, Mr. Burton was united in marriage to Miss Jane Ann Jones, a daughter of J. J. Jones, manager of the Westminster Trust Company, Ltd., in New Westminster. Mr. and Mrs. Burton have three children, Arthur Sidney, Amy Isabel and Reginald Francis.

It is not in the field of business alone that Mr. Burton has won success and prominence, for his interests have extended to other lines, touching closely the best interests of the community. He is well known in local conservative politics, having served from 1902 to 1913 as treasurer of the Kamloops Conservative Association and in the latter year as vice president. In 1905 and 1912 he was a member of the board of aldermen of the city of Kamloops and was reelected to this position in 1913, being now chairman of the finance committee. He is serving also as police commissioner and his work in this office, as in all others which he has held, is conscientious, capable and energetic. Mr. Burton is a member of the executive of the Kamloops Board of Trade and the Kamloops Agricultural Association and from 1900 to 1910 served as secretary and treasurer of the Royal Inland Hospital. He was chairman of the board of directors of that institution in 1911 and is now a member of that body, and he takes a great interest in the work of the hospital, doing all in his power to promote its efficiency. He is a member of the Church of England and connected fraternally with the order of Foresters, of which he served as secretary from 1900 to 1910, and as chief ranger in 1911. He belongs also to the Sons of England Benefit Society and is interested in athletics, acting from 1912 to 1913 as president of the Kamloops Football Club. He is an intelligent, active and progressive citizen and in the course of his residence in Kamloops has made many substantial contributions to general growth and welfare.

THOMAS J. CUMMISKEY.

Thomas J. Cummiskey has every reason to be proud of the excellent record he has made in the responsible position of government inspector of Indian agencies at Vernon, for he has accomplished lasting, useful and far-reaching results and has been of invaluable service to his government in dealing with one of its most important problems. He was born at Fort Augustus, Prince Edward Island, January 18, 1858, and is a son of John and Bridget (McKenna) Cummiskey.

In the acquirement of an education Thomas J. Cummiskey attended public school and later worked under private tuition at Fort Augustus, taking the first class certificate of the Prince of Wales at the age of sixteen. He afterward

taught school until 1886, in which year he came to British Columbia, entering the service of the Canadian Pacific Railroad as telegraph operator at Port Moody. He advanced rapidly, rising to the position of station master, in which capacity he served for a number of years at Spences Bridge, working there at a time when the Indians were the principal inhabitants and when all business was transacted with them. Mr. Cummiskey studied their customs and learned their language and aided by a strong sympathy and interest gained their friendship, which is today proving of lasting value to him. He continued in the employ of the Canadian Pacific for twenty-five years, coming to Vernon in 1899 to take charge of the station here. He resigned in 1911 when, in recognition of his unequalled qualifications, he was appointed government inspector of Indian agencies, a responsible position which he is ideally fitted to fill. In his hands today rest the comfort and welfare of thousands of Indians living from the United States boundary north for many hundreds of miles and it is safe to say that their affairs have never been in the hands of a man more capable, more sympathetic and more keenly comprehensive of their needs and desires.

Mr. Cummiskey married, on July 18, 1894, Miss Georgiana Miller, of Ontario, and they have one daughter, Irene. Mr. Cummiskey has always been active in public affairs and an able and efficient public servant having been for seven years trustee of the schools and for a long period license commissioner of the provincial government. He also served as alderman in 1910. A man of broad attainments, excellent scholarship and unusual qualities of mind, he has made effective use of his many talents, serving with them his government and the Indian nations dependent upon it.

ALBERT E. ILIFF.

Albert E. Iliff, an engineer in the service of the Canadian Pacific Railway, was born at Kempville, Ontario, on the 14th of September, 1862, and is a son of Thomas and Sarah Iliff, the former engaged in the bakery and confectionery business. The family removed to Bytown, now Ottawa, during the childhood of Albert E. Iliff, and there the father engaged in business for almost a half century, but both he and his wife are now deceased.

To the public-school system, Albert E. Iliff is indebted for the educational opportunities which he enjoyed. He left the public schools, however, when about fourteen years of age and having no liking for the bakery business he was sent to Western Ontario, in order to complete his education there. He spent two years in that place and in the spring of 1883 he left home, going to Winnipeg over the Grand Trunk Railroad to St. Paul, and thence northward to his destination. He continued a resident of that city for three years and in 1886 he arrived in Donald, British Columbia, where he was employed first as a watchman for the Canadian Pacific Railway. He next worked as brakeman, being thus engaged for about four years, running out of Donald, Rogers Pass and Kamloops. He arrived on the coast in the year 1890, making his way to Vancouver, after which he was employed as a fireman until 1894. He was then promoted to the position of engineer and later went back to the mountains to work. On the 17th of March, 1896, he again came to Vancouver, after which he was assigned to a freight run between Vancouver and North Bend. He is now running on the passenger train between those two points, having been thus engaged for the past six years. He has been in several very serious accidents and has been reported dead, but fate destined otherwise.

On the 12th of March, 1896, Mr. Iliff was married to Miss Elizabeth J. Laurence, a daughter of Samuel and Ann Laurence, farming people of Ontario, who were originally from Ireland. They made the journey across the Atlantic in sailing vessels and located in County Grey, Ontario, where they lived for many years, but both are now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Iliff have become the parents

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of two daughters, Sarah Elma and Annie Alberta, the former attending Yale College and the latter the Dawson school. The parents are members of the Church of England and Mr. Iliff belongs to Cascade Lodge, No. 12 A. F. & A. M. and also to Selkirk Lodge, I. O. O. F., at Revelstoke, and is chief of his division, No. 320, in the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. In politics he is a liberal but does not seek nor desire office. He enjoys baseball and lacrosse when his business duties leave him leisure but he counts his railway service as ahead of all other things and is most loyal in the discharge of his duties.

 JOHN THOMAS AISH.

John Thomas Aish, a representative of farming interests at Matsqui, British Columbia, was born February 21, 1868, at Middlezoy, Somersetshire, England, a son of John and Deborah Aish. The father carried on general farming largely in Gloucestershire, England, and was very successful in his undertakings. In the common schools of his native land the son pursued his education and was reared to the occupation of farming. He has always followed that pursuit as a life work and is now the owner of a ranch of forty-five acres near Matsqui. He came to this country in 1891 and for many years has lived on his present location, where he carefully tills the soil and improves his place according to modern methods.

At Mission City, British Columbia, on March 18, 1897, Mr. Aish was united in marriage to Miss Jane Plumridge, a daughter of J. Plumridge, who came to British Columbia from England in the year 1895. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Aish have been born six children, three sons and three daughters, namely; Frank, Harold, Stanley, Florence Isabelle, Winifred May and Eva Mildred. Mr. Aish holds membership with the Modern Woodmen of America and is consul of the local organization. He was a member of the Matsqui municipal council, serving from 1909 to 1911, inclusive, and he gives his political allegiance to the conservative party. Farming constitutes the chief interest in his life, yet he is not remiss in the duties of citizenship. During the period of his residence in British Columbia he has become widely and favorably known, gaining many friends.

 ROGER C. GALER.

Roger C. Galer, one of the prominent men in public life in Port Coquitlam and a progressive and successful merchant of that city, was born in Suffolk, England, at Wangford, on the 17th of December, 1874. He is a son of Edward and Mary Ann Galer, the former still engaged in merchandising, a line of work which has occupied his attention during his entire active career.

Roger C. Galer acquired his education in the public schools of his native city and after laying aside his books served an apprenticeship at the mason's trade, at which he worked for twelve years thereafter in London. During the greater part of this time he acted as a builder's foreman and became very proficient in all branches of contracting and building. Because of a family bereavement he left England for Canada and, locating in Saskatchewan, worked there as a contractor for five years, coming in 1907 to British Columbia. In this province he settled first in Vancouver but after a short time determined to locate at Port Coquitlam, where for several years he was in control of an important representative trade as a general contractor, during which time he erected some of the principal public buildings and some of the finest residences in the city. Eventually, however, he determined to follow the business which engages the attention of his father and he accordingly established himself as a shoe merchant.



ROGER C. GALER



Mr. Galer married on the 1st of June, 1910, Miss Christina Marshall, a daughter of Matthew and Agnes Marshall, pioneers in British Columbia and well known and highly honored in Port Coquitlam. Mr. and Mrs. Galer have become the parents of two children, Mary and Rena. The family are members of the Church of England and Mr. Galer is connected with the Ancient Order of Foresters and the Moose Jaw Lodge, No. 3, A. F. & A. M. He gives his political allegiance to the liberal party and has always been active in politics, serving at the present time as alderman. Everything that pertains to the welfare and growth of the city receives his indorsement and hearty support, his public spirit being of that vital and effective kind which finds its best exemplification in public service. He was the first president of the Port Coquitlam Board of Trade, holding that office for two years, during which time he did a great deal of constructive work in advancing the city's business interests. He is today well known and deservedly popular in business and social circles and holds the esteem, respect and confidence of all who are in any way associated with him.

HERBERT VOLLANS.

Herbert Vollans, who has been in the service of the Canadian Pacific Railway during the entire period of his residence in British Columbia, covering twenty-three years, has since January, 1911, held the important position of roadmaster of terminals, having charge of the road at all terminals west of Pitt river. His birth occurred in Yorkshire, England, on the 10th of July, 1869, his parents being John and Mary (Adams) Vollans, likewise natives of Yorkshire. The father was engaged in the retail meat business in and near Melbourne, England, for many years. Both Mr. and Mrs. John Vollans have passed away.

Herbert Vollans obtained his education in the public schools of Yorkshire and after putting aside his text-books worked as a farm hand in England until 1891. In that year he emigrated to Canada and came to Victoria, British Columbia, but after a few days made his way to Mission City, where he entered the employ of the Canadian Pacific Railway as a section laborer. At the end of fifteen months he was made section foreman, holding that position until 1902, when he became foreman of extra gangs. His next position was that of assistant roadmaster, and after serving in that capacity for a year he succeeded A. Munro as roadmaster of the Cascade subdivision, with office in Vancouver. In January, 1911, he was made roadmaster of terminals, which position he has held to the present time, having charge of the road at all terminals west of Pitt river. As assistant roadmaster he had charge of the building of the Eburne line, subsequently supervised the work of double-tracking from Vancouver to the Pitt river and also had charge of the new terminals at Coquitlam. As above stated, he has been in the service of the Canadian Pacific Railway for the past twenty-three years, or during the entire period of his residence in this province, and has had a part in the building of a road which has been one of the most important factors in the growth and development of British Columbia. Entering the employ of the Canadian Pacific in a humble capacity, he has worked his way steadily upward to a position of importance and responsibility and has made a record which may well be emulated and should serve to encourage and inspire others who must win success unaided.

On the 12th of July, 1903, at Vancouver, Mr. Vollans was united in marriage to Miss Annie Elizabeth Dowding, of Woodhouse, Ontario, by whom he has nine children, namely: Mary, Effie, Bertie, Jack, Wilhelmina, Norman, Muriel, Everett and Vernon.

In politics Mr. Vollans is independent. While a resident of Mission City, where he made his home from 1891 until 1908, he served for six years as secre-

tary of the school board and was a member of numerous committees pertaining to agricultural development and organization, always being interested in agriculture to the fullest extent his time would permit. Fraternally he is identified with the Independent Order of Foresters, belonging to Mission City Lodge, of which he is chief ranger. Although now retired from both the Canadian Order of Foresters and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, he took a very active part in the work of those organizations at one time, being past noble grand and also treasurer of the latter for several years. His religious faith is that of the Church of England. Wherever known he is held in warm regard and most of all where he is best known, for his many sterling traits of character have commended him to the esteem and good-will of all with whom he has come in contact.

JAMES CHARLES MARRINGTON.

James Charles Marrington, who owns seventy acres of well improved and fertile land in the vicinity of Steveston, has for twenty-two years been a resident of British Columbia. He was born in Surrey, England, in 1847, and is a son of Christopher and Elizabeth (Steadman) Marrington both of whom passed their entire lives in England.

The education of James C. Marrington was acquired at St. Marks College, Chelsea, England. Upon the completion of his course of study he went to London and identified himself with the drapery business, in which he there engaged for twenty years. In 1890, together with his wife and family he came to British Columbia and went into the real-estate business with a Mr. Mason, with whom he was associated for two years. At the expiration of that time he purchased his present farm and has ever since devoted himself to its further improvement and cultivation. As he has directed his undertakings with foresight and intelligence he has prospered, and now holds the title to one of the attractive and valuable properties of this section.

In London, England, on the 26th of August, 1873, Mr. Marrington was united in marriage to Miss Ella Georgiana Brooks, and to them have been born four children. In order of birth they are as follows: Charles William, who married Miss Etta Morton; Theo Frank, who is also married; Nellie, who became the wife of John Featherstone; and Herbert, who is unmarried and lives at home, where he assists his father about the farm.

The family are all members of the Church of England and take an active and helpful interest in the work of its various organizations. As he is public-spirited in matters of citizenship, honorable and upright in business transactions and thoroughly dependable in all the relations of life Mr. Marrington has been a most desirable acquisition to his community, where both he and his family are held in favorable regard.

JOHN JAMES WILSON.

John James Wilson, who is meeting with a gratifying degree of success in the conduct of his poultry farm at Steveston, was born in Shawville, Quebec, November 17, 1872, and is a son of Thomas and Mary (Armstrong) Wilson. The father, who for many years owned and operated a grist mill at Shawville, is now deceased, but the mother is living.

In the acquirement of his education John James Wilson attended the public schools of Shawville and the Shawville Academy until he had attained the age of seventeen years. He then engaged with his father in the milling business until 1891, when he came to British Columbia, first locating at New Westminster. There he was employed for two years as engineer in the Royal City Mills,

following which he engaged in the salmon canning business. He continued to be identified with this industry until 1905, when he embarked in the poultry business, in which he is meeting with a good measure of success. His specialty is the raising of high-grade poultry, in which connection he has become widely known, and is favored with orders from all this section of Canada and the north-western portion of the United States. He has already shipped seventy-five thousand chickens this year and is daily in receipt of further orders.

At Los Angeles, California, in February, 1899, Mr. Wilson was united in marriage to Miss Edith A. Williams, a daughter of W. G. and Catharine (Little) Williams of Cloverdale, and to them have been born two sons: Jack Leroy and James C.

The family affiliate with the Church of England, and his political allegiance Mr. Wilson gives to the conservative party. Although he is a man of unassuming manner and does not figure prominently in public life he is not remiss in matters of citizenship, but is always ready and willing to support every progressive measure and actively cooperates in promoting the development of the country.

DONALD NICHOLSON.

Donald Nicholson, superintendent of government roads for the districts of Newcastle and Nanaimo, was born at Roseburn, Inverness county, Nova Scotia, on the 31st of December, 1866, and is a son of Donald and Sarah (McLeod) Nicholson. The father, who emigrated to this country from Scotland in 1840 is deceased, but the mother is living and continues to make her home at Roseburn.

In the acquirement of his education Donald Nicholson attended the public schools of his native town until he was a lad of fourteen years, when he began an apprenticeship at the carpenter's trade. He followed this vocation during the winter months and assisted his father with the cultivation of the home farm in the summers until he was twenty years of age when he engaged in contracting and building on his own account. He continued to engage in this business for three years, at the expiration of which time, in 1890, he came to British Columbia. The first month or two of his residence in this province he spent in New Westminster, whence he later removed to Wellington. There he was employed in the mines for nearly a year, following which he worked at the carpenter's trade for three months. At the end of that time he once more engaged in contracting and building on his own account, locating at the town of Wellington, which had just been founded. He remained there until the discovery of gold in the Klondike, when he resolved to try his luck at prospecting. He made the journey by way of the Dyea trail, walking all of the way, a distance of four hundred and fifty miles and spent thirty-six days en route. In the fall he came out of the Klondike, and loading a canoe returned to Dyea, where he landed October 31, 1897. The next year he returned to the Klondike over the Skagway trail, but on reaching Dawson sold his outfit and returned to Wellington. There he resumed the contracting business which he followed until 1900, when he came to Ladysmith, which was founded that year, and here he continued to engage in contracting and building until 1910. In the latter year he was appointed superintendent of the government roads for the districts of Newcastle and Nanaimo, and has ever since been discharging the duties of this office.

On the 28th of June, 1900, Mr. Nicholson was united in marriage to Miss Isabella McKenna, and to them have been born four children: Florence, who is eleven years of age; Jessie Euphenia, who is seven; Myrtle, who has passed her third birthday; and Donald Charles, one year old.

Mr. and Mrs. Nicholson are members of the Presbyterian church. Fraternally he is affiliated with St. Johns Lodge, No. 21, A. F. & A. M., in which he

holds the office of junior warden; Keystone Lodge, No. 127, R. A. M.; Columbus Commandery, No 34, K. T.; and he also belongs to Gizeh Temple. For twenty-one years he was also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and has passed through all the chairs of that lodge. He is likewise a member of the Eagles and for twenty years he belonged to the Orange lodge. His allegiance in politics he accords the conservative party, and he has several times been called to public office, having been elected mayor on three occasions. In 1904, he began his political career as a member of the board of aldermen, with which body he served for two years. In 1906 he was elected mayor, and at the end of his term of office went east but in 1908 and 1909 he was reelected to the same office. In the discharge of his official duties Mr. Nicholson has manifested those qualities which have brought him the general commendation of his fellow citizens and have placed him among the foremost of the enterprising and progressive residents of the community.

WILLIAM KNIGHT.

William Knight, engaged in the manufacture of shingles in Chilliwack, was born in Renfrew county, Ontario, July 24, 1851, and is a son of Thomas and Elizabeth Knight, of that section. He acquired his education in the grammar schools and pursued his studies until he was fourteen years of age, after which he remained upon the home farm, assisting his father until he was eighteen. At the outbreak of the Riel rebellion in 1870 he joined the volunteers and remained in service until the close of hostilities, after which he went to Michigan. He made his residence in that state for two years, but eventually returned to British Columbia and in 1874 went to Cassiar, influenced by the reports of the gold discoveries there. Returning in 1878, he purchased a sawmill at Popcum and there for twenty-two years conducted this enterprise, becoming one of the prominent and successful men of that locality. When he sold his sawmill he came to Chilliwack and established himself in the shingle business, in which he is still engaged. He is a very energetic and progressive business man and to these qualities and his untiring industry may be attributed his success.

On the 23d of April, 1883, Mr. Knight was united in marriage to Miss Mary Kipp, the first white child born in the Chilliwack valley, and they became the parents of eight children. Mr. Knight served for a number of years as school trustee and fraternally he is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is one of Chilliwack's popular and representative citizens and in business circles has made for himself an enviable position.

HARRY C. CHAMBERS.

That Harry C. Chambers is regarded as an expert electrical engineer and has won well deserved prominence in his chosen profession is indicated by the fact that although he is still a young man he holds the responsible position of chief electrician for British Columbia for the Canadian Pacific Railroad Company. He has been a resident of Vancouver since 1908, but was born in Dorchester, New Brunswick, January 13, 1883, a son of Herbert S. and Gertrude (Dixon) Chambers, both natives of that province. The father was a sea captain and sailed during practically all of his active life, retiring in 1912 and moving to Vancouver, where he and his wife now reside.

Harry C. Chambers acquired his early education in the public schools of Dorchester and later attended high school in that city. He took a three years electrical course at the Pratt College in Brooklyn, New York, and afterward obtained a position in the employ of the Rhodes-Currier Company, of Amherst,



MR. AND MRS. WILLIAM KNIGHT



Nova Scotia, now a branch of the Canada Car Foundry Company. For three years he retained this connection and at the end of that time went to Winnipeg, where he became identified with the Canadian Pacific Railroad as shop electrician. Here his unusual ability was quickly recognized, winning him advancement to the position of shop foreman. In the five years during which he remained in Winnipeg, Mr. Chambers became known as one of the most able electricians in the employ of the Canadian Pacific, and his promotion in 1908 to the position of chief electrician for British Columbia at Vancouver was regarded as the natural result of his superior professional attainments. This position is in itself a proof of his ability, for the Canadian Pacific Railroad Company employs only expert men in its various departments and is quick to recognize unusual merit. Mr. Chambers has full charge of all the company's lines from the coast east to Field, British Columbia, including all the branch lines with the exception of those on Vancouver island, and he has proved prompt, capable, energetic and reliable in the discharge of his important duties.

In Dorchester, New Brunswick, in 1906, Mr. Chambers was united in marriage to Miss Edna Dobson, a native of that city, and they have become the parents of two children: Robert and Iris. The parents are members of the Kitsilano Methodist church and Mrs. Chambers is active in the work of the Ladies Aid. Mr. Chambers gives his political allegiance to the conservative party but is not an active politician, although he is interested in the growth and advancement of the city. He is a member of the American Association of Electrical Engineers and keeps in touch with the trend of modern thought in a profession which finds in him a most able and gifted representative.

WILLIAM NEVE.

William Neve is well known in official circles of Kerrisdale as municipal building inspector, having assumed this office after a number of years of prominent connection with the contracting and building business in the city. He is, moreover, a veteran of the South African war and is known as a man who never neglects any duty of citizenship, placing the public good always before personal benefit. He was born in Paddington, London, England, June 8, 1883, and is a son of William and Elizabeth (Baker) Neve, natives of Hastings, Sussex. Both have spent their mature lives in London, where for more than thirty years the father was engaged in the building and painting business. He now lives retired.

William Neve acquired his education in the public schools of London and after laying aside his books was apprenticed to R. Hardy, of Edmonton, London, under whom he learned the carpenter's trade. He afterward entered the employ of the government in the building department of the telegraph service and did able work in this capacity for some time. About this period he became a member of the Duke of Cambridge's Own Rifles and in January, 1902, went to South Africa as a private in the Metropolitan Mounted Rifles, seeing a great deal of active service until the close of the war in June of that year. He received his honorable discharge in Johannesburg in October, 1902, and afterward turned his attention to the building business in that city, remaining there for one year and building up a large and profitable patronage. In 1903 he went into Bechuanaland in the interests of the London Mission Society, taking charge of the building operations of that association for three years and a half, during which time he constructed among other institutions two industrial schools. He returned to England in 1906 and in the same year crossed the Atlantic to Canada, settling in Vancouver, British Columbia, where he followed his trade of carpenter, at the same time taking a course in contracting and civil engineering from the International Correspondence School of Scranton, Pennsylvania. After completing this he turned his attention to the contracting and building business in Ker-

risdale, organizing the firm of Neve & Gregor, which existed for one year. Upon its dissolution the firm of Neve & McDonald was formed and it became one of the strongest and most reliable of its kind in the city, connected with many of the most important building operations completed during the several years of its existence. Mr. Neve's energy, industry and knowledge of his business proved helpful factors in the success of the concern and in his individual recognition as one of the leading business men of Kerrisdale. He has now retired from active connection with contracting and building but has nevertheless superintended the construction of the new Congregational church at Vancouver, erected at a cost of seventy-five thousand dollars. In May, 1912, he became building inspector for the municipality of Point Grey and he has done excellent work in this office, being eminently well qualified by reason of his former activities for the capable discharge of its duties.

On the 14th of October, 1908, Mr. Neve was united in marriage to Miss Mary Emily Buckle, a daughter of Henry Buckle, of Winnipeg, Manitoba, and they became the parents of two children, one of whom, Margaret N., is living. Fraternally Mr. Neve is connected with Mount Lebanon Lodge, N. D., A. F. & A. M., of Point Grey, and Court Mountain View, No. 569, C. O. F. His political allegiance is given to the conservative party and his religious views are in accord with the doctrines of the Congregational church. A young man of unusual ability, energy and force of personality, he has already attained an important place in official and business circles of Kerrisdale and his continued progress is assured.

ARTHUR P. SLADE.

Commercial interests in Vancouver find a worthy representative in Arthur P. Slade, wholesale dealer in fruit and produce. Since first coming to the new world he has made his way westward by successive removals and the spring of 1910 found him in this city. He was born in Bristol, England, in 1880, a son of Charles Henry Slade, who was also a native of that city and for many years engaged in the packing and provision business there. Although he passed away in 1906 the business is still conducted under the old name of Pullin, Thomas & Slade. This company has become well known through the development of a method of curing meats, having put upon the market the celebrated Doles' Wiltshire bacon.

In the Winchester House, school of Bristol, a private institution, Arthur P. Slade pursued his education and started in the business world as an apprentice in a grocery store in the south of England. Reports concerning the opportunities of the new world were so favorable that he determined to try his fortune on this side of the Atlantic and in 1900 he arrived in Montreal, where he entered the employ of the firm of A. A. Ayer & Company, produce dealers, in whose service he remained for four years. On the expiration of that period he made his way to Winnipeg, where he entered the employ of the Swift Canadian Company, with which he continued for six years. The first two and a half years of that period were spent in Winnipeg, at the close of which time he was transferred to Nelson, British Columbia, in charge of the branch house of the company in that place. In the spring of 1910 he resigned his position and came to Vancouver where he spent nearly a year with the Robertson Morris Company. He next engaged in business on his own account under the name of A. P. Slade & Company and is now a wholesale dealer in produce, butter, eggs and cheese, being perhaps the largest importer and jobber of butter from New Zealand and eastern Canada in Vancouver. The company acts as agent in British Columbia and Alberta for Doles' celebrated Wiltshire bacon. From the beginning the business grew rapidly and in the spring of 1912 a branch house was established in Victoria. The company is represented upon the road by six traveling salesmen and there are forty people in all in Mr. Slade's employ, while his trade covers

British Columbia, Alberta and Saskatchewan. The business has grown by leaps and bounds, so short a time has it been established, but the previous business experience of Mr. Slade combined with his enterprising spirit and determination have constituted potential factors of success, and his capable management has brought him to the present enviable position which he now occupies, being accounted one of the foremost young business men of the city.

In 1908 Mr. Slade was married in Vancouver to Miss Blanche McDonald, a daughter of Angus McDonald, pioneer and ex-councilman of Vancouver. The two children of this marriage are Margaret Isabel and Jeanette. The family is well known in this city, having gained many warm friends during their residence here. Mr. Slade is a conservative in politics but not an active worker in party ranks, preferring to give his undivided attention to his business affairs which are of growing importance and have already gained for him an enviable position in the commercial circles of the city.

J. A. McMILLAN.

J. A. McMillan, the incumbent of the office of postmaster in North Vancouver since 1908, has been a resident of British Columbia for the past nineteen years, during the greater portion of which period he has been identified with commercial activities. He was born at Whitley River, Prince Edward Island, on October 18, 1864, and is a son of Alexander and Sarah McMillan. The father, who is now deceased, was engaged in general mercantile pursuits and he was also interested in farming.

The early life of J. A. McMillan was passed in the community where he was born, his education being acquired in the public schools, which he attended until he was a youth of sixteen years. He then began his training for a commercial career by entering one of his father's stores remaining in his employ until 1884. Following the death of the father in that year he assumed the management of that store and also the farm which was operated in connection therewith. In 1892, he went to Seattle, Washington where he remained for a year. From there he came to British Columbia, entering the employ of his brother, E. H. McMillan, who was engaged in the general mercantile business at Vancouver. He clerked for his brother for ten years, and then came to North Vancouver, where he successfully engaged in the grocery business on his own account until the 1st of June, 1912. When he first engaged in business here the postoffice was located in his store and in 1908 he was appointed postmaster, which office he has ever since held.

At Margate, Prince Edward Island, Mr. McMillan was united in marriage to Miss Mary Jane Thompson, the event being celebrated on the 15th of March, 1893, and to them have been born two sons, Glen A. and Lee.

Fraternally Mr. McMillan is a third degree Mason, and is now worshipful master of Burrard Lodge, No. 30, A. F. & A. M., and he is also a director of the Masonic Temple Association. He is a man of estimable qualities and is held in high respect by his fellow townsmen among whom he numbers many friends.

CHARLES C. McMANE, M. D.

Capable, earnest and conscientious, Dr. Charles C. McMane enjoys a profitable medical practice in North Vancouver which insures him a gratifying income. A man thoroughly prepared for his duties, of innate ability and favored with a deep understanding of human nature, he is particularly efficient in allaying the diseases and ills of mankind and fully merits the confidence which he receives.

Dr. McMane was born in Perth county, Ontario, on November 27, 1878, a son of Allen and Elizabeth (Strong) McMane, natives of Ontario, where both father and mother, the former a well known farmer, are living in Perth county.

Charles C. McMane was reared at home and received his fundamental education in the Listowel high school and in 1901 entered the Toronto Medical College, from which he was graduated in the class of 1905. He then went to London, England, where he entered the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, from which he graduated in 1906 with the degrees of L. R. C. P. and M. R. C. S. Dr. McMane subsequently returned to Ontario, where for four years he was engaged in practice in the western part of that province, but in the fall of 1911 he came to British Columbia and located in North Vancouver, where he has since been prominently and profitably identified with the medical profession. He occupies a creditable and enviable position not only in the estimation of his colleagues but also in that of the general public, as he is careful in his diagnosis but quick to act after he has reached a decision. Wide experience enables him to readily recognize a disease and it is given him to readily select the right remedy. Moreover, he is a skillful surgeon and when necessity arises is always able to select the least harmful course for his patient, as he is equally well grounded in both branches of medicine. His deep sympathy with suffering mankind makes him the trusted friend of his patients and he instills in those who seek his aid that confidence which is so necessary to improvement during crises and to subsequent cure.

In September, 1912, Dr. McMane married Miss Ruth Knox, of Atwood, Ontario. He is a member of the Vancouver Medical Society and his religious faith is manifest by his membership in the Anglican church. Yet a young man who has not long resided in North Vancouver, he has established a reputation which might well be the envy of many an older colleague and receives the trust of his patients in a most gratifying degree. Moreover, he is interested in the growth and expansion of his adopted city and is ever ready to gladly bear his part of time and money in the promotion of the general weal along material, moral or intellectual lines.

MONTAGUE ROBERT OTTLEY.

Montague Robert Ottley, a prominent merchant and man of affairs in Port Moody, occupying a central position in business and public circles of the city, was born in London, England, January 19, 1869, and is a son of James Levy and Louise Mary Ottley, the former of whom engaged in the tailoring business for a number of years. The parents have passed away.

Montague Robert Ottley acquired his education in the public schools of his native city, laying aside his books at the early age of eleven and a half years. Until he was twenty he worked at various occupations, spending some time at the harness business, six and a half years as an employe of a theatrical ticket agency and working also as a licensed victualer. In 1886 he left England and came to Canada, settling in Manitoba, where he spent ten years in farming. He moved to British Columbia in 1896 and selected Port Moody for his home where he has since remained an honored and respected resident. For a short time he worked in the employ of the Canadian Pacific Railroad Company, laying heavy steel on the Pitt River bridge, and he afterward turned his attention to work in the lumber mills at Port Moody. Eventually he went into business for himself, establishing a general store, and this enterprise he has since conducted, his business annually increasing in volume and importance. Today he controls an extensive and growing patronage and is regarded as a thoroughly able, far-sighted and resourceful business man, whose contributions to general business advancement have in the course of seventeen years been many and substantial.



MONTAGUE R. OTTLEY



In June, 1906, Mr. Ottley was united in marriage to Miss Katherine Ann Pritchett, of Harborne, England, a daughter of George and Alice Pritchett, now residents of Port Moody. Mr. and Mrs. Ottley have become the parents of two children, Allen Robert and Elsie Marguerite.

Mr. Ottley is a member of the Church of England and an independent conservative in his political beliefs. At all times a public-spirited and progressive citizen, he has taken a prominent part in community affairs, cooperating heartily in all measures and projects to advance the general welfare. When Port Moody was incorporated in April, 1913, he was a member of the incorporation committee and was elected to the first council, receiving next to the highest number of votes of any of the sixteen candidates. He has since discharged his duties in an able and progressive way and is accounted one of the leading factors in the advancement and upbuilding of the city.

JOHN ROBERT ADAMS.

John Robert Adams, deceased, was a pioneer settler of British Columbia, actively connected with the substantial development of Victoria and other districts. His name is associated with the building of the first sawmill on Williams creek and the first flour mill on Soda creek and with the building of one of the first steamers at Kamloops. Judicious investment and capable business management made him a wealthy man and the part which he played in the development of the country entitles him to mention among its representative citizens.

Mr. Adams was born at St. John, New Brunswick, in 1827, and his parents were also natives of that place. Attracted by the opportunities of the far west, he made his way to the Cariboo district and there followed mining. His efforts were attended with success, for he had little difficulty in finding the precious metal. He also followed the gold rushes to the Cassiar and Omineca districts and later he engaged in mining in Alaska and the Yukon. In 1858 he took up his abode in Victoria, where he engaged in the mining business, finding here at that time a small city of but little importance. It was in 1862 that he went to the Cariboo and engaged in mining on Williams creek, where he made an independent fortune. It was in that part of the country that he built one of the first sawmills and soon afterward built the first flour mill in that section, the plant being located on Soda creek. He also built one of the first steamers at Kamloops during the period of construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway. He was one of the first men to go into the Kootenay country, making the journey from Victoria by way of Fort Colville, now Spokane, Washington. He was likewise one of the pioneers in the Peace river country and few sections of the northwest were unfamiliar to him in the early days. During all the time he was in the north he was prospecting and developing different resources of the country in addition to his individual enterprises. He was all through the Chilacoten and Okanagan country and his predictions at that time as to the resources, prospects and future development of the country have materialized to the fullest extent. He seemed to see much of what the future had in store for that district and he knew that in time its natural resources would be claimed by the enterprise of the white man. Mr. Adams was actively interested in mining projects and other pursuits in the districts already mentioned and continued to hold interests there until his death, which occurred in Victoria.

It was in 1855 that Mr. Adams was united in marriage to Miss Minerva Woodman, a native of Windsor, Nova Scotia, and a daughter of James and Eunice Woodman, the former a native of Massachusetts and the latter of Nova Scotia, where they passed away. Both belonged to Loyalist families who came to Nova Scotia from Massachusetts before the War of 1812 and both passed away in Nova Scotia. To Mr. and Mrs. Adams were born one son and two daughters: Frank Woodman, who is mentioned elsewhere in this work; Laura,

now the wife of Judge J. A. Stratton, of Seattle, Washington; and Grace, who makes her home with her mother in Los Angeles. The part which he played as an early settler and the work which he accomplished well entitles John Robert Adams to mention in this volume, and in fact the history of the northwest would be incomplete were there failure to make reference to him, so important and far-reaching were his labors as factors in the general development.

WILLIAM HENRY MORTON.

William Henry Morton, who came into British Columbia ten years before any railroad was constructed through the province and who since pioneer times has been identified with the mining and business development of various sections, is today one of the well known merchants in Nanaimo, where he conducts a large hardware store. He was born in Lanarkshire, Scotland, December 17, 1851, and is a son of Robert and Ruth (Harn) Morton, both of whom died in Scotland. The father was a machinist by trade.

William H. Morton acquired his education in the public schools of Lanarkshire, attending until he was fourteen years of age, and then entered the employ of the Caledonia Railway Company, for whom he served as machinist until he had attained his majority. At the age of twenty-one he left Scotland and went to England and in the next year crossed the Atlantic to New York, whence after a short time he pushed westward to Illinois and then on to the Black Hill district, reaching that country at the time of the great gold rush in 1873. There he spent one year prospecting and mining and in 1874 went to the coast, meeting in California Major Downey, of the United States army, with whom he did much mining and prospecting work in that state and later in British Columbia. Mr. Morton remained one year and a half in California and then went to Victoria, more than ten years before the first railroad entered British Columbia. He walked more than one hundred miles into the Cariboo district, where gold had just been discovered, and after one year spent in prospecting returned to Victoria, whence he came to Nanaimo at the opening of the large coal fields here. He at once turned his attention to coal mining, entering the employ of the Vancouver Coal Company in the machine department, and he remained for five years, after which he formed a partnership with J. H. Preece in the hardware business. For seven years their association continued and at the end of that time Mr. Morton bought the concern, which he has since enlarged to three times its original size, making it one of the finest mercantile enterprises in the city. He carries a complete, modern and well selected line of goods, which he sells at reasonable prices, and in recognition of this fact and his constant courtesy and straightforward business methods he has been accorded a liberal patronage. He is a very progressive business man, a student of modern merchandising and his business has, therefore, grown under his management, being today an important element in the mercantile development of the city.

Mr. Morton married, in 1884, Miss Caroline Webb, a daughter of Moses Webb, a pioneer in British Columbia, who came from England on the second ship sailing from that country to the province. He spent the rest of his life here engaged in mining and was well known and prominent in his locality. Mr. and Mrs. Morton had seven children: Ruth, who married Joseph Meise, superintendent of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company of Vancouver; William J. and Arthur, who are assisting their father in business; Lavina, who lives at home; Henry, also with his father; Ethel, at home; and Joseph, who passed away at the age of six years.

Mr. Morton has for many years been an adherent of the Methodist church, and joined the first organization of that faith in Nanaimo. He is a staunch conservative in his political beliefs and has always taken a prominent part in public affairs, having served as alderman from 1900 to 1905 and again from 1906 to

1909. He is interested also in the local hospital and for ten years was a member of its board of managers. He has since 1874 been a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, having joined that organization in Illinois and affiliated with Black Diamond Lodge in 1881. He has been past grand of British Columbia Lodge, No. 5, of Nanaimo, the fifth lodge to be founded in the province. He has also held the office of secretary of the lodge for fifteen years. He is a member of Doric Lodge, No. 34, A. F. & A. M., and one of its past grand masters. Probably no man in British Columbia is more familiar with the pioneer conditions and history of the province than Mr. Morton, for he has not only witnessed its development but has taken an active part therein. He treasures many interesting recollections of the early days when he traded with the Indians, exchanging his wares for furs, and he can remember a time when a colony of almost four thousand savages lived on the present site of Nanaimo. Having watched this most marvelous change of conditions, he is naturally interested in an unusual degree in the development of the community and is ever eager to advance it, cooperating heartily in movements for the general good. He is well known as a progressive business man and as a public-spirited citizen who readily makes sacrifices for the community good, and has gained many friends during his active, upright and honorable life.

RICHARD MAYNARD.

Richard Maynard, deceased, was numbered among the worthy pioneer settlers of the northwest and there were few phases of the development of this section of the country unfamiliar to him. In the practice of his art, photography, he traveled all over the country doing expert work in his line.

Mr. Maynard was born in Bude, Cornwall, England, on the 22d of February, 1832, and in 1853 arrived in eastern Canada, where he remained for a number of years. In 1859 he came to British Columbia and for a time engaged in mining on the Fraser river, between New Westminster and Yale. He next returned to eastern Canada, his home being at Bowmanville, Ontario. He had engaged in the shoe business, but after his return to Bowmanville he sold his store. While he was closing out the business his wife had learned photography and later he became acquainted with the art. After his interests in Bowmanville were closed out he came again to British Columbia accompanied by his wife and children. They made the trip both times by way of the isthmus and San Francisco to Victoria, where Mr. Maynard arrived the second time on the 6th of March, 1862. He then began mining on the mainland, leaving his family in Victoria, where Mrs. Maynard opened a photographic gallery on Johnson street, there continuing until 1891. Mr. Maynard remained in the mining country for only one year, after which he returned to Victoria, where he engaged in the boot and shoe business and also dealt in leather findings. Gradually he drifted into the wholesale photographic supply business, having in the meantime acquainted himself with the art of photography through the aid of his wife. A government photographing party had brought overland a large amount of photographic supplies, which Mr. Maynard purchased and thus established his wholesale business. In 1868 he made a trip to Barkerville, going from New Westminster by boat as far as Yale and thence by wagon road into the Cariboo as far as Barkerville. He was at this time engaged in obtaining views of the different parts of the province. Many of the pictures of early scenes in this work are from negatives which he made.

He was in the government service as official photographer for years and made annual trips; all persons and events of note were photographed by him and the negatives are still in possession of the firm. In 1892 Mr. Maynard went to the Bering Sea in company with Dr. Macoum and spent nine weeks in doing photographic work on the Seal islands. He also made trips into Alaska and

on many of these trips was accompanied by his wife. He likewise made trips around Vancouver island doing similar work. Mrs. Maynard was long associated with her husband and retired in 1912 after fifty years of active connection with the gallery which she opened in 1862. She is still living at the advanced age of eighty years, but her husband passed away on the 10th of January, 1907.

It was in 1851 that Richard Maynard was united in marriage to Miss Hannah Hatherly and unto them were born five children. One of these, Albert H. Maynard, was born June 6, 1857, at Bowmanville, Ontario, and was educated in the public schools of Victoria to which city the family moved in 1862. At an early age he left school and made trips with his father. He accompanied his father on the memorable trip made by wagon into the Cariboo. This was made during the gold excitement and Albert Maynard has in his possession a fine nugget picked up in the streets of Barkerville. He acted as manager of his father's business for over thirty years and displayed ability and energy along all the lines in which his father engaged. In the shoe business he proved himself an expert shoemaker, cutting the shoes and keeping ten men busy on the finishing work. Not much of this kind of work is done now, as machines have taken the place of hand labor. Mr. Maynard was a hard worker and it was due in large measure to his efforts that the business developed from its modest beginning to its present proportions. He had learned by dire necessity the value of money and through experience the difficulty in obtaining it, so that he made wise use of his time, talents and opportunities and at the present writing has practically laid aside the burdens of the business which in turn have been taken up by his daughter, Lillian E. Maynard, who is now practically manager of it. In 1878 Albert Maynard married Miss Adelaide M. Graham, and they became the parents of a son and two daughters.

In politics Mr. Maynard is a conservative but has never been an active party worker. He has been identified with various movements and interests, and is now a member of the Natural History Society. When the provincial museum was established he became assistant to Mr. Fannin, who had charge. He has taken many trips in the interest of the museum and has himself mounted many of the exhibits therein. He was treasurer of the Vancouver Island Building Society for eighteen years and after four years service in that position, in recognition of his worth and efficiency, he was presented with a gold watch. He served for four years without salary and for fourteen years with salary. He was also treasurer of the Woodmen of the World for fourteen years and but recently resigned. He likewise holds membership with the Foresters and Companion of the Forest. He finds recreation in collecting all kinds of guns. He has a very valuable collection of ancient and modern fire arms. He greatly enjoys motoring, fishing and hunting and is a man of genuine worth and wide popularity, whose life work has been valuable along the lines in which he has put forth his energy. Because of his good cheer he sheds around him much of the sunshine of life and all who know him are glad to call him friend.

JOHN WEAVER.

John Weaver has for nearly twenty years been engaged in diversified agricultural pursuits in the East Delta district, Ladner, where he owns a fine, well improved farm. He was born in Cheshire, England, January 31, 1850, and is a son of John and Mary (Parry) Weaver.

The boyhood of John Weaver was passed in the parental home, his education being pursued in the schools of his native town. At the age of fourteen years he terminated his student days and became a wage earner. For seven years thereafter he was employed as a clerk on the railroad; later he turned his attention to agricultural activities and assumed the management of a farm for his



JOHN WEAVER



brother-in-law. He held this position for fifteen years, and having become very much interested in British Columbia from the many reports and accounts he had read of the country, he subsequently resolved to establish a home there. Therefore, in the late '80s, about two years after the extension of the railroad to Vancouver, together with his wife and family he took passage for America. The first year of his residence in this country was spent on a farm at Mud Bay, but at the end of that time he removed to North Arm road, near New Westminster, where he engaged in the milk business with John Woodward for four and a half years. He subsequently bought his present place in East Delta, comprising a hundred and fifty-four acres. It was inundated land and had to be dyked and underdrained before it could be successfully cultivated. After erecting a house and barn, doing practically all of the work himself, he began preparing the land for planting. Owing to the marshy condition of the soil, his horses had to be shod on the hind feet with broad wooden shoes, and even then operations proceeded very slowly. In time he had his entire tract under cultivation and from time to time added to his holdings until they have grown to three hundred and forty acres of land, which is now very valuable. He has for many years been successfully engaged in diversified farming and is annually harvesting abundant crops. As he has prospered, Mr. Weaver has added to the value of his property by replacing the crude buildings he erected when he first located on his homestead with more pretentious structures. Today he is the owner of one of the best improved and most attractive farms in the community, his place clearly manifesting the exercise of systematic and intelligent methods in its operation.

In England in 1873 Mr. Weaver was married to Miss Ellen Woodward, also a native of Cheshire, and to them have been born the following children: Julia, Florence, William, Frank, Harry, Samuel, Joseph, Fred, Albert, Reginald, Ellen and Elizabeth, who is deceased.

Mr. Weaver is classed among the enterprising and public-spirited men of the community, and can be depended upon to give his support to any progressive movement which appeals to him as being practicable. He is a school trustee in the Delta district and is interested in all things pertaining to the progress or development of his neighborhood, maintaining a standard of citizenship which would make him a desirable acquisition to any community. The family are members of the Wesleyan Methodist church and are all highly regarded wherever known.

WILLIAM H. EVANS.

William H. Evans, one of the oldest employes of the Canadian Pacific Railroad Company, having been continuously in service since 1881, has during the intervening years made a rapid and steady progress, his ability gaining him promotion to the position of district master mechanic, with offices at Vancouver. He was born in Hiawatha, Ontario, in 1861, and is a son of George and Magdalene (Amey) Evans, the former a native of Liverpool, England, and the latter of Ontario. The father has passed away and the mother makes her home in Vancouver.

William H. Evans acquired his education in the public and high schools of Goderich, Ontario, and was afterward apprenticed to the machinist's trade in that city, working there until 1881. In that year he went to Winnipeg and there entered the shops of the Canadian Pacific Railroad, where he remained employed for two years, coming to British Columbia at the end of that time as locomotive engineer on the construction of the Canadian Pacific line, working east and west out of Yale. He held this position until 1901 and was then promoted to the office of road foreman of engineers, discharging his duties capably and conscientiously until November, 1912, when he received the appointment as district

master mechanic, an office which he still holds and the duties of which he discharges in a way which reflects credit upon his ability, his integrity and his thorough knowledge of this department of railroading.

In Vancouver, on the 18th of June, 1891, Mr. Evans was united in marriage to Miss Eleanor Gordon, of England, and they had the distinction of being the first couple married in St. Andrew's Presbyterian church. Mrs. Evans is a member of that church and is connected with the Women's Canadian Club and various social organizations. Mr. and Mrs. Evans have three children: George Gordon; Fredericka, who teaches a class in the Presbyterian Sunday school; and Jean.

Mr. Evans is a conservative in his political beliefs and is connected fraternally with Mount Hermon Lodge, No. 7, A. F. & A. M., the Royal Arch Masons and with Kamloops Lodge, K. P. He has been in the employ of the Canadian Pacific since 1881 and during the period of his connection with it has witnessed a great deal of the later development of the system, bearing a not unimportant part in the work of construction. Through the years he has risen steadily in the regard of his superiors, who recognize his integrity and faithfulness, and has gained the respect and confidence of his associates and friends.

RUPERT ALLEN FULTON.

Rupert Allen Fulton, who has been a resident of New Westminster for almost a quarter of a century, has attained an enviable position in business circles as a member of the firm of H. A. Belyea & Company, dealers in coal and wood and also conducting a general transfer and hauling business. His birth occurred in Colchester county, Nova Scotia, on the 16th of March, 1861, his parents being Adam and Sarah (Hill) Fulton, likewise natives of that county. The mother passed away in Colchester county on the 16th of March, 1882, and in the spring of 1890 Adam Fulton came to British Columbia, locating in Langley after a few months spent in New Westminster. During nine or ten years' residence in Langley he was engaged in ranching and subsequently returned to New Westminster, making his home with his son Rupert for the following twelve years. In the fall of 1911 he removed to Victoria and still resides there, retaining all his faculties though now in his eighty-second year.

Rupert A. Fulton was reared under the parental roof and obtained his education in the public schools of Economy and Little Bass River, Nova Scotia. After putting aside his text-books he assisted his father in the work of the home farm until nineteen years of age and then started out upon an independent career, making his way to Concord, Massachusetts, where he was engaged in teaming for about two years. Returning to Nova Scotia, he there spent the following winter and in the spring went to Manitoba, where he took up railroad work, entering the service of the Manitoba & Northwestern Railroad. A year later he became connected with the Canadian Pacific Railway in construction work on the north shore of Lake Superior, being thus employed for twelve months. Subsequently he spent another winter in Nova Scotia and in the spring of 1886 made his way westward to California, securing employment in the mining districts of Sierra county. He there fired a hoisting engine for two and a half years and afterward ran the engine. In the fall of 1889 he came to British Columbia, located in New Westminster and bought a team of horses, engaging in the teaming business on his own account for about five years. On the expiration of that period he sold his team and was employed as a driver by his predecessors in the business. Subsequently, in association with H. A. Belyea and Thomas Stoddart, he formed the firm of H. A. Belyea & Company, which bought the transfer and teaming business of Crane Brothers. Under the management of the present owners the concern has been built up until it is now the leading coal and wood and transfer company in New Westminster. In its conduct Mr. Fulton has manifested the qualifications and perseverance which have made pos-

sible his rise in the business world and which have won him recognition among the substantial and representative citizens of New Westminster.

On the 3d of October, 1894, Mr. Fulton was united in marriage to Miss Wilhelmina H. Stoddart, a sister of Thomas Stoddart, who is a partner of our subject and of whom a sketch appears on another page of this work. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Fulton have been born four children, Sylvia H., Allen B., William H. and James G., all at home.

In politics Mr. Fulton is a conservative, while his religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Presbyterian church, to which his wife and children also belong. Fraternally he is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, belonging to Amity Lodge, No. 27, of which he is one of the founders. In all life's relations he has been straightforward and honorable, justly valuing his own self-respect and the good-will of his fellowmen as infinitely more preferable than wealth, fame or position.

WILLIAM BRUCE ALMON RITCHIE, K. C.

A comparatively brief period has passed since William Bruce Almon Ritchie arrived in Vancouver, but in the interval, covering only about two years, he has become firmly established as a barrister of ability and note. He was born at Annapolis, Nova Scotia, June 27, 1860, and is a son of the Rev. James J. and Eliza R. (Almon) Ritchie. The family is of Scottish descent and the first representatives in America settled in Massachusetts during colonial days, but the family removed from there to Canada prior to the Revolutionary war, locating at Annapolis, Nova Scotia.

The Rev. James J. Ritchie was born at Annapolis, was educated for the bar and practiced his profession in his native town for eight years. He then entered the ministry of the Church of England, in which he continued throughout the remainder of his days. He was first a curate and afterward a rector of the parish of Annapolis. He married Eliza R. Almon, a daughter of the Hon. W. B. Almon, a prominent physician of Halifax, Nova Scotia.

William B. A. Ritchie was educated at the County Academy at Annapolis and at Upper Canada College, Toronto, and studied law with J. M. Owen, now judge of probate at Annapolis, and with the firm of Meagher, Chisholm & Ritchie, at Halifax, Nova Scotia, and during the year 1880-1 attended the law school of Harvard University at Cambridge, Massachusetts. In 1881 he was admitted to the bar of Nova Scotia and at once began practice at Annapolis. He practiced alone until 1886, when he formed with his brother J. J. Ritchie, now judge of the supreme court of Nova Scotia, the firm of Ritchie & Ritchie, remaining in practice at Annapolis until 1889, when he removed to Halifax, Nova Scotia. In the latter city he became associated with the present prime minister of Canada, Right Hon. Robert Laird Borden, then engaged in the active practice of his profession, as a member of the firm of Borden, Ritchie, Parker & Chisholm, continuing to be associated with Mr. Borden until he retired from practice in 1906, when he formed with T. R. Robertson, now city solicitor of Victoria, the firm of Ritchie & Robertson, which continued in practice at Halifax until 1911, when Mr. Ritchie removed to British Columbia and was called to the bar of this province and entered upon the practice of his profession at Vancouver, becoming associated as counsel with the firm of Bowser, Reid & Wallbridge, of which firm Hon. W. I. Bowser, attorney general of the province, is the senior member. Mr. Ritchie occupied a leading position at the bar of Nova Scotia and was for two years president of the Nova Scotia Bar Society. He was commissioned as a Canadian queen's counsel some fifteen years ago and as a British Columbia king's counsel in the present year.

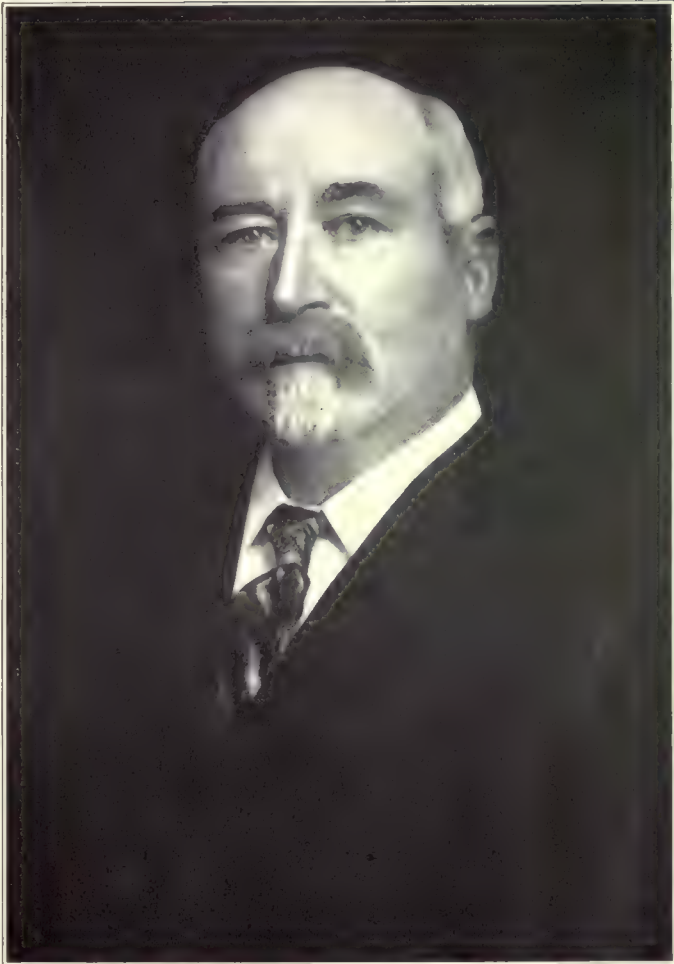
On the 21st of June, 1905, Mr. Ritchie was married to Miss Lilian Stewart, a daughter of Lieutenant Colonel Charles J. Stewart, of Halifax. Their children

are Charles Stewart Almon and Roland Almon. Mr. Ritchie is a member of the Church of England and in politics he is a liberal conservative and took a very active part in the affairs of his party in Nova Scotia and for two years was president of the Nova Scotia Liberal Conservative Association. He was formerly a member of the Halifax Club but now belongs to the Vancouver Club.

JACOB GRAUER.

Jacob Grauer is living retired in Vancouver after many years of close identification with its business interests and those of Eburne and Steveston and with the agricultural development of this part of the province. He is one of the wealthy men of Vancouver and has made his own success entirely unaided, as he came to America a poor boy and with unwavering determination began under most difficult circumstances to lay the foundation of his successful career by ceaseless energy and unswerving integrity. It has been said of him that he has built substantially in various parts of the province and always better than was ever built in those parts before. Sea Island, Steveston and Eburne have all profited by his interest and been assisted to greater improvement by his investments. His record as a citizen is such as any man might be proud to possess, for he has been true to all business and personal obligations and has sought his prosperity through legitimate channels, placing his dependence upon substantial qualities of industry, perseverance and the wise use of opportunities. He was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, in April, 1860, and is a son of George and Maria (Früh) Grauer.

Jacob Grauer acquired his education in his native city and was about eighteen years of age when he crossed the Atlantic. He landed first in New York and then pushed westward to Illinois and later to Iowa, where he remained only a short time, being extremely anxious to reach the western coast of the United States. He made his way to Omaha and thence to San Francisco, arriving in the latter city about the year 1880 and going almost immediately up the coast to Portland, making this city his headquarters while he traveled through various parts of Oregon. Arriving in Seattle about the year 1883, he engaged in the buying and shipping of lambs, purchasing them in Washington and shipping them to British Columbia. He developed a considerable business and becoming impressed with the opportunities in British Columbia removed here in 1886, coming to Vancouver, where he established himself in the cattle business and opened a butcher shop. Some time afterward he went to Steveston, which was even then a large fishing port, and he supplied that community and the ships coming into the harbor with meat. About the same time he established a butcher business at Eburne, being a pioneer in this line of occupation in both of the fore-mentioned communities. He opened the first butcher shops there and conducted all of these enterprises until 1895, at which time he turned his attention to agricultural pursuits, buying three hundred acres of land near Eburne. This was undeveloped and heavily timbered and Mr. Grauer was obliged to cut down the trees and grub up the stumps. The clearing of this land was very laborious and expensive, as the trees were huge and grew thickly, and an intrepid spirit was necessary to supply the labor needed. In those days the coming of the present great city of Vancouver was little expected. He placed almost the entire tract under cultivation and from pioneer times steadily carried forward the work of improvement. About 1900 he bought six hundred and forty acres near Ladner. The six hundred and forty acres purchased is known as the Boundary Bay ranch. At that time it had but few improvements but Mr. Grauer has developed it finely, adding modern improvements. The ranch is devoted to the raising of large flocks of sheep. He still retains this ranch as well as his first purchased farm and since his retirement is still interested in sheep growing, although he has turned the active management of the ranching and the sheep



JACOB GRAUER



raising over to his sons, Gustave A. and Rudolph. The fine new hotel building, the Grauer block in Eburne, was erected by him in 1912.

Mr. Grauer married in 1885 Miss Marie Neth, of Wurtemberg, Germany, and they have nine children: John George, now in Eburne, in charge of the Grauer block and running the hotel which his father established; Gustave Adolph and Rudolph, who reside on the three hundred acre farm which the father first bought; Pauline Catherine, Marie Barbara, Carl Martin, Jacob, Albert Edward and Frederick Wilhelm all of whom are attending school. The Grauer residence at 364 Tenth Avenue, Vancouver, is a well appointed modern home. The family are devout members of the Lutheran church. Mr. Grauer is justly accorded a place among the prominent and representative citizens of Vancouver, for he belongs to that class of men whose enterprising spirit is used not alone for their own benefit but to promote the public prosperity and advance the general good through the able management of individual interests.

WILLIAM ROCKETT.

William Rockett, now living retired, has been prominently identified with the work of public improvement in British Columbia as a builder. He was born in Oxford, Ontario, January 31, 1849, a son of Henry and Mary (Hislop) Rockett, farming people. The public schools afforded him his educational privileges and he was later apprenticed to the carpenter's trade, becoming an efficient workman. In 1874 he went to San Francisco and after following his trade for a few months in that city he made his way to Victoria in February, 1875. His first work in British Columbia was on the steamer Gertrude, which was being built for the Stikine river service. He then went to the Cariboo and was employed on the construction of the first bridge built at Quesnelle, replacing the scow ferry that had been the only means of crossing. This bridge stood but a short time when it had to be taken down and in 1876 Mr. Rockett was sent to rebuild the bridge, which he again rebuilt after sixteen years. He also built the first bridge for the provincial government across the Kicking Horse river at Golden and in 1882 he worked for Mr. Onderdonk as foreman at Yale on the Canadian Pacific Railroad construction. After a season spent in that way he returned to the provincial government service and built the first bridge across the Kootenay river at the head of the Columbia river. He next erected the first bridge at Fort Steele, after which he returned to Victoria. Three times he was called upon to build the Parsons bridge on the main Sooke road as it became old and worn out and had to be replaced by a new structure. He erected the present steel bridge at the Gorge and he also built the Sooke bridge and rebuilt it. His contract work has included the building of the following: the Nanaimo river bridge; the Tsable river bridge and the Courtney river bridge. He was in the employ of the provincial government in charge of bridge building under William Gore, chief commissioner of land and works. As a contractor Mr. Rockett has extended his efforts into other building lines and has erected many of the residences in Victoria. He built in 1888 the present Kuper Island schools for the Indians; erected the Dominion buildings at Agassiz on the government experimental farm; the Presbyterian Industrial school at Alberni; and also built bridges across the Cowichan river at Duncan and the Sproat river at Alberni. In 1877 he built the old Four Mile House which is one of the land marks of the present day, and the following year erected Victoria's first sawmill for the late Mr. Sayward.

These bridges were built at the time when distance between points seemed very great on account of the methods of travel and when all material had to be procured under trying conditions. There were no railroads and all public roads were in poor condition and supplies had to be transported many miles. In fact, material had to be carted or carried over the mountains and through forests.

All this involved great hardships, but with the courageous spirit of the pioneer and the determination that knows no such word as fail, Mr. Rockett continued his labors and was recognized as one of the foremost contractors of the province, his public work being indeed of great benefit to the country.

In February, 1877, Mr. Rockett was united in marriage to Miss Margaret McAdie, a daughter of Alexander and Margaret McAdie of Scotland. The religious faith of Mr. and Mrs. Rockett is that of the Presbyterian church and in politics Mr. Rockett is a conservative. He also has membership with the Odd Fellows, having joined the local lodge at St. Thomas, Ontario, in 1872. From the outset, his career has been characterized by continuous advancement. He early learned to correctly judge of life's contacts and its experiences and to gain from each the lesson therein contained, and as the years have passed his energy has carried him into important relations with the life of the province.

PATRICK D. BOOTH.

Patrick D. Booth, a civil engineer of Vancouver, arrived in British Columbia in 1908 and for the past three years has made his home in this city. He is a young man with, probably, the greater part of his life before him, yet in his profession he has already made substantial advancement, reaching a position which augurs well for his future. He was born in Peebleshire, Scotland, September 17, 1886, a son of Patrick and Jessie (Dick) Booth, who are also natives of the land of hills and heather. They are still residing in Scotland and the father is a retired sea captain.

Patrick D. Booth pursued his education in Daniel Stewart's College at Edinburgh and in the Edinburgh University, where he took a scientific course and was graduated with the class of 1907, receiving the Bachelor of Science degree. That his scholarship was high is indicated by the fact that he was chosen as assistant to the professor of engineering during his last half year in the university.

The growing western section of Canada seemed to him to offer the best field for successful professional achievement and in 1908 Mr. Booth came to British Columbia. He afterward spent considerable time in travel in the province and for six months was a resident of New Westminster and for the past three years has made his home in Vancouver. He is now a partner in the firm of Booth & Downton, civil engineers, the greater part of their work being in land surveying. They already have acquired a good patronage and they now maintain a branch office at Lillooet. In addition to the practice of his profession in this connection Mr. Booth was one of the organizers and is a director of the Bridge River Power Company which was formed in 1912. He is also on the executive of the Vancouver Chamber of Mines.

While in Scotland Mr. Booth spent three years in military connection in the volunteer service. In politics he is a conservative but not active. He holds membership in the Western Club and Vancouver Rowing Club and during the period of his residence in this city has made many warm friends who appreciate his sterling traits of character.

DONALD MCGILLIVRAY.

The name of Donald McGillivray, familiarly known throughout the province as "Dan," has long figured in the history of the west, nor is his reputation confined to this section of the country, for his work in the vast field of engineering, especially in the department of railroad construction, extended over a wide territory. He started in the business world in a humble capacity but gradually

worked his way upward and his success and prominence were the outcome of his merit, indefatigable energy and ability. He was born at Strathroy, Ontario, in 1857, a son of Neil and Christina (McRae) McGillivray. The father was connected with the building of railroads in various parts of Ontario. In the family were five sons and three daughters, the daughter Margaret being the wife of Sir Richard McBride, the present premier.

In the village schools of Ripley, Ontario, Donald McGillivray pursued his education and in his youthful days manifested the spirit of leadership, early evincing a desire to be his own master. No honorable labor was too humble if it promised advancement. He cleared land and did other useful work and finally became superintendent of bridges under Mr. Onderdonk, in the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railroad, by reason of his faithful application and keen discernment. The knowledge and insight into the business which he thus gained enabled him to enter the railroad contracting business on his own account. His first individual railroad building was the construction of the branch line of the Canadian Pacific from New Westminster to Westminster Junction. Thereafter he became probably the most active contractor and railroad builder in the province. He built the first Canadian Pacific Railway bridge across False creek, now used by the British Columbia Electric. He afterward built the first Granville Street bridge and the Cambie Street bridge for the city and also the bridge at Mission City across the Fraser river. He was likewise awarded the contract for the building of the snow sheds in the Selkirk mountains on the Canadian Pacific, protecting the track from the great snow slides which often occur in the mountains and which would utterly block traffic. He constructed the railroad line from Robson to Nelson, which was the first railway in the Kootenay district, and was the builder of the Arrow Lake branch of the Canadian Pacific, which connects the Arrowhead with Revelstoke. He likewise built the branch from Slocan to Nakusp and laid the first pipe line across the narrows of Burrard Inlet, thereby accomplishing a notable engineering feat which experts had previously declared impossible. These lines connect Vancouver with the source of its water supply and one may thereby judge of the importance of the work accomplished by Mr. McGillivray, and it is a feat of which he might have been justly proud inasmuch as others had said it could not be accomplished. It certainly indicated his own expert knowledge of engineering and his skill in carrying forward his well formulated plans. The contract for the building of the wharves of the Canadian Pacific Railroad at Vancouver was also awarded him and the contract for the building of the British Columbia Electric Railway from Vancouver to New Westminster and the Coquitlam water works into New Westminster, thus connecting that town with its water supply. Mr. McGillivray as a rule worked independently but in a few instances had partners. The Inland Construction Company was formed to build the Slocan & Nakusp road and Mr. McGillivray was chosen its president. The company, however, suffered great financial loss in the collapse of the property boom between 1891 and 1893. Even this did not crush his resolute spirit and strong purpose. He resumed his work in courageous manner and as long as life remained to him his activity constituted a telling force not only in the improvement of his own fortunes but also in the development and progress of the country in which he operated. Mr. McGillivray built some forty miles of the Canadian Pacific Railway, "the Crows Nest Pass," from Nelson to Lethbridge, and McGillivray station on that road was named for him and marks the spot where his camp was during the period of construction. He also built the first large wharf at Chemainus, on Vancouver island.

On the 21st of November, 1888, at Victoria, the Rev. Dr. Frazer, a cousin of Mr. McGillivray, performed the marriage ceremony which made Miss Sarah Douglas Parker his wife. She is a daughter of Samuel and Catherine (Dunn) Parker. Her father was a pioneer of the west and conducted a trading store at Fort Douglas that was patronized by the miners from the gold regions in that section of the country. Mrs. McGillivray was the first white child born at

Fort Douglas and her middle name was given her in honor of Sir James Douglas, the first governor of British Columbia. Unto this marriage were born four children: Donald, Catherine Jean, Sarah Dorothy and Morach, all of whom are living with their mother in Vancouver.

Mr. McGillivray was a man of kindly spirit, planning for the care and safety of his helpers and most keenly feeling their sufferings. He was especially qualified to deal with the men and the hardships of those earlier days, his genial smile and kind words being ever in evidence and freely given. Consequently his men held him in the kindest regard and familiarly called him "Dan." A man of commanding appearance, standing over six feet in height, he was magnetic, masterful, of even disposition, slow to anger, yet firm, with the attributes of true leadership. He loved his home and family and was happiest at his own fireside. But in the great mystery of life and death, he was not to be spared. The care of the family was to rest on the mother alone, for while building the Rainy river road he contracted smallpox at Port Arthur and died at Sault Sainte Marie on the 22d of May, 1900, after a four days' illness, his remains being interred at that place. His death was felt as a distinct loss to the engineering profession and in the various club and social circles with which he was connected as well as among his friends, who were legion, and in his home, where he was a devoted husband and father. In politics he was an ardent liberal, thus following in the footsteps of his father and grandfather. He was a member of the Masonic lodge, was a charter member of the Vancouver Club and a member of the Union Club of Victoria. His social qualities won for him the kindly regard and friendship of all with whom he came in contact in every relation of life and he was a man respected and honored wherever known and most of all where he was best known.

HARRY McADOO GRAHAME.

Harry M. Grahame, a representative of one of British Columbia's most prominent pioneer families and for many years an important factor in the business life of Victoria and western Canada, where practically his entire lifetime has been spent, is a native of Londonderry, Ireland, where he was born June 7th, 1861, the son of James Allan Grahame, late chief commissioner of the Honorable Hudson's Bay Company, extended mention of whom will be found elsewhere in this work. His mother, Mary, a daughter of the late Honorable John Work, (Wark former spelling) chief factor of the Hudson's Bay Company, and one of the original members of the legislative council of the crown colony, is still a resident of Victoria.

Harry M. Grahame was brought to Canada when an infant of four weeks, traveling via St. Paul and Fort Garry (now Winnipeg) to Norway House, then under his father's charge, and where the family remained until 1866. After passing the winter of that year in eastern Canada they began the journey via New York and Panama to Victoria, arriving here in 1867, spending the next winter in that place, and the year following at Fort St. James on Stuart's lake. In 1869 Mr. Grahame, Sr., was summoned to England on business and was accompanied by Harry M. for the purpose of attending school. The journey was made via San Francisco to New York over the just completed Union and Central Pacific Railways and passage taken on the "China," of the Cunard line. Arriving in Great Britain he at once entered "The Nest Academy," at Jedburgh, County Roxborough, Scotland, where many others, sons of Hudson's Bay Company officers, and boys from the various colonies of the empire were in attendance. The school, situated on a street called "The Bow," running towards the River Jed, stood directly opposite the entrance to historic Jedburgh Abbey, and had for its head master George Fyfe, M. A., LL. D., of Edinburgh University. Here Mr. Grahame finished the academic course, and in



HARRY M. GRAHAME



1877 matriculated at Edinburgh University with the intention of pursuing a course in medicine.

On account of his youth it was thought best that he take the arts course first and during the winter of 1877 and 1878 he attended the classes of Professors Blaikie and Sellar, also those in botany and chemistry. In the spring of 1878 it was decided that he go out to Montreal where his parents were and continue his studies at McGill. He did not like the latter proposal and through the influence of Lord Strathcona (then Mr. Donald A. Smith) he entered the Bank of Montreal, in Montreal, remaining there until 1881, when he was assigned to the bank's Winnipeg branch.

In 1883 he resigned to enter the Honorable Hudson's Bay Company service, being stationed for a short time at Calgary, under the late Chief Factor Richard Hardisty (afterwards senator), and the following year was at Edmonton under Chief Factor James McDougall. In the autumn of 1884 he was transferred to Fort Chipewyan, Athabasca district, leaving on the 11th of September and proceeding to Athabasca Landing, thence by York Boat up the Athabasca and Lesser Slave rivers, across Lesser Slave lake and the Portage to the junction of Peace and Smoky rivers, and having had as one of his traveling companions, Mr. H. B. Round, now a resident of Victoria, and then accountant of Peace River district and stationed at Dunvegan. Chief Trader William E. Traill was in charge of Lesser Slave Lake post, and arrangements were made for Mr. Grahame to proceed to his destination by raft which he did leaving the Landing on the 16th of October after waiting for delayed freight from the British Columbia side of the mountains, his only companion being a Cree Indian, and having a cargo of some sixty pieces of goods for Vermilion. At Wolverine or Carcajou Point, about one hundred and sixty miles from Vermilion, further travel by water was blocked by floating ice. A cache of the cargo was made and the journey through the wilderness on foot with packs in deep snow without snowshoes was resumed and Fort Vermilion reached without serious mishap, passing Elmore's camp on the way. Elmore was a free trader, and had got stuck in his boat in the ice; he had passed Mr. Grahame's camp some time before and had decided to winter with his family having all his goods ashore and proceed in spring.

Chief Trader Henry J. Moberly, then in charge of Fort Vermilion, advised him to remain until the despatch of the winter packet, which was done, and he finally arrived at Fort Chipewyan on Christmas Eve, 1884, after having stopped a day en route at Red River post, then under Jr. Chief Trader Alexander MacKenzie, known to old timers as "Black" MacKenzie. The trip occupied three months and a half from the time he left Edmonton, and was an eye-opener.

The Athabasca district was at this time in charge of Chief Factor Roderick MacFarlane, and Mr. Grahame took up the work of district accountant and second in charge at headquarters, traveling extensively throughout the district in the course of his regular duties. He remained in this connection serving also under Factor Roderick Ross, Chief Factor James McDougall and Factor William Morrison McKay, M. D., who severally succeeded Mr. MacFarlane as district managers, until 1890, when he returned for a visit home via the Athabasca river, then and now the main transport and travel route, to Edmonton and the Canadian Pacific Railway to Victoria. During a fortnight's stay, he tendered his resignation, which was not accepted as his contract extended another year and he returned to the north at once, traveling by way of Athabasca Landing and canoeing down the Athabasca river to his destination, arriving late in October. In 1891 he severed his connection with the Hudson's Bay Company, going to Winnipeg at the request of Chief Factor Julian S. Camsell, in charge of the MacKenzie River district, to close up the accounts of that district, returning to Victoria on completion of the work.

In February, 1892, he entered the office of Lowenburg, Harris & Company, real-estate, financial and insurance agents, and managed the fire insurance department of the business for the succeeding seven years. In 1899 he took over the business which he conducted for five years, and then disposed of.

Outside of business Mr. Grahame's activities have been numerous. He served for some time as a director of the Royal Jubilee Hospital, and represented for three years the north ward, in the city council, also serving as acting mayor. During his service in the council he was one of the strongest advocates of making over the James Bay Flats to the Canadian Pacific Railway, of the building of the causeway, of the acquisition of the Gorge park, and of modernizing the city by starting paved streets, concrete sidewalks, etc. While police commissioner he secured the first horse patrol wagon for the force being supported only by a brother commissioner and being opposed by the mayor and entire council. He secured his point by a forcible memorandum to the then Attorney General Hon. Charles Wilson. As a member of the Board of Trade he served on the council and arbitration committees. He was for seven years consular agent for France at the port of Victoria. His military record covers a period of twelve years successively as a private in The Victoria Rifles of Canada, Montreal, corporal in the Winnipeg Field Battery, captain in the Fifth Regiment Canadian Artillery, Victoria, as well as paymaster and regimental treasurer of the latter.

He is a conservative and a Presbyterian. He became a member of the Masonic order his mother lodge being Vancouver-Quadra, No. 2, A. F. & A. M., G. R. B. C., Victoria; he demitted from this lodge when he became a charter member of Lodge Southern Cross, No. 44, A. F. & A. M., G. R. B. C., Vancouver; he is a member of Columbia Royal Arch Chapter, No. 120, G. R. S., Victoria, of Western Gate Preceptory, No. 30, G. R. C., Victoria, of Lodge of Perfection and of Rose Croix Chapter, A. & A. S. R. Vancouver, and is also a charter member of Gizeh Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., Victoria, British Columbia.

He is a member of the Union Club of Victoria. Mr. Grahame finds recreation in all in and outdoor sports, being particularly fond of billiards, shooting, boating, football and cricket, and was for many years well known as a player of the latter two.

Genial, manly, companionable, Mr. Grahame measures up to a high type of citizenship, and his individual worth is an asset to the city and province, where so many years of his life have been spent, and where his friends are numbered by the score.

ALFRED ERNEST BLACK.

Alfred Ernest Black, who in cooperation with J. M. Watson and James C. McLeod, directs the affairs of the Owl Drug Company, occupies as vice president of this business an important position in business circles of Vancouver. Born in Rockwood, Ontario, on January 31, 1882, he is a son of Thomas and Myra (Laight) Black, natives of that province. The father was a successful agriculturist in Ontario, an occupation which he followed up to the time of his demise.

Alfred Ernest Black enjoyed the opportunities of the public and high schools at Guelph, Ontario, and subsequently learned the drug business in that city and Toronto, obtaining a certificate in the latter in 1905. Immediately thereafter he went to New York city where he remained for a year and a half, at the end of which period he came to Vancouver at the close of the year 1906, entering the employ of the McDowell, Atkins & Watson Company, general retail drug dealers of this city. His thorough study and subsequent experience well fitted him for important positions and he was soon made manager of their store at the corner of Hastings and Main streets, continuing in that capacity until the spring of 1910, when in partnership with J. M. Watson and James T. McLeod he purchased the interests of the McDowell, Atkins & Watson Company, the business being subsequently incorporated as the Owl Drug Company, Mr. Black becoming vice president. He still has charge of the active management of the store on Main

and Hastings streets, which under his direction has become one of the most attractive of their retail establishments, contributing in a large measure to the prosperity of the firm. In March, 1912, the fourth store was established at the corner of Powell and Dunlevy streets, this extension of their business being evidence of the progress which the firm is making.

Politically Mr. Black is a liberal and although he keeps well informed on all public issues does not actively participate in political affairs, his confining business activities not permitting him to devote time to outside interests. Fraternally he is a member of Cascade Lodge, No. 12, A. F. & A. M. He makes his home in an attractive residence at No. 1147 Nelson street with his mother. A progressive young man, he firmly believes in the great future of his community and readily gives his support to all worthy enterprises undertaken to benefit the city.

CHARLES W. ENRIGHT.

Important public service indicated clearly the public spirit which has actuated Charles W. Enright in all his official connections. The work which he did as a member of the city council would alone entitle him to distinction. Many more years of usefulness undoubtedly lie before him, however, for he is still a young man, his birth having occurred in Hamilton, Ontario, on the 12th of July, 1882. He is a son of Daniel and Mary (Coffey) Enright, both of whom were natives of Ontario. The father was a farmer in that province, where the family lived for many years. In 1911, however, he came with his wife to Vancouver and here they have since made their home, Mr. Enright having retired from active business life.

Charles W. Enright was educated in the public schools of his native city and his first work was in an iron ore smelter on Georgian bay. He was thus employed for three years after which he was connected with the operation of a sawmill in Ontario for the same period. He has been a resident of British Columbia for nine years, and on his arrival in Vancouver in 1904 he entered the employ of the British Columbia Mills, Timber & Trading Company in the capacity of foreman of their Royal City Mills branch. He capably served in that capacity until 1909, when he resigned in order to engage in business on his own account. He devoted his energies to building projects and to real-estate speculation until 1911 and was very successful. He still holds much property in various sections of Vancouver and the suburbs, and derives therefrom a gratifying annual income.

In January, 1910, Mr. Enright was elected a member of the city council for ward 3 and had the honor of being returned at the head of the polls at each of the two succeeding elections, serving in the council from 1910 until 1912, inclusive. While a member thereof he fathered the plan for building viaducts over the Great Northern Railway's industrial tracks at Hastings, Pender, Keefer and Harris streets. This plan has been approved by the Dominion Railway Commission and by a vote of the people of Vancouver. To execute the work proposed by this plan there will be required an expenditure of at least half a million dollars. The Great Northern Railway and the British Columbia Electric Railway Companies were made a party to the project by the railway commission, thereby relieving the city of at least seventy-five per cent of the expense. The plan was worked out by Mr. Enright more than a year before he ever had any assistance or cooperation in the matter, but he recognized the need of such a measure and was untiring in its support until the accomplishment of the project was assured. He was also one of those members of the council that supported the eight hour day law for all city employes, and in regard to salaries he has always stood for the betterment of the working classes. During his term of office he put through both the Canadian Northern and the Great Northern Railway deals for the establishment of yards in the bed of False creek. It was

the result of his strenuous opposition to a proposed measure that the city still retains the water frontage at the foot of Gore avenue. This, however, was only a part of his important and beneficial work along that line while in the council. He was also a member of the council when the single tax was initiated in Vancouver, and at all times he favors city ownership of public utilities. He was a candidate in the general election in 1912 for the district of Vancouver for the provincial house. He was compelled to give up political life to enter business and in the spring of 1913 he engaged in contracting, teaming and draying, and also in dealing in wood. He also opened a coal department and has under contemplation a number of branch offices in various parts of the city. His plans are carefully formed and then promptly executed, and the results achieved are sure and certain. His identification with other public interests and movements of Vancouver has been of great benefit to the city. He is a director of the Vancouver Exhibition Association, and is park commissioner for Exhibition Park. He is likewise vice president of the Vancouver Progress Club and is a member of the Vancouver Commercial Club and a number of fraternal orders.

On the 16th of December, 1907, Mr. Enright was married to Miss May Frances Harris, a daughter of the late Charles Harris, one of Vancouver's pioneers. They have one child, Dorothy Bertheve. The parents are members of the Sacred Heart Catholic church. When one reviews the life record of Charles W. Enright and recognizes how much he has accomplished, it is difficult to think that he has completed little more than three decades. Swift in decision, prompt in action, resolute in purpose, and at all times energetic and far-sighted, his labors have counted for the utmost along lines of business advancement and municipal progress.

HENRY H. STEVENS.

Henry H. Stevens, member of the Dominion parliament for Vancouver since 1911 and one of the popular, influential and successful citizens of the province, has left and is leaving the impress of his individuality upon the material development and the political history of the northwest. Forceful, resourceful and keenly alive to existing conditions and the signs of the times, he is ready to meet any emergency with the courage that comes from a right conception of things and an habitual regard for what is just and equitable in affairs relating to the general welfare. A native of Bristol, England, he was born on the 8th of December, 1878, and is a son of S. Richard and Mary J. Stevens.

His education was begun in the schools of England and continued in Ontario, for it was during the period of his youth that he became a resident of the new world. He has been closely identified with the interests of British Columbia since 1894. He was for some years an accountant and broker. For twelve years following his arrival he acted as bookkeeper in Vancouver and in 1906 became secretary and chief accountant of the Dominion Trust Company of Vancouver, thus coming into close and prominent relations with financial affairs in the province. He is likewise a director of the Terminal City Press and success has followed his intelligently directed efforts, placing him among the substantial citizens of Vancouver.

It is just twenty years ago since Henry H. Stevens took up residence in British Columbia. In the early pioneer days he, like so many others, saw before him great opportunities for his gifts. He, like so many others, saw great opportunities for hard work—his desire being to take his share in the building up of a great country. That he was justified in this belief is proved by the fact that he is today one of the most respected men not only in Vancouver but in other parts of Canada where the good work he has done and is doing is intimately known. He saw and felt that in a young country there



HENRY H. STEVENS



was abundant scope, not only for his own particular work but for much good work for the public weal. It is unnecessary here to enlarge on his work prior to his entry into civic life. Sufficient to say he identified himself with many of the problems that confront a new country—problems that call for much self-sacrifice on the part of those who possess public spirit. The work he did during these years may be regarded as the preliminary dressing of the ground—the preparation for greater activities not only in matters pertaining to local affairs but work in the larger and wider spheres of politics.

In 1910 Mr. Stevens was elected an alderman of Vancouver. Here he proved himself to be a tireless worker. As chairman of the health committee he worked late and early—the work he did in connection with the joint sewerage scheme being especially valuable. All this was of course good training for one who was to occupy a responsible position in politics. A staunch conservative and having very decided views on the great question of the year 1911, viz., limited reciprocity with the United States, this gave him the opportunity he sought for. He appealed to the electors of the city of Vancouver to return him as their member in the Dominion parliament and this they did by an overwhelming majority of three thousand two hundred and fifty-six in September, 1911. He fought the election not only on the vital issue of reciprocity but on reforms pressing for solution and legislation. In a striking speech on the eve of the election he did not mince matters. He believed that Canada was facing a race question as serious as the negro problem in the south. He showed that the influx of southern European peoples through the eastern, and Asiatics through the western portals of Canada, was directly due to the lax administration of the Alien Labor Act. He dealt in like manner with the methods adopted by the canneries and their methods of boat rating. It is unnecessary here to dwell at length on his views of reciprocity. Apart from the grave dangers that would ensue if the reciprocity agreement were ratified by the country he shared the views of Mr. Borden that the surest and most effective way of maintaining United States friendship was to be absolutely independent of it. He did not share the view held by Sir Wilfrid Laurier that "Sir John Macdonald had been the Moses of Reciprocity who failed to reach the Promised Land; he would be the Joshua who would lead the people of Canada to the goal." In a leading article on this speech the News-Advertiser said: "One feature of the Vancouver contest is the vigor of Mr. Stevens' campaign and the personal strength developed by the candidate." Speaking of his opponent it went on to say: "It is no disparagement of Mr. Sinkler to say that even apart from the parties and causes which they represent Mr. Stevens is decidedly the more effective public man, both in his grasp of important questions and in capacity to deal with them. . . . This city and port will have in him an able, well informed and persistent advocate." But it is perhaps more to the point to make some comment on what he has achieved since the opening of the twelfth Dominion parliament of Canada. Mr. Stevens' motto in all his public work during the two years he has represented the city of Vancouver, has been the public weal. In all his platform addresses he keeps clear of personalities. Whatever subject he touches on, he goes straight to the heart of it. There is a ring of sincerity in all he says. It is not mere word painting but an honest attempt to get at the truth and hold fast by it. He is a tireless worker; nothing of the sluggard about him. Endless callers, heavy correspondence, deputations, political meetings, addresses to public bodies—these make up the sum of his work, week in and week out. To predict what he future holds is not the object of this article. This, however, is certain—whatever field of labor he enters he will do his work with a will, having only the one end in view—the common good.

While deeply concerned over questions of national moment, he is equally loyal and aggressive in his support of measures for the benefit of his adopted city. He was the originator of the Greater Vancouver sewerage system and did much to carry it to realization and success. He has also been very active

in the plan of harbor development that Vancouver may become a great national port. He is likewise a director of the Carnegie Library of Vancouver. His interests are never of a merely political nature. They reach out along broadening lines that touch the general interests of society and he is thoroughly informed concerning economic and sociological as well as political problems.

In 1905 Mr. Stevens married Miss Gertrude M. Glover. He finds recreation in horseback riding. His religious faith is that of the Methodist church and his fraternal associations are with the Masons, the Orangemen and the Sons of England. He interests himself greatly in all matters tending toward the betterment of the province and its people, is a forceful speaker and is frequently heard in advocacy of a work for the advancement or safeguarding of the public interests.

EDITH JACKSON GITCHELL.

Mrs. Edith Jackson Gitchell enjoys the unique distinction of being recorded in history as the first white child born in Vancouver after its incorporation. Moreover, she has always remained a resident of the city and has been a witness of its marvelous growth. Impressive business streets, handsome, smooth boulevards, splendid park areas now stretch where but a few decades ago trackless forests covered the land, through which were hewn a few paths and in which nestled a few houses. Gradually it grew into a small town,—a provisional town,—with a few streets. A great conflagration destroyed this budding civilization, but out of its ashes rose the new Vancouver, and that Mrs. Gitchell was the first white child born in this new Vancouver entitles her to a place in the annals of the history of the city. This has been fittingly recognized by the mayor and city council, who upon the date of her marriage presented her with an illuminated address, which is appended, and a silver service.

In a way it is a responsible position to be the first native of one's city, but Mrs. Gitchell has always carried her honors well and has returned for the distinction conferred upon her a love for her home town which is sincere, intense and expresses itself in actions by which she may contribute to the glory of Vancouver.

Edith Jackson was born on the 1st of August, 1886, a daughter of John William and Nellie (Smith) Jackson, the former a native of Nova Scotia and the latter of Oregon. Their marriage was celebrated in Portland, that state. In 1885 John William Jackson came to Vancouver and became one of the pioneer jewelers of the city. The house in which Mrs. Gitchell was born still stands at the southern end of Westminster Avenue bridge, directly opposite the city market building. At the time of her birth the former structure was one of the most pretentious homes in Vancouver and was located in the heart of the small settlement from which the present metropolitan city has grown.

Edith Jackson obtained her education in the graded schools and attended high school. She then made herself useful in the parental household, remaining at home until the time of her marriage, which was celebrated in Vancouver on the 4th of September, 1907, when she became the wife of Wallace Franklin Gitchell, retired. The city would not let pass such an auspicious occasion to take cognizance of her first native citizen and presented Mrs. Gitchell with an illuminated address and a silver service in commemoration of the fact that she was the first white child born here since the incorporation. The address is as follows:

"September 4, 1907.

"To Miss Edith Jackson.

"Dear Miss Jackson:—

"We, the undersigned, mayor and aldermen of the city of Vancouver, desire to take advantage of this last opportunity afforded us before your approaching marriage, to express in some tangible way the pleasure we have in calling to

remembrance the fact that you were the first white child born in the city of Vancouver since incorporation.

"This distinction must be highly pleasing to you and we congratulate you on your preferment, though it was a matter over which you had no control, and trust you may have many happy returns this your twenty-first birthday.

"You have had the honor of growing up with this city from your very infancy, and you must have noticed with pleasure the various phases of development through which it has passed and the splendid condition of advancement to which it has attained at the present time.

"It is unnecessary to recapitulate the pleasures and enjoyments you must have had during the last twenty-one years and now as you are about to enter on a new sphere of life by joining hand in hand with Mr. W. F. Gitchell, to be your husband, we wish you every success and happiness, and trust you will accept the accompanying gift, not for its intrinsic worth or value, but as a slight token of the esteem in which you are held by us, and we hope you may continue to reside in Vancouver and live to see this place the greatest and most prosperous city on the Pacific coast.

"Again wishing you every joy and happiness on this your wedding day, we have the honor to be

Yours faithfully,

(1s) "ALEXANDER BETHUNE, Mayor.

"JOHN B. CAMPBELL

"D. M. STEWART

"R. MILLS

"GEORGE McSPADDEN

"ANGUS MACDONALD

"WALTER HEPBURN

"JAMES RAMSAY

"W. J. CAVANAGH

"J. EDWARD BIRD

"E. H. HEAPS

"T. H. CALLAND

"W. D. BRYDONE-JACK

"Aldermen."

Mr. and Mrs. Gitchell have one son, Jackson Lee Gitchell, and it is their greatest concern and sincerest wish that he may become a valued citizen of Vancouver who will take his place among the men who endeavor to the best of their ability to promote the greatness of their proud native city. No doubt the patriotic spirit of Vancouver's first native daughter will descend to him and will inspire him to make contributions toward making Vancouver the queen of the Pacific in return for the distinction which rests upon her who gave him life. In that way the name of Edith Jackson and the rebirth of the Terminal city will be most worthily perpetuated and will become the family's proudest tradition.

FREDERICK BUSCOMBE.

Frederick Buscombe is one of the pioneer residents of Vancouver. He came to British Columbia first in 1884 on a business trip, when the town was known as Granville, and made frequent visits to the Pacific coast until in 1891 he returned to Vancouver and located permanently. He has since taken an important part in public activities, filling the position of chief executive of the city for two years.

Of English birth, he was born September 2, 1862, in the town of Bodmin, Cornwall. He is a representative of an old Cornish family. His father, born in Egloshayle, married Miss Isabella Olver, a native of Liskeard, Cornwall. The year 1870 saw them en route for the new world and after establishing their home on this side of the Atlantic the father engaged in contracting and building for forty years or more. The family is connected with the Church of England. There were ten children, nine sons and a daughter, and all are yet living. Three, Frederick, George and Charles, have become residents of British Columbia, where they are associated in business.

Frederick Buscombe spent the first eight years of his life in the land of his nativity. He then went with his parents to Hamilton, Ontario, where he attended the collegiate school. He made his initial step in the business world as an employe of James A. Skinner & Company, dealers in china and glassware. Before coming to the west he became a partner in that firm in the establishment and management of a branch business in Vancouver. In 1899 he became sole owner, purchasing the interests of the others in the establishment. His progressive business policy and his enterprise led to the substantial growth of the undertaking, which is today the largest wholesale and retail business of this kind west of Toronto. The establishment occupies eleven floors of a building twenty by one hundred and twenty feet, all filled with china, glassware and house furnishings, representing the best that can be secured of domestic or foreign manufacture. They ship extensively over British Columbia and the other western provinces and the Yukon district and have a large trade in Vancouver. Theirs is the only wholesale crockery and glassware house in the city. Mr. Buscombe has given his time almost exclusively to the development of his business, has studied the demands of the public and has so conducted his affairs that substantial results have followed. In 1907 he was elected president of the Pacific Coast Lumber Mills, Limited, one of the largest concerns of the kind in the province.

In 1912 he sold out the above mentioned business and retired but finding idleness did not agree with an active disposition he, in July, 1913, established the Buscombe Securities Company, Limited, located at 103 London building, of which company he is president.

Mr. Buscombe is held in high esteem, as he has not only proven a factor in the commercial progress of the city but has also manifested an active and helpful interest in all that pertains to the general good. He has held the position of president of the Board of Trade, a member of its council and of the board of arbitration and in 1905 and 1906 was mayor of Vancouver. He was the first president of the Vancouver Tourist Association and was largely instrumental in its formation.

On the 6th of May, 1886, occurred the marriage of Mr. Buscombe and Miss Lydia Rebecca Mattice, a native of Ontario, and to them have been born eight children, of whom five are living: Robert Frederick Edwin, Harold Edwin, Erie Stewart, Marjorie Gordon and Barnett Margerett.

The family are members of the Church of England. Mr. Buscombe was active in the building of Christ church, one of the finest specimens of ecclesiastical architecture in the city. He is a conservative in politics, ever seeking to promote the good of the community. In Masonic circles he is well known, being a past master of Cascade Lodge, No. 12, F. & A. M., while in the Scottish Rite he has attained high rank. It has been said: "Not the good that comes to us but the good that comes to the world through us is the measure of our success," and, judged by this standard, Mr. Buscombe has been a successful man, for while he has become a prosperous merchant of Vancouver he has also done much to advance her interests.

MRS. ALICE H. BERRY.

Mrs. Alice H. Berry, managing director of The World at Vancouver, has the distinction of being the only woman who is managing director of a Canadian daily newspaper. She was instrumental in organizing The World Printing & Publishing Company, Limited, and has retained her present position since the reorganization of the company in 1905. She is one of Vancouver's native daughters. Her parents were Jonathan and Margaret (Springer) Miller and her father had the distinction of being Vancouver's first postmaster. Her mother was a daughter of Colonel Benjamin Springer, who was a civil engineer



MRS. ALICE H. BERRY



at London, Ontario, and won his title in the Fenian raid. Jonathan Miller was born in Wellington, Ontario, about 1833 and there resided until 1862, when he came to British Columbia and settled in New Westminster, where he engaged in mercantile pursuits, with which he was identified for several years. His next venture was in the logging business and about 1871 he entered the government service, accepting appointment to the joint office of tax collector and constable with jurisdiction over a large district. He capably and efficiently served in that capacity until 1886, when the newly incorporated city of Vancouver was granted a postoffice. He was immediately appointed postmaster, being the first incumbent in that position. In 1872 he removed his family to Vancouver. He continued to act as postmaster until 1908, having most faithfully and loyally managed the affairs of the office through the period of its continuous growth for twenty-two years. Following the death of his wife he resigned his position and has since lived retired, now making his home at Long Beach, California. He enjoys remarkable health for one of his years.

In 1889 his daughter, Miss Alice H. Miller, became the wife of Harry A. Berry, who for a number of years was widely and popularly known in Vancouver. He was born on Jersey island in 1862 and was nine years of age when brought by his parents to Canada.

He lived in London, Ontario, until he reached the age of eighteen, when, upon the advice of a family friend, W. Kyle, he removed to the west, making the journey to the Pacific coast by way of San Francisco, and thence northward to British Columbia. He took a position with the Onderdonks, contractors on the Canadian Pacific Railway, and remained in that connection until the completion of that road to Port Moody. In fact, he had the distinction of being the last man in the Onderdonk employ, auctioneering off all their building equipment at Port Moody. Mr. Berry then removed to Vancouver, where he embarked in business on his own account, making his home in this city to the time of his demise. Mr. Berry was married twice. In 1887 he wedded Alice S. Howay, a daughter of William Howay of New Westminster and a sister of Judge Howay. Mrs. Berry died in 1888, after a short illness, leaving a daughter. As previously stated Mr. Berry was married in 1889 to Miss Alice H. Miller. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity, loyal to the teachings and spirit of the craft and at one time he served as master of Mount Hermon Lodge. He took a leading part in amateur sports and athletics, and all who were associated with him delighted in the connection. He died on the 30th of September, 1899.

Following the death of her husband Mrs. Berry, ambitious to make her life one of activity and usefulness, began teaching piano music, to which she devoted four years, being recognized as one of the most able instructors of the city. She then turned her attention to life insurance and for about two years was lady manager of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of Canada. Her work in this line was most gratifying, and as an organizer she proved notably capable. She organized the insurance departments for the local branches of the Lady Maccabees, the Independent Order of Foresters and the Woodmen of the World. So remarkable was her success in that connection that a leading insurance company gave her charge of its woman's department, and again she proved equal to the task devolving upon her. It was Mrs. Berry who suggested the organizing of a company to purchase *The World*, which then had a circulation of twenty-three hundred copies. The company was formed, business taken over, and today there are thirty-five thousand subscribers. The present company was formed in 1905 and Mrs. Berry was chosen managing director, which position she still fills, her able guidance, keen business discrimination, progressive methods and unflinching enterprise being indicated in the substantial success of the paper. The company was compelled to operate in small and undesirable quarters for several years, owing to the fact that no building existed suited to their purposes, but in 1912 when *The World* building was erected they moved to their present location. Their spacious offices, press rooms and editorial department

are surpassed by no newspaper in western Canada and in keeping therewith the machinery and equipment is all of the newest and most modern type.

Mrs. Berry has three sons, two of whom, Francis Kyle and Harry Archibald, are associated with her on the paper, while the youngest, Jonathan Miller, is attending college with a view to fitting himself for the legal profession. Mrs. Berry is a member of the Atheneum Club and of St. James church. Her life has been one of steady progression. She keeps closely in touch with the policies and the editorials of the paper and is today recognized as one of the representative women of the northwest, her ability winning for her the admiration and high respect of all. She is thoroughly conversant with the leading questions and issues of the day and her broad knowledge makes her a most interesting and entertaining companion.

CHARLES HENRY KING.

Among the men of Victoria to whom success has brought retirement from business is Charles Henry King. He was born in the city of Birmingham, England, April 15, 1855, a son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Rawlins) King, who were farming people of that country and are now deceased. Between the ages of six and ten years, the son was a pupil in the public schools, but when he had completed his first decade went to sea with an uncle, who was captain of a ship. He spent four years upon the water and then returned to his native city. On again leaving home he made his way to South America and passed through a revolution in Peru in 1873. He was employed as time-keeper at a silver mine when the revolution broke out and the rebels compelled him and others to join their forces. Captured and made a prisoner of war, he managed to escape by swimming a river. He proceeded to Panama, walked across the isthmus to Colon and thence took passage on a steamer for New York. Later he went to India, landing at Bombay, and subsequently proceeded to Madras, where he joined the police force and rose to the rank of second-class inspector. He was sent to Rangoon, British Burmah, and was on the frontier as police inspector when the British government became involved in trouble with the Burmese. Obtaining six months' leave of absence, Mr. King returned to England and then resigned about the year 1879. Later he once more went to South America and thence to Texas where he served as scout with the Eighth Cavalry during the Apache Indian war. On leaving the Lone Star state, he proceeded to San Diego, California, where he purchased a schooner and with this boat engaged in fishing, trading, etc., between Mexico and California. After selling his schooner, he joined a Victoria sealer in San Francisco—Alex McLean, the commander of the schooner, Mary Ellen, and the original of the leading character of Jack London's novel, *The Sea Wolf*. They made several sealing trips, after which Mr. King was employed on different schooners. He was on the Vancouver Belle when it was captured by the Russians and came very near being sent to Siberia. After six months, however, he was released and made his last sailing trip on the C. D. Rand, a sealing boat, in 1893.

He next engaged in the cannery business on the Fraser river as net foreman and continued at that business for seven years. During the succeeding seven years he was in charge of the isolation hospital of Victoria and after leaving the hospital he purchased a launch and employed his time in prospecting, hunting, etc. On one of these trips he fell and was injured and has never fully recovered.

In September, 1893, Mr. King was married to Miss Annie Nicholas, a daughter of James and Annie Nicholas of England. They reside at 975 N. Park street. Mr. King holds membership with the Sons of England and he belongs to the Church of England, while in politics he is a conservative. He greatly enjoys a game of football or of cricket. He has seen all parts of the world, visiting

almost every section on the face of the globe; has passed through hardships almost beyond belief, has seen the wonders of the occident and of the orient and is today an interesting conversationalist, his talk being enriched with many tales of his travels, entertainingly told.

T. GLENDON MOODY, D. D. S.

Dr. T. Glendon Moody, who for ten years has been engaged in dentistry in Vancouver with ever increasing success, belongs to an old and distinguished family of British Columbia, being a son of the late Thomas G. Moody, of Victoria. The latter came as a boy to this country on the steamer Northern Light from New York, among the passengers at that time being Captain John Irving. The party crossed the Isthmus and reached Victoria with the steamer Gussie Telfer in January, 1859. The Moodys became associated with the lumbering industry on Burrard Inlet and in their honor Moodyville, on the north shore of the inlet, is named. Thomas G. Moody was a brother of S. P. Moody, who was drowned when the steamship Pacific was wrecked with great loss of life in 1874. From about that date his brother, Thomas G., continuously resided in Victoria until his death. He was the father of the following sons: Dr. F. G. Moody, of Victoria; Dr. T. Glendon Moody, of this review; D. H. P. Moody, of Vancouver; and Dr. William Moody, who died only recently. The father was a native of Maine, where he was born in Hartland, and had reached an age of seventy years when he passed away at the family residence on Pandora avenue in Victoria.

Dr. T. Glendon Moody was born at Victoria, British Columbia, October 28, 1875. He attended the grammar and high schools of Victoria and subsequently the Philadelphia Dental College for three years, graduating in 1902 with the degree of D. D. S. While in college he was secretary of the British American Society, which was made up of Australians and British subjects. Returning to Victoria, Dr. Moody practiced there one year, but in 1903 came to Vancouver, opening offices in the Monroe block on East Hastings street. There he continued for nine years with increasing success, when he removed to the Dawson building at the corner of Hastings and Main streets, where he is now located in spacious offices excellently furnished and suitably equipped. Dr. Moody enjoys a very large practice, including the most prominent people in Vancouver, and has a corps of able assistants. Having arrived here before the boom days set in, he foresaw the great future of the city and availed himself of the many opportunities that were presented for favorable investment. He has large holdings in business and residential real estate, both in Vancouver and Victoria.

In Victoria, British Columbia, on June 2, 1897, Dr. Moody was united in marriage to Miss Ethel May Stapledon, a daughter of B. Stapledon, a pioneer cannor on the Skeena river. Dr. Moody is ever interested in all that pertains to a prosperous future of his city and gives warm support to all worthy enterprises. He is a member of the Native Sons of British Columbia, the Progress Club and the Commercial Club of Vancouver, in which latter organization he exerts himself in promoting and extending the trade interests of the city, and is also a member of the Camosun Club of Victoria. His religious faith is that of the Methodist church. In 1913 Dr. Moody was elected president of the North Vancouver Kennel Club, being deeply interested in dogs and the owner of the famous Boston terrier, Wampagne's Delight. This dog was the winner of sixty first prizes at the dog show in New York City, and at the Vancouver show in 1913 took first prize for the one best dog of the show. Dr. Moody's other dogs also took first prize for the best four dogs. Wampagne's Delight, however, holds many more and even more important honors than those mentioned above.

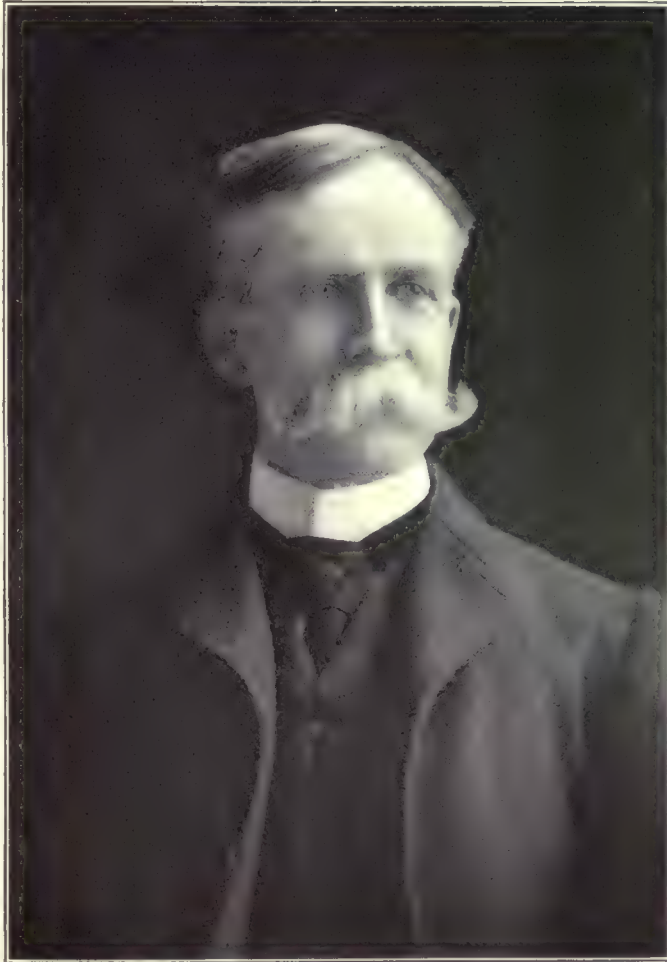
In 1893 Dr. Moody began to take an active part in athletics. He played third base for the Victoria High School Amateur Baseball team for three years, and

while in high school also took part in rowing and the amateur rowing races which were held on the 24th day of May (Victoria Day). On these occasions he was one of the winners for several years. He was nearly always in the singles and won several medals and prizes. He later took up cycling and for several years rode in amateur races in various parts of the province at the numerous midsummer celebrations. He won several amateur championships and then took up professional cycling. In this he was equally successful and in this sport he was perhaps better known than in any of his other athletic work. He won many prizes and honors in the province and throughout the Sound cities. On the 24th of May celebration at Victoria in the '90s, at the old Beacon Hill race course, he won the fifteen-mile championship, which he still holds. He raced for four years with the famous Deeming brothers over the British Columbia circuit, which comprised the towns of Vancouver, New Westminster, Victoria, Nanaimo and Wellington. During that time he won the one-mile championship, which he held for a long time and numerous others for shorter periods. He continued active in cycling until 1899, when he took up the study of dentistry. He is now equally devoted to his profession and has gained a reputation which is reflected by his extensive practice. He enjoys the full confidence of colleagues as well as the general public, and his professional reputation is of the highest character.

CHARLES McCULLOCH BEECHER.

One of the great individual forces in the development of the lumber industry in western Canada was Charles McCulloch Beecher, who from 1885 until the close of his honorable and useful career was connected with lumber and timber interests in British Columbia, his business insight, discrimination and resourcefulness proving valuable factors in the foundation and support of one of the greatest productive industries in this locality. From 1891 until his death Mr. Beecher was vice president and assistant general manager of the British Columbia Mills Timber & Trading Company of Vancouver, an enterprise which his initiative spirit aided in organizing and which his executive ability helped build up to its present large proportions.

Mr. Beecher was born in Fort Wayne, Indiana, August 16, 1845, and is a son of Rev. Charles Beecher, a brother of the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, of Brooklyn, New York. Charles McCulloch Beecher acquired his early education in the public schools of his native city and afterward attended Phillips Andover Academy. He later enrolled in Bowdoin College at Brunswick, Maine, and was graduated from that institution with the class of 1865 or 1866. Following the completion of his studies he turned his attention to the lumber business on Lake Simcoe, Ontario, where he remained for several years, learning the business in principle and detail. Afterward he removed to Albany, New York, then a great distributing point, and conducted large yards in the vicinity of the city, afterward managing a similar enterprise in Connecticut. Foreseeing the great development of the Canadian west and the opportunities which this development would bring, he left Connecticut, in 1885, and came to British Columbia, settling in New Westminster. There he allied himself with John Hendry and David McNair in the Royal City Planing Mill Company and his business career thereafter was associated with that of Mr. Hendry. In 1891 the partners removed to Vancouver, where they organized the British Columbia Mills Timber & Trading Company, of which Mr. Beecher was made vice president and assistant general manager, responsible positions which he filled until his death, which occurred November 14, 1906. He gave a great deal of his time to the development of the trade with the prairie provinces, extending the relations of his company year by year, establishing new connections and promoting to the extent of his great ability the best interests of the concern along all lines. He became very prominent in



CHARLES McCULLOCH BEECHER



industrial circles, where his name came to be regarded as a synonym for integrity, well directed activity and constructive ability.

In Albany, New York, Mr. Beecher was united in marriage to Miss Anna Johnson, a native of Boston, Massachusetts, and a daughter of Robert L. Johnson, of Albany. Mr. and Mrs. Beecher had three children: Richard K., who died in infancy; Frederick L., of Vancouver, and Robert L., a resident of New York city. Frederick L. learned the lumber business under his father, with whom he was associated during the latter's life, and he now continues in the same occupation, being vice president of the British Columbia Mills Timber & Trading Company and one of the directors in that concern. Mrs. Beecher survived her husband until January 12, 1911, passing away in Vancouver.

During his college days Mr. Beecher was a well known athlete, a man of sturdy build and great strength, and his interest in clean manly sports, particularly in Rugby, lacrosse and tennis, continued until his death. He was president of various athletic associations in Vancouver and New Westminster and a member of many sporting clubs. Not only was he enthusiastic in his support of athletics, but it was his constant endeavor to keep all games and contests utterly above taint or suspicion of unfairness and to keep them from deterioration of any sort, manly in the best sense. It was his belief that athletics could and should be conducted with the highest regard for honor. He was a member of the Church of England, an active worker in Christ's church of Vancouver. He was loyal to all those things for which the church stands, ever ready to aid in her work in any way possible and above all thoroughly consistent in his daily life. Although he was not an active politician no movement for the betterment of his city or province lacked his cooperation and hearty support. He was one of a very few who in early times believed in the future of British Columbia and he lived to see his faith justified and to aid to a great extent in the justification. He was public-spirited and progressive in citizenship as well as resourceful and far-sighted in business, and his death was a distinct loss to the province in the ranks of its representative and worthy men.

LOUIS NOYER.

A young man of energy, resource and ambition, who has made these qualities elements in a distinct, substantial and growing success, is Louis Noyer, since 1911 connected with the Franco-Canadian Corporation, Ltd., and now a director in this concern. As such he occupies a prominent place in business circles of Victoria, a place to which his talents entitle him and which his ability eminently well qualifies him to fill. He was born in Lyons, France, September 15, 1886, and is a son of Paul and Mathilde (Gaufres) Noyer, the former of whom was a native of Lyons and a silk manufacturer there up to the time of his death in 1904. The mother, who was born in Paris, died in 1909.

Louis Noyer acquired his education in a college in his native city and took a course in engineering in Paris, receiving the degree of C. E. in 1907. He afterwards engaged in electrical engineering at Lyons for two years and the year 1910 was spent in traveling in foreign countries. He came to Canada in August, 1911, and located immediately in Victoria as representative of a French investment company, known as the Franco-Canadian Corporation, Ltd., of which Georges Barbey, of Paris, France, is the president. Mr. Barbey, formerly a lawyer in Paris, associated himself with various prominent bankers and financiers of that city and formed in 1910 a syndicate with a capital of one million dollars, to invest extensively in Canadian lands and business property. In 1911 Mr. Barbey promoted the Compagnie Franco-Canadienne, Franco-Canadian Corporation, Ltd. The head offices are located in Vancouver and the company has invested millions of dollars in lands in Montreal, Winnipeg and other prairie cities as well as Vancouver and Vancouver island. Its most important holdings

include the Uplands, the beautiful residential suburb of Victoria, and a tract of thirty thousand acres of agricultural lands on Vancouver island, in the vicinity of Port Alberni, Nanaimo and Comox. This large acreage is being subdivided into twenty and forty acre farms, which are being sold on long time payments. The company is carrying on an active advertising campaign throughout Great Britain to encourage the immigration to British Columbia of British subjects who are desirous of engaging in agricultural pursuits under the most favorable circumstances. An experimental farm is supported by this company in order to assist settlers in every possible way by giving them an opportunity to learn the best and most practical agricultural methods and to encourage mixed farming and dairying.

Mr. Noyer's energy and enterprise have been most helpful factors in the growth of this great concern, of which he is a director and to the affairs of which he gives a great deal of time and attention. He is in addition a director in the Franco-Canadian Trust Company, Ltd., in several subsidiary companies of the Franco-Canadian Corporation, Ltd., in the Continental Shipping & Trading Company, Ltd., importers of building materials, in the Mayne Island Shale Brick Company, Ltd., and in the Edmonton Interurban Railway Company, these connections indicating something of the extent of his interests and the scope of his activities. Mr. Noyer served as a lieutenant in the Garrison Artillery at Marseilles, France, and is a member of the French Protestant church. He belongs to the Royal Victoria Yacht Club, the Vancouver Tennis Club and the Vancouver Club of Vancouver and he resides at the Union Club in Victoria.

JAMES CAMPBELL McLEOD.

James Campbell McLeod is well and favorably known to the drug trade of British Columbia as secretary and treasurer of the Owl Drug Company of Vancouver, now operating four of the most modern and up-to-date retail establishments in the city. He was born in Almonte, Ontario, in 1881, his parents being Norman and Matilda (Campbell) McLeod, the father having been born on the Atlantic while his parents were en route from Scotland to Canada, and the mother's birth occurring in Ontario. When a young man Norman McLeod was engaged in the lumber and milling business in that province. In 1884 he came to Okanagan valley, where he made settlement and became engaged in the milling business, there remaining until 1900, when he came to Vancouver, where he has since lived retired in the enjoyment of a comfortable competence.

James Campbell McLeod was educated in the public and high schools of Vernon, British Columbia, which he left at the age of fifteen in order to enter upon an apprenticeship with S. A. Muir, of Vernon, British Columbia, remaining with him for one and a half years. At the end of that period he came to Vancouver, entering into a connection with the McDowell, Atkins & Watson Company, with whom he completed his apprenticeship. In 1910 in partnership with J. M. Watson and A. E. Black he bought out that firm, of the business of which they are now sole proprietors. In 1911 the name of the firm was changed to the Owl Drug Company and in 1912 another store was added to their three original stores, the expansion of their business bespeaking the able management which directs the affairs of the company. Since the incorporation Mr. McLeod has served as secretary and treasurer, devoting his time largely to the retail store at Abbott and Cordova streets, of which he acts as manager. The other three stores are located at Granville and Dunsmuir streets, Hastings and Main and at No. 395 Powell street.

In 1903, in Vancouver, Mr. McLeod was united in marriage to Miss Sadie M. White, a native of Glasgow, Scotland, and they have two children, Exilda Genevieve and Raymond. Mr. McLeod is a member of the Presbyterian church, in the work of which he takes an active and helpful interest. An indication as

to his means of recreation is found in the fact that he is a member of the Vancouver Automobile Club. Fraternally he belongs to Western Gate Lodge, No. 48, A. F. & A. M. Although his extensive business interests demand most of his time he is ever ready to listen to any projects undertaken in the interest of his adopted city and gladly bears his share by contributing to any worthy enterprise. His progressive business policy stands as evidence of his faith in the future of Vancouver, which has no more loyal son or sincere well-wisher than Mr. McLeod.

HENRY PIM.

Henry Pim, district manager of the Canadian General Electric Company of Vancouver, was born in Toronto in 1864, a son of Henry Pim, who for half a century was in business in Toronto as a manufacturer of structural and ornamental iron, there residing until his death.

Henry Pim became a public-school student, but had no high-school, collegiate or technical training. His first work was with his father, by whom he was employed for several years, and later he entered the employ of the Great Northwestern Telegraph Company as an operator, continuing in that position for two years. He again went with his father for a time, after which he was at various periods connected with the Dominion Express Company in their Toronto office, and with the Bell Telephone Company.

He made his initial step in his present field of work with the Edison General Electric Company of Toronto, which was succeeded by the present Canadian General Electric Company, which was organized in 1892. Mr. Pim became associated therewith as clerk in the sales department and he was well fitted for that position, having for a time been sales manager with the old company. In his new position he continued in Toronto for eight months and was then sent to Winnipeg, where for three months he was cashier. On the expiration of that period he was transferred to Vancouver as district manager, which office he still most ably fills. Upon his arrival here there were two employes. Later a complete reorganization took place and under Mr. Pim's twenty years of guidance the business has reached large proportions, the employes now numbering nearly fifty, while the business occupies a handsome, spacious new building on Pender street, West. Recently the Canadian General Electric Company bought out the Allis-Chalmers-Bullock Company of Canada and upon the reorganization of that concern Mr. Pim was made district manager, which office he holds in conjunction with the one already mentioned.

In 1893, in Toronto, Mr. Pim was united in marriage to Miss Sanderson, of that city, and they have four children. In politics Mr. Pim is a liberal, yet with very independent tendencies. He belongs to the Vancouver Commercial Club and he and his wife are active in the First Congregational church, in which he is serving as chairman of the board of managers.

MARK EDWARD HEWITT.

Mark Edward Hewitt, road superintendent of North Saanich, his home being at Sidney, was born at Guelph, Ontario, February 2, 1850, a son of Jacob and Anne (Hewitt) Hewitt, who were farming people. The father is now deceased, but the mother still survives. After attending the public schools, Mark Edward Hewitt assisted his father on the old home farm until twenty-two years of age, and then entered into partnership with a carpenter contractor. He came to British Columbia in 1892 and in the same year made his way to Sidney. He was assigned the duty of superintending the construction of the sawmill at

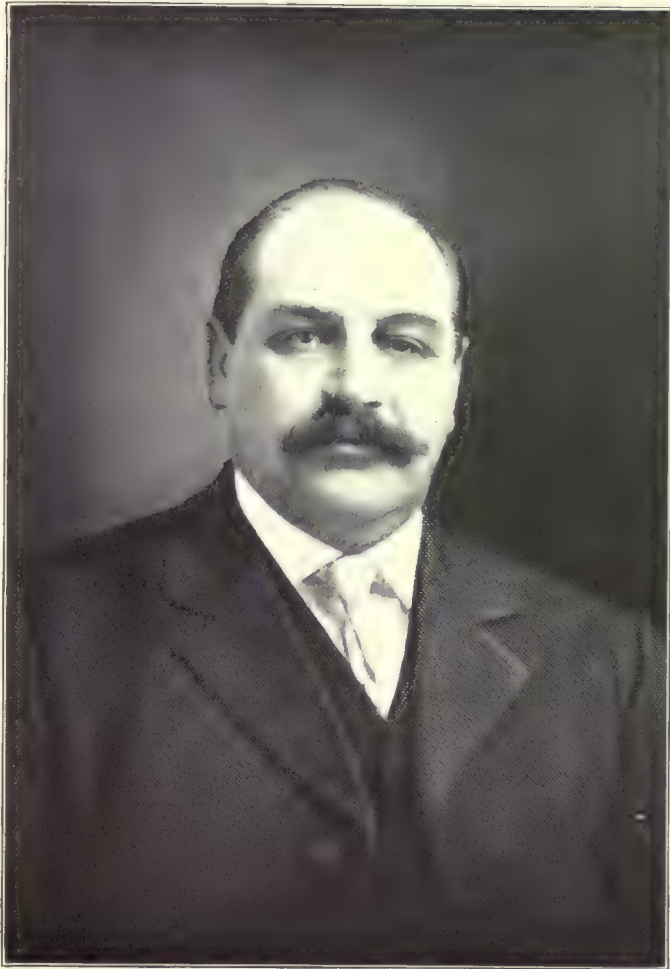
Sidney for the Toronto Milling, Mining & Manufacturing Company. For three years he remained in charge of their interests at this point and then again embarked in the contracting business, which he followed on his own account until 1908. Though Sidney is a comparatively small place, it has every reason to be proud of its beautiful houses, nearly all of which were built by Mr. Hewitt. Barns, large and substantial, were also built by him and to him has been awarded the contract for the erection of a number of Victoria's attractive residences. In 1908 Mr. Hewitt was called to his present position, being appointed superintendent of roads at North Saanich, under the provincial government. He has made an excellent record for himself in this connection and the roads in his district speak for his efficiency and capability. He is also the owner of considerable valuable real estate.

On May 13, 1876, Mr. Hewitt was united in marriage to Miss Mary Walters, daughter of William Thomas and Elizabeth (Leach) Walters, of Mount Forest, North Wellington, Ontario, and they have one child, Bertha, now Mrs. Walter McIlmoil, of North Saanich. They are the parents of two children, Lavinia Leach and Nellie Alma Amelia McIlmoil. Mr. Hewitt is a conservative in politics and he served for three years as a member of the Sidney council. He belongs to the Independent Order of Foresters and to the Methodist church—associations which indicate much of the nature of the principles which govern his life. He enjoys hunting and horses and these constitute his chief sources of recreation. He is a man of fine physique and in his early manhood enjoyed a province-wide reputation as an axman. His has been a busy life well spent and whether in government service or in the management of individual affairs, he displays a capability and fidelity to duty that commends him to the confidence and regard of all with whom he is brought in contact.

PERCY F. SCHARSCHMIDT.

Percy F. Scharschmidt has since 1898 been engaged in the real-estate and contracting business in Vancouver and has built up an extensive and important concern, to which he devotes his entire attention, his close application, his strong purpose and his conservative and honorable business methods constituting the basis of a success which classes him with the leading and representative business men of the city. He was born in Kent, England, July 14, 1868, and is a son of S. T. and Alice (Fremlyn) Scharschmidt, the former a native of the West Indies, where for many generations his people had resided, all, however, being of English lineage. The father was a graduate of King's College, England, and was married in that country. By profession he was an engineer and he was connected with a great deal of important government work, most of his attention being given to the construction of breakwaters, dykes and bridges. He afterward returned to the West Indies and became one of the most prominent engineers on the islands and there he has since resided, although he has now retired from active professional life, making his home at Mandeville.

Percy F. Scharschmidt acquired his early education in the public schools of the south of England and was afterward sent to the Toronto University at Toronto, from which he was graduated in medicine in 1887. He began practice in Nanaimo, British Columbia, and there remained until 1892, after which he abandoned his professional work and after traveling extensively throughout the province went in 1897 to the Yukon territory, where he engaged in prospecting, locating a gold mine which he owned and developed for a short time. In 1898, however, he became superintendent of the White Pass & Yukon Railroad, serving creditably and ably in that office until the spring of 1911, when he came to Vancouver, identifying himself with the real-estate and contracting business, in which he has since continued, controlling now an important and growing trade. He handles all kinds of business and residence property, being especially interested



PERCY F. SCHARSCHMIDT



in business blocks, and he has come to be known as an expert judge of land values, a man whose opinion on matters concerning the line of his interests is considered practically infallible in business circles of the city. In Newport, also he is well known, for he has extensive real-estate interests in that community and maintains a branch office there. He has met with substantial success in life, and, carefully directing his activities, has achieved results which are directly attributable to his enterprise and ready utilization of opportunities.

At Victoria, British Columbia, in 1888, Mr. Scharschmidt was united in marriage to Miss Butler, a daughter of Captain George Butler, a pioneer in that city, and they are the parents of four children: Howard, a lieutenant in the Sixth Regiment; Guy, a member of the Duke of Connaught's Own Rifles; Winnifred; and Daphne.

Mr. Scharschmidt is a member of the Pacific Club, and his religious views are in accordance with the doctrines of the Church of England. He gives his political allegiance to the conservative party and in 1891 was a candidate for a seat in the provincial parliament, representing Comox, but was defeated. He has, however, always been active in politics and takes an active interest in community development and advancement. He is a veteran of the Riel rebellion, having served through that conflict as a member of the Tenth Battalion of Toronto. A man of high character, his position in the public regard is an enviable one and although he has been in Vancouver but a short time, he has left the impress of his individuality upon its business history, while at all times he is a coöperant factor in measures and movements for the public good.

RUSSELL MUNRO.

Russell Munro, who has been successfully engaged in the real-estate business at Vancouver for the past eight years, is managing director of the Western Canada Townsites, Limited, and has gained an enviable reputation as a dealer in British Columbia town sites and also in the fruit and agricultural lands of the province. His birth occurred in Palmerston, Ontario, in 1878, his parents being Robert and Jessie (Bain) Munro, both of whom were born in the highlands of Scotland. They were married in that country and in 1853 emigrated to Canada settling at Palmerston, Ontario. Mr. Munro was engaged in railroading in Ontario until 1883, and then removed to Winnipeg, where he continued work in the same line throughout the remainder of his life, passing away in 1898. The demise of his wife occurred at Los Angeles in October, 1912.

Russell Munro acquired his early education in the grammar and high schools of Winnipeg and subsequently attended Manitoba University, from which institution he was graduated with the degree of B. A. in 1897. In that year he embarked in the real-estate business in Winnipeg, dealing in large tracts of Manitoba's most valuable lands. He still has interests in that province. In 1905, however, he came to Vancouver, British Columbia, at once opened offices and has since dealt in British Columbia town sites and British Columbia fruit and agricultural lands. He acts as managing director of the Western Canada Townsites, Limited, the owner of the town site of Fort Salmon and a large holder of agricultural lands in the Salmon river valley. Mr. Munro is a young man of marked business enterprise and firm determination that enables him to carry forward to successful completion whatever he undertakes. In his business he is enjoying a constantly growing clientage and his interests are now important and extensive.

In Winnipeg on the 29th of June, 1904, Mr. Munro was united in marriage to Miss Sadie T. Sandell, of Toronto, by whom he has one son, Robert Russell. He is a liberal in politics, a very active worker in the local ranks of the party and a member of the Vancouver Liberal Club, while formerly he was identified with the Winnipeg Liberal Club. Fraternally he is identified with the Masons,

belonging to Cascade Lodge, A. F. & A. M. He is likewise a valued member of the Vancouver Commercial Club. While in college he took a leading part in all athletics and afterward played professional hockey and lacrosse with the Winnipeg teams for several years. He is interested in all that pertains to general progress and improvement and is a public-spirited citizen and reliable business man, while his friends esteem him for his genuine personal worth.

JOHN D. GILLIS.

Close application and well directed ambition have gained for John D. Gillis the prominent position he now occupies in educational circles of British Columbia as provincial inspector of schools. He was born on Prince Edward Island, April 5, 1866, and is a son of Duncan and Christy Gillis and a representative of one of the pioneer families on Prince Edward Island, members of which have farmed there for several generations.

John D. Gillis acquired his education in the Springton grammar school on Prince Edward Island, in the Prince of Wales College of Charlottetown and in the Provincial Normal School. He afterward engaged in teaching on Prince Edward Island for a few years and then came west to Victoria, settling in that city in 1888. In the following year he began teaching school at Mission City, there remaining until 1895, when he was appointed principal of the Wellington school at Wellington, British Columbia. This position he held for the next two years and then resigned in order to accept the position of principal of the Boys' Central school in Victoria. Since that time he has become steadily more prominent in educational circles and in 1906 his ability was recognized in his appointment to the office of provincial inspector of schools. He has since done much for the betterment of educational affairs in the province, being progressive and up-to-date in his methods, and it is to some extent owing to his efforts that the public schools of British Columbia rank with the best institutions of this kind in western Canada.

On the 23d of December, 1891, in New Westminster, Mr. Gillis was united in marriage to Miss Hannah Abercrombie, a daughter of Hugh Abercrombie, a prominent farmer in Ontario who later removed to British Columbia. Mr. and Mrs. Gillis have become the parents of two children, Gwendolyn Christina and Hugh Neville. Mr. Gillis is an adherent of the Presbyterian church and is connected fraternally with Mount Hermon Lodge, No. 7, A. F. & A. M.

ROGER GEORGE MONTEITH.

Roger George Monteith, a well known young business man of Victoria, has already made a creditable record and won a gratifying measure of success in the real-estate, investment and insurance field as the secretary and treasurer of the firm of Monk, Monteith & Company, Limited. His birth occurred in Victoria, British Columbia, on the 4th day of January, 1885, his parents being William and Annie Berkeley (Good) Monteith. The father came to Victoria in 1883 and was here engaged in the importing business for a number of years, while subsequently he embarked in the real-estate and insurance business under the style of William Monteith & Company, Limited, which he has conducted successfully to the present time. He acted as secretary of the Board of Trade in the early days and for about twenty years served as public administrator. The period of his residence in Victoria covers three decades and he has been numbered among its prosperous, representative and esteemed citizens.

Roger G. Monteith acquired his education in the public schools of his native city and after putting aside his text-books entered the employ of the Bank of

British Columbia at Victoria, which three months later was amalgamated with the Canadian Bank of Commerce. He removed to Portland, Oregon, in the service of the Canadian Bank of Commerce and continued with that institution for five years. In 1905 he resigned his position to join his father in the real-estate and insurance business and for the following six years acted as secretary of William Monteith & Company, Limited. In 1911, in association with T. B. Monk, he organized the firm of Monk, Monteith & Company, Limited, and has since remained its secretary and treasurer. This company has taken over the insurance business of William Monteith & Company, Limited, of which firm our subject is still a director. R. G. Monteith is likewise a director in the West Coast Development Company, Limited, of Victoria. He has made it his purpose to largely acquaint himself with property values here and has secured a good clientage, while in the conduct of his business he has negotiated many important realty transfers.

On the 24th of April, 1912, at Victoria, British Columbia, Mr. Monteith was united in marriage to Miss Ernestine Doris Mason, her father being Joseph Mason, now deceased, a pioneer citizen who was a member of parliament from Cariboo in the early days. Mr. and Mrs. Monteith have one daughter, Vera Elspeth.

In his political views Mr. Monteith is a conservative. He has served as public administrator for some time and virtually acts in that capacity at present. His religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Anglican church. He belongs to the Native Sons of British Columbia, the Union Club of Victoria, the James Bay Athletic Association, the Victoria Football and Cricket Clubs, and the Canadian Club. He has always been active both as a participant in and patron of all athletic sports and is an enthusiastic hunter and fisherman. He has won an extensive circle of friends and enjoys an enviable reputation in both business and social circles of his native city.

JOHN BURPE MILLS.

Since 1875 John Burpe Mills has been engaged in the practice of law and in a difficult and responsible profession has advanced rapidly to a position of distinction, being today one of the representative barristers of Vancouver. He was born in Granville Ferry, Nova Scotia, July 24, 1850, and is a son of John M. and Jane (McCormick) Mills, the former a shipbuilder and farmer.

After acquiring a public-school education John B. Mills entered Horton Academy, from which he was graduated in 1871. He afterward became a student in Acadia University, receiving his B. A. degree from that institution in 1873 and his M. A. degree in 1877. He studied law in Harvard University and was called to the bar of Nova Scotia in 1875, since which time he has been in active practice. From 1875 to 1904 he resided in Annapolis Royal, Nova Scotia, and there made the weight of his influence felt as a constructive force in professional and public life, winning prominence at the bar and an important place in the ranks of the local conservative organization. He served as municipal councillor of Annapolis Royal and in February, 1886, entered parliament for the county of Annapolis, representing this with credit and honor until 1900. During his residence in Nova Scotia he was also editor of the Annapolis Spectator and through his loyal advocacy of all measures of reform and advancement made this journal an important force in progress. Mr. Mills came to British Columbia in 1904 and opened an office in Vancouver, where he is numbered among the able representatives of his profession. He has a large and growing clientage, for he is a strong and able barrister, well versed in the underlying legal principles and resourceful and discriminating in his application of them.

Mr. Mills has been twice married. He wedded first Miss Bessie Corbitt, a daughter of A. N. Corbitt, of Annapolis Royal. She passed away in 1891 and

in 1806 Mr. Mills married Miss Agnes Katharine Rose, a daughter of Lewis Rose, of Ottawa. Mr. Mills has five children, Jean Louise, Harold M., John Victor, H. Manfred and Ruth Hildred.

Mr. Mills is a member of the Episcopal church and he gives his political allegiance to the conservative party. He belongs to the Jericho Country Club of Vancouver and is fond of all kinds of outdoor sports, being especially proficient at golf and cricket. His professional reputation is of the highest and he is well known socially, having gained in the course of nine years' residence in Vancouver an extensive and representative circle of friends.

LEMUEL FREER.

Lemuel Freer is prominently known in British Columbia as a member of the firm of Massey & Freer, general brokers of Vancouver, which was organized in 1909 for the development of the townsite of Haysport and the fishing industry on the Pacific coast. He was born on the 21st of April, 1885. His parents, Charles and Susan (Moore) Freer, are of French and English ancestry. They are now living retired in England.

As a boy, for a short time, Lemuel Freer worked on the steamers crossing the English channel. He later followed various occupations in England and France and at the age of fifteen became storekeeper for the New Palace steamers operating on the River Thames. In 1900 he visited the Paris Exposition and after its close again spent a short time on the Channel. He became manager of Leicester Lounge, the famous cafe on Leicester Square, London, and retained that position for four and a half years. In the meantime he had acquired interests in Winnipeg and in 1905 came to Canada, locating here permanently. During his brief stay in Winnipeg he became interested in a hotel syndicate, building hotels along the line of the Canadian Northern Railway between Winnipeg and Edmonton. He was at the same time conducting other real-estate deals and acted as sub-agent for Canadian Northern Railway townsites. Subsequently he acquired a hotel at Paynton, Saskatchewan, and although he did not personally conduct the same owned the hostelry for about a year. During this time he made a trip with a party of script buyers, going north of Prince Albert on the route of the Hudson Bay Railway, which is now in course of construction. In the conduct of his real-estate business he likewise made a trip through the Peace river country to Dunvegan. Upon his return he met and was invited to join a party of friends at Edmonton who were en route to the Greater Slave lake country. While en route they lost their way but discovered the blaze of the new line of the Grand Trunk Pacific, followed the same and came through the mountains at Yellowhead Pass. After spending several weeks in the northern part of the province they went down the Skeena river to Port Essington and over the site of the present city of Prince Rupert then known as Tuck's inlet. On this trip Mr. Freer passed over the land where the new town of Haysport is now located, little thinking that there he would have a part in the building of one of British Columbia's northern towns. He then came to Vancouver for the first time and thence made his way to Winnipeg, going from there to Los Angeles, California, and south to the Mexican border.

Mr. Freer now decided to cease traveling and returned to the Channel Islands, and after marrying there he again came to Vancouver. It was in 1907 that he began business under the name of the Pacific Coast Locators, dealing in British Columbia farm lands and realty in Vancouver and vicinity until the summer of 1909. At that time he met Henry L. Massey and in association with him organized the firm of Massey & Freer and the Haysport Townsite Company. In the fall of 1909 they purchased the land and started the independent townsite of Haysport. For the past four years Mr. Freer has devoted



LEMUEL FREER



much time and effort to the development of this fast-growing town and fishing port. The real purpose of his firm in developing the town is to promote the fishing or other industries on the Skeena river and gradually eliminate the Japanese fishermen by bringing in white men who are experienced in the work. A detailed account of their resultant labors is given on another page of this work in connection with the sketch of Henry L. Massey, the partner of our subject. Mr. Freer is a director in the Skeena River Syndicate, Limited, a fishing company operating on the coast of British Columbia, and also acts as treasurer of the Graham Fish Company, which operates along San Juan island, Washington, directly opposite Victoria. A young man of excellent executive ability, shrewd and far-sighted, he has made a splendid record in business circles for one of his years and will undoubtedly augment his prosperity as time goes by.

On the 29th of May, 1907, Mr. Freer was united in marriage to Miss Lily Rose Murphy, a native of the Channel Islands. In politics he is an independent conservative but takes no active part in public life. Attractive social qualities make him popular and he has gained many friends during the period of his residence in Vancouver.

THEODORE BENNING MONK.

Theodore Benning Monk, one of the younger but none the less successful representatives of business interests in Victoria, is a member of the firm of Monk, Monteith & Company, Limited, investment brokers, promoters and insurance solicitors. His birth occurred in Winnipeg, Manitoba, on the 28th of November, 1884, his parents being John Benning and Ann D. L. (Heming) Monk, he former a native of March, Ontario. The paternal grandfather, John Benning Monk, was the first white child born on the Ottawa river above Ottawa. The father of our subject still survives and acts as manager of the Bank of Ottawa in Winnipeg. The Monk family came to this country from England in the beginning of the seventeenth century, locating in what is now Nova Scotia, though at that time all of the maritime provinces were known as Acadia. The family was afterward scattered over various parts of Canada and the United States.

Theodore B. Monk was reared under the parental roof and in the acquirement of an education attended the public schools, Tuckwell's Boys School, St. John's College in Winnipeg and the Winnipeg Business College. Subsequently he took up the study of law in the office of Aikens, Pitblado, Robson & Loftus, in Winnipeg, but abandoned his reading at the end of a few months and entered the solicitor's office of the Canadian Pacific Railway, spending a few months in that position. Later he found employment in the offices of the Northern Iron Works at Winnipeg and there remained until March, 1908, when he came to Victoria, British Columbia. Here he spent one year in the office of the city engineer and a similar period in the service of Pemberton & Sons as manager of their real-estate department. He then opened up the real-estate department of William Monteith & Company in connection with their insurance business, and about a year later organized the firm of Monk & Monteith. At the end of another year the concern was incorporated as Monk, Monteith & Company, Limited, which has become recognized as one of the leading enterprises of the kind in Victoria.

On the 6th of April, 1908, in Vancouver, Mr. Monk was united in marriage to Miss Julia B. Tobin, her father being Napoleon Tobin, who is residing at present on one of his farms at Whitemouth, outside Winnipeg. Mr. and Mrs. Monk now have three children, namely, Faith A. D., Julia Gloria H. and George I. Benning.

Mr. Monk gives his political allegiance to the conservative party and is a stalwart advocate of its principles. He belongs to the Union Club, the James

Bay Athletic Association and the Royal Victoria Yacht Club and finds both recreation and pleasure in rowing and yachting. He likewise belongs to the Fifth Regiment Canadian Garrison Artillery and serves as lieutenant of No. 3 Company. His religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Church of England, while his wife is a devout communicant of the Catholic church. Altogether he is regarded as an energetic, wide-awake, alert and progressive young man who is doing good work and accomplishing results along all the lines to which he directs his activity.

RICHARD HORACE MEEK.

Richard Horace Meek, who since 1904 has been connected with the city health department of Vancouver, has for the past three years occupied the position of milk and food inspector. For a number of years prior to his emigration to this country he was engaged in the military service of England and experienced many hardships and dangers. His birth occurred in London, England, on the 26th of October, 1873, his parents being Richard J. and Annie (Poupard) Meek. The father when a boy was apprenticed to Stationers Hall in London and was connected with that institution for many years. Subsequently he embarked in the publishing business in that city on his own account, and at the present time is living retired in London.

Richard H. Meek obtained his education in a private school of his native city and in 1890 joined the military service, becoming a private in the Ninth Lancers of Imperial Cavalry. He spent three years at Aldershot, being part of the time under Sir Baker Russell and during the remainder of the period under the present Duke of Connaught. From Aldershot the Ninth Lancers sailed under sealed orders and prepared for active service in the relief of Khartum under Lord Kitchener but were eventually sent on to Durban, Natal, South Africa, for the Matabele war, and from there to Pietermaritzburg, where they formed the garrison at that point. They were there stationed under canvas for a year and eight months. On the expiration of that period they marched to Ladysmith and there built the camp which later became known as Tintown because of the fact that all the permanent buildings were made of corrugated iron. At the end of six months the Ninth was joined by the Royal Irish Rifles under Colonel Haggard and by three batteries of field artillery, constituting the nucleus of the permanent garrison established at that place. The Ninth was stationed at Ladysmith for eighteen months and many men of the garrison fell victims to typhoid fever on account of the numerous flies and insects, death claiming them at the rate of sometimes three each day. Leaving Ladysmith, the Ninth Lancers went to Bombay, India, and thence marched by easy stages across to Muttra, Bengal, where they were stationed for eighteen months and were then ordered back to South Africa because of the outbreak of the Boer war. They made forced marches back to Bombay, shipped aboard transports to Durban and from there on to Cape Town. Thence they marched to De Aar, where they took part in much skirmishing, eventually arriving at Belmont and participating in the battle of that place, in which the Ninth lost a number of men. Going to Modder River, they went all through the battle there and subsequently engaged in skirmishing and the eventful battle at Magersfontein, and previous to the fight they were inspected by Lord Kitchener and Lord Roberts. They next marched to Kimberley and thence went on to Paardeberg, Poplar Grove and Bloemfontein in the Orange Free State. There Mr. Meek became disabled and was invalided home, being stationed at Canterbury until he left the service in the latter part of 1900. He had many narrow escapes and had borne many hardships and faced dangers which could not have been overcome or resisted by one less brave and fearless. His strength and courage were often taxed to their utmost in those dreadful days when his comrades were dying all about him.

In 1901 Mr. Meek came to Canada and made his way first to Winnipeg. Having resolved, however, to become acquainted with the country before making a permanent location, he remained in Winnipeg only six months and subsequently spent a similar period at Medicine Hat, Manitoba, then removing west to Calgary, where he remained for a short time. In 1902 he came to Vancouver, British Columbia, and thence went on to Victoria, where he was variously employed for six months. On the expiration of that period he returned to Vancouver and has here resided continuously since. In 1904 he became connected with the department of health of the city of Vancouver. Having in 1901 been granted a certificate on sanitation by the Sanitary Institute of London, this testimonial in connection with his army experience enabled him to immediately become an active factor in the department, which required many new measures to make it an adequate institution of the rapidly growing city. He helped to organize many of the sub departments and put them on a practical basis, and in 1910 became milk and food inspector, which position he has filled in a highly credible manner to the present time. In the discharge of his duties he is always most fair and impartial and has proven himself in every way fitted for his responsible office.

On the 5th of March, 1908, Mr. Meek was united in marriage to Miss Annie Barrett, a daughter of J. Barrett, of Nottingham, England. They have two children, Richard Jack and Reginald Horace.

Mr. Meek is a member of the Royal Sanitary Institute of London. His influence is always given to righteousness and truth, progress and improvement, and in every relation of life he advocates high standards nor deviates from a course which he believes to be for the benefit of the individual or the community.

ALEXANDER LORNE McCONNELL.

Alexander Lorne McConnell, who since 1901 has been connected with the auditing department of the Canadian Pacific Railroad and is doing unusually able and efficient work as traveling auditor out of Vancouver, was born in Morewood, Dundas county, Ontario, August 7, 1878. He is a son of Alexander T. and Mary A. (Beattie) McConnell, the former a native of eastern Ontario and the latter of Quebec province. The father engaged in farming in Dundas county and resided in that locality for many years, dying there in 1890. His wife survives him and makes her home with her son in Vancouver.

Alexander Lorne McConnell acquired his early education in the village school at Morewood and later attended the Collegiate Institute at Morrisburg, Dundas county, graduating in 1895 with a third-class certificate. Two years later he turned his attention to teaching, following that occupation until the close of 1899, when he entered commercial college at Brockville, Ontario. After completing a full course he spent four months in the employ of the Brockville, Westport and Sault Ste. Marie Railroad and then, in the spring of 1901, entered the auditing department of the Canadian Pacific at Montreal. He has been connected with this department since that time and has risen steadily as his ability and capacity have become recognized. In January, 1905, he was put upon the road as traveling auditor, working out of Montreal, and in October of the same year was transferred to Regina, Saskatchewan, where he remained until June, 1907, when he came to Vancouver in the same capacity. He is now traveling auditor out of this city and is recognized as an expert in his special line, having added to ability a number of years of practical experience.

In Vancouver, on the 17th of April, 1912, Mr. McConnell was united in marriage to Miss Florence M. Stanford, a daughter of James Stanford, a pioneer in Vancouver, who resided in this city before the fire and still makes his home here.

Mr. McConnell is a member of the Canadian Order of Foresters at Morewood, Ontario, and is a liberal in politics. He has never taken a very active part in public affairs, preferring to concentrate his attention upon the duties of his important office, and he has earned for himself an enviable reputation as a careful man of business, being known in his dealings for his prompt and honorable methods, which have won for him the deserved confidence of his fellowmen.

ROBERT EDWARD KITTSON.

The passing away on July 29, 1912, of Robert Edward Kittson, was not only a great loss to his immediate neighborhood, but the entire community about Ladner, where for nearly thirty years he had been recognized as one of the district's representative citizens. Not only was he a skilled agriculturist and capable man of business, but he possessed the qualities of leadership and figured prominently in local political life from pioneer days. To his enterprising spirit and active effort can be attributed the adoption of more than one measure which contributed in no small degree toward the country's progress and development. All matters pertaining to the welfare of the community enlisted his enthusiastic cooperation, and during the long period of his connection with political affairs he filled various offices, ranging from that of justice of the peace to reeve of the district. In each and every instance his duties were discharged with a rare sense of conscientious obligation to the public who had intrusted their interests to him, believing he would safeguard them and execute the business connected therewith promptly and capably.

Robert Edward Kittson was a native of Ireland, having been born in Derrygonnelly in the month of March, 1855, and a son of William and Jane Kittson, who passed their entire lives on the Emerald isle. His early years were passed in the home of his parents, his education being pursued in the schools of his native city until he was a youth of eighteen years. Subsequently he continued his studies under a private tutor with the intention of preparing for the ministry. Having decided to adopt a commercial career, he then entered the employ of an uncle who was engaged in the mercantile business, serving an apprenticeship and being associated with him for about nine years. A longing to pursue his career in the colonies resulted in his taking passage for Canada at the expiration of that time, with Quebec as his destination. After a residence of a year or so in the latter city, induced by his brother-in-law, Christopher Brown who had married a twin sister of Mrs. Kittson, he crossed the continent to British Columbia, coming direct to Ladner. Upon his arrival here he purchased from his brother-in-law a farm of two hundred and forty acres and turned his attention to agricultural pursuits. His land was not only in a wild state but during a large portion of the year the greater part of it was under water. A man of keen discernment, he readily recognized the country's great natural advantages and had implicit confidence in its rapid development agriculturally and industrially as well as commercially and had no hesitancy in investing his entire proceeds in his farming venture. After placing upon his holdings the necessary buildings for occupancy, he began the construction of drains and dykes, and at the same time began preparations for the cultivation of the land. Owing to the condition of the soil, plowing was a tedious and difficult undertaking and involved the services of several teams of horses. He encountered the usual obstacles and discouragements experienced by all the frontiersmen of this section, but he possessed the fibre of the true pioneer and nothing served to dishearten him or lessen his faith in the final success of his undertaking. On one occasion the incoming sea flooded the farm and the salt water rose to an extent that covered the kitchen floor to a depth of about eight inches. Ultimately he had his entire tract under cultivation, his fields having been planted to hay and such cereals as he



ROBERT E. KITTSON



deemed best adapted to the soil. As he was practically unfamiliar with farming he had nothing to unlearn in the treatment of the land, which daily presented new problems to the experienced agriculturist, but intelligently applied himself to the mastery of conditions as he found them here, regardless of methods followed elsewhere. In connection with his diversified farming he early engaged in dairying, which likewise netted him lucrative returns, and he also raised some stock. Each year marked an improvement in Mr. Kittson's farm as well as in his circumstances and in 1902 he increased his holdings by the purchase of an adjoining one hundred and sixty acres, disposing of one hundred and sixty acres previously bought, but retained and cultivated the balance of two hundred and forty acres. He had never retired but was still actively engaged in business at the time of his death and was generally recognized as one of the foremost agriculturists and dairymen in the district. Of recent years he had increased the value of his farm by the introduction of various modern conveniences and the erection of several new buildings, including a twelve-room residence, which he built in 1907. It is one of the most attractive farm houses in this vicinity and is equipped with a hot-water heating plant, electric lights and every other convenience of the period, being in every way a model country residence.

On the 9th of August, 1881, Mr. Kittson was married to Miss May Thompson, a native of County Fermanagh, Ireland, and of the children born to them five are still living. In order of birth they are as follows: Robert Edward; Sadie; Harold; Rudolph; and Mary Eileen, a normal-school student. They are all living at home with their mother and theirs is one of the most highly respected families in the province.

In matters of religious faith Mr. Kittson was a Presbyterian and his widow and children are consistent members of the same denomination. Despite the exacting nature of his private business, he always found time to take an active and helpful interest in all things affecting the welfare of his community, particularly those of a political nature. He held the office of justice of the peace from the time he settled here until his death, his long period of incumbency bespeaking his fitness for the position and the general efficiency with which he met its requirements. For many years he likewise served in the Delta council, while for a long period he was reeve of the district and he was also a member of the board of school trustees and president of the Board of Trade at the time of his death. In the execution of his official duties he manifested the systematic methods, well defined purpose, promptness and general efficiency which characterized him in his business life and stamped him as a man of more than average resource and capability. His death occurred in Victoria, where he had gone for a pleasure trip with his wife and some friends. He developed pneumonia and after a week's illness passed to his final rest. His death was a shock to the entire community and long felt. He possessed a tender heart and never willingly inflicted pain or suffering.

The Delta Times, in reporting the death and funeral of Robert Kittson, pays him high tribute and speaks of the universal regret which his sudden demise occasioned in that community. Of his life and character it says: "Earnest in all he undertook, with a lively sense of his duties and responsibilities, both private and public, Mr Kittson received many marks of confidence from his fellow citizens. . . . He was a former president of the Delta Conservative Association, being a strong but fair-minded supporter of Conservative principles. A consistent and staunch member of the Presbyterian church, he was held in high regard by his religious associates, who looked up to him as a man of judgment and as one whose life was wholly exemplary." The funeral was one of the largest ever held in that municipality, and interment was at Boundary Bay cemetery. Many regrets were expressed that one so influential in religious and civic affairs should have been cut off so suddenly and in the prime of life from a sphere in which his work and example had been all for the best interests of the community. Tributes of respect were printed in a number of local papers. Rev. J. J. Hastie, pastor of Ladner Presbyterian church, who conducted his funeral services, said in part as follows: "There is no work better calculated to lead men to see their dependence

upon God than agriculture; the worker there has direct contact with dew, rain and sunshine, hence it is no wonder that from men following that pursuit have arisen some of our most eminent citizens; but when refinement and culture and a reverent soul are added, the worker is far removed from grossness of pleasure. Surely then it is that 'with quietness they work.' We are met today to show our tribute of respect to one who grasped the Divine intention of what life was meant to be. Personally, I may say that there was no one on the Delta with whom I was on closer terms of intimacy, partly, it may have been because he had comparative leisure and partly also, because he was always disposed to converse on higher themes. Into his home, a realm of peace and joy, it was always a stimulus to enter, for the evidences of practical religion were on every hand, filial respect never wanting and harshness banished by joyous endearment."

ERNEST MILLER HAYNES.

Ernest Miller Haynes has for twenty-two years, the entire period of his active life, been connected with the postoffice service in British Columbia and during that time has risen by the force of his ability and energy through department after department, becoming finally assistant postoffice inspector of the province. He is a native son of Victoria, born November 3, 1874, his parents being William and Fanny (Miller) Haynes, both pioneers in British Columbia.

Ernest Miller Haynes acquired his education in the public and high schools of his native city and laid aside his books at the age of eighteen. He immediately afterward entered the government service, having been appointed clerk in the Victoria postoffice. Here he advanced from his comparatively humble position through the various departments of the postoffice up to the highest clerkship and on February 10, 1913, was promoted to the office of assistant inspector of the postoffice department of the province, an important position in which he now serves, discharging his duties capably, accurately and conscientiously.

Mr. Haynes resides with his parents in Victoria and is widely known and popular in social circles. He has extensive and important fraternal affiliations, being a member of the Vancouver-Quadra Lodge, No. 2, A. F. & A. M.; Columbia Chapter, No. 127, R. A. M.; the Commandery, K. T.; and Gizeh Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. He is also a member of the Order of the Eastern Star and the Sons and Daughters of England, having served through all the chairs of the latter organization and having for the past ten years held the office of district deputy of the Daughters of England. He is identified with the Native Sons of British Columbia and the Loyal Order of Moose and is a devout member of the Church of England. In the field of labor to which he has devoted his entire life he has made steady progress, his rapid advancement being the best proof of his capabilities.

MARTIN FREDERICK KEELEY, D. D. S.

Dr. Martin Frederick Keeley, a successful member of the dental profession in Vancouver, was born in Kingston, Ontario, June 7, 1874, and is a son of James and Mary Keeley, pioneers of Frontenac county, that province. In the acquirement of an education he first attended a convent at Arthur, Ontario, and was afterward a student in Toronto University, from which he was graduated in 1906 with the degrees of L. D. S. and D. D. S. Immediately afterward he went to the West Indies, practicing his profession there and in Brazil, where he remained until 1909, when he came to Vancouver, British Columbia, having made his home in this city since that time. Ever deeply interested in the progress of his profession and in close touch with its most advanced thought, Dr. Keeley

has become widely and favorably known in this city, a large practice indicating the general confidence in his skill and ability. He holds always to a high standard of professional ethics and enjoys therefore the regard of his brethren in the dental fraternity.

On the 10th of November, 1909, Dr. Keeley was united in marriage in Vancouver to Miss Nellie McQuillan, a daughter of John and Anna (Dailey) McQuillan, of Guelph, Ontario. Her maternal grandfather was the first city clerk of Toronto, Ontario. Dr. Keeley is a member of the Commercial Club and is interested in the city's progress along business lines, doing everything in his power to promote and advance the best interests of the community. He has made some judicious investments, particularly in real estate, his holdings being today profitable and important, a striking evidence of his sound judgment on all matters connected with land and land values. Politically he gives his allegiance to the conservative party and he is a man who commands the confidence and high regard of all with whom he has been brought in contact in social, business or professional relations.

ARTHUR BERNARD WHITE.

Arthur Bernard White, who since 1896 has been known in Port Moody as an able and reliable accountant and who is today connected in this capacity with the Thurston-Flavell Lumber Company, was born in Warwickshire, England, and is a son of William and Grace White, both of whom have passed away. He acquired his education in the public schools of his native city and after laying aside his books learned accounting, following this occupation in Warwickshire for ten years thereafter and becoming very proficient in his chosen line of work. In 1896 he came to British Columbia and, locating in Port Moody, resumed his former occupation. He has since been connected as accountant with various lumber concerns of the city and is now accountant in the offices of the Thurston-Flavell Lumber Company. His ability is widely recognized and he is considered one of the leading members of his profession in this part of the province.

In 1905 Mr. White married Miss Grace Seaton, of England, and they have become the parents of three children, two sons and one daughter. Mr. White is fond of all kinds of outdoor sports and spends a great many of his leisure hours in the open. Since the incorporation of Port Moody, in April, 1913, he has served as a member of the board of aldermen and in this capacity has aided in the accomplishment of a great deal of constructive and progressive public work. He is highly respected in the city where he makes his home and where his ability and excellent personal qualities have gained him the esteem and confidence of all who have business or private relations with him.

ALLEN C. WELLS.

The real builders and promoters of any agricultural section are largely the men who came into the region when it was an unimproved tract and utilized its natural resources, transforming the wild prairie land into rich and productive fields. Allen C. Wells, residing in Sardis, is one of those who have contributed in substantial measure to the development and advancement of British Columbia, for here in pioneer times he opened up and developed a new farm of nearly four hundred acres, upon which he has resided since 1867. Mr. Wells was born at Napanee, Ontario, in 1837, a son of Allen and Martha (Casey) Wells. He acquired his education in the public schools of his native community and after laying aside his books learned the saddlery business and engaged in it for some time at Newburgh. In 1862 he came to British Columbia, traveling by way of

Panama and San Francisco before any overland railroad had been built in that part of the United States or in Canada. Arriving in Victoria, he pushed on to Cariboo, walking the last two hundred miles of his journey. He was influenced in locating there by the report of the great gold discoveries. He mined and prospected for some time but in 1867 came to Chilliwack and took up his present place of nearly four hundred acres. At that time this was a tract of raw land, covered with timber and brush, and not a furrow had ever been turned upon it. With characteristic energy Mr. Wells applied himself to the work of improvement, clearing the property and bringing it acre by acre under the plow and improving it with fine buildings, fences and a comfortable residence. The work advanced slowly but Mr. Wells carried it forward steadily and at length his unremitting diligence brought him success. His harvests increased in quality and abundance every year and the volume and importance of his dairy business grew, so that today he stands in the front ranks of successful men and representative farmers.

In 1856 Mr. Wells was united in marriage to Miss Sarah M. Hodge, of New York, and they became the parents of two children. Fraternaly Mr. Wells is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and his religious views are in accord with those of the Methodist church. He was for ten consecutive years reeve of the Chilliwack municipality. He has at all times been interested in the welfare of the community and has given active cooperation to many movements for the public good, while his efforts in behalf of general advancement have been effective and far-reaching. Living in British Columbia for forty-five years, he is one of the best known citizens in this locality and is honored and respected wherever he is known.

JOHN OLIVER.

Although recognized as one of the representative citizens of East Delta as well as one of the substantial agriculturists and capable business men of his community, John Oliver will be longer remembered by his neighbors and fellow townsmen by reason of the excellent public service he has rendered the district, particularly while a member of the provincial parliament. He was born in Hartington, Derbyshire, England, on the 31st of July, 1856, and is a son of Robert and Emma (Lomas) Oliver. The parents emigrated to America in 1870, locating in the province of Ontario, where the father still makes his home, but the mother has passed away.

The early advantages of John Oliver were very limited, his schooling being terminated at the age of eleven years in order that he might become a wage earner. For three years thereafter he worked in the lead and iron mines of Derbyshire, England, but at the expiration of that time he came to Canada. He located in Maryboro, Wellington county, Ontario, where he worked on a farm in the summer and in the timber woods during the winter months until the spring of 1877. In the latter year he continued his journey westward, with British Columbia as his destination. As the railroad had not then been extended beyond Winnipeg and the transportation of that period was much slower than that of the present time, it was a long, tiresome journey. He came by way of Omaha to San Francisco, taking the boat at that point for Victoria, where he arrived on the 5th of May, 1877. Immediately thereafter he obtained employment with an engineering party who were making surveys for the government railroad which is now the Canadian Pacific system.

In the autumn of the same year Mr. Oliver took up a homestead in Surrey, his holding comprising a hundred and sixty acres, and turned his attention to farming. He cleared about ten acres of his land and engaged in its further development until 1880, when he acquired the title to his present farm in East Delta, which likewise contains a hundred and sixty acres. It was not only wild



JOHN OLIVER



land but during at least half of the year it was under water. In January, 1893, his present home farm was covered with sea water to a depth of three and a half feet, but by dykes and underdrains it was reclaimed so that the same year he grew a fine crop of oats thereon. Mr. Oliver was one of the very first to extensively introduce the system of underdraining on the Delta, using six-inch cedar boards placed in the shape of a triangle about three feet below the surface of the ground and running to the dykes, these being put down two to four rods apart. Such underdrains last from twelve to fifteen years, and Mr. Oliver has about thirty-seven miles of them on his farm. Despite the fact that the preparation of his property for cultivation involved long years of labor and much expense, he considered it to be worth the effort owing to the wonderful fertility of the soil. Operations moved slowly, as during the early period of his residence he was largely engaged in the construction of dykes for himself and other farmers in the neighborhood, and he also built one of the first roads crossing the main trunk road in Ladner. When the high water came he found his own dykes were not high enough to protect his fields and for several years thereafter he sustained heavy losses, his crops sometimes being entirely swept away and for three years almost entirely lost. His was not an isolated case, as many of the pioneer farmers suffered similarly. Experience brought knowledge, however, and through the united efforts of the different settlers conditions were changed and in 1892 the municipal dyke system was installed. At that time Mr. Oliver re-dyked his own land, and while thus employed conceived the idea of underdraining his fields, thus getting rid of the salt by preventing its coming to the surface. He invested all the money he could command in underdraining. The first year he drained sixteen acres, and at that season he harvested the largest and best crop from that field he had ever grown. He continued operations until his entire acreage was underdrained. Three years had elapsed before the work was completed, but it has been well worth the labor and expense, as he has annually harvested large crops ever since and is one of the most prosperous farmers in this community.

In 1888 Mr. Oliver extended his activities into other lines by the purchase of a threshing outfit and, as its operation substantially augmented his yearly income, he subsequently purchased two more. He was very successful in this line of work, having enough orders to keep his three outfits busy during the entire season each year. He operates two threshing outfits at the present time. In 1898 Mr. Oliver purchased a semi-portable sawmill and with it he cut many of the planks used in the old roads of the Delta country, as well as boards for the underdraining and timbers for his barns and the modern new residence which he has erected. He laid the stone foundation, cut the lumber, built the house and is now installing the plumbing, thus demonstrating his diversified talents. During the past two years, 1912 and 1913, he and his son, William Arthur, have done considerable municipal work. They have built two and a half miles of the trunk road and saved the people forty per cent of the cost which would have been incurred by day labor. It is solidly built and compares favorably with government-built road costing four times as much. In 1913 they built the concrete sluiceway which is the outlet of the East Delta drainage system, constructing it under their own plans and specifications and with a five-year guarantee. They will remedy any defect which may arise and have it perfect at the end of that period. This was the first concrete sluiceway in British Columbia.

On the 20th of June, 1886, Mr. Oliver was married to Miss Elizabeth Woodward, of Cheshire, England, and they have become the parents of eight children, as follows: Robert; William Arthur; John Thomas; Charles Edward; Joseph; Elizabeth Alice, at home; Sarah Ellen, a high-school student; and Mildred Emma, who is attending the common schools. The family is intellectually inclined. Mr. Oliver offered his five sons a farm which he owned at Pitt Meadows to divide among themselves and operate or to sell for educational purposes. William Arthur preferred to remain on the farm, but the other four sons chose to use the proceeds thereof for educational training and the property was accordingly sold.

Robert was qualified to enter high school but the other boys were less advanced. Mr. Oliver engaged a private tutor, erected a house for him on the farm and in August, 1909, the boys began their studies under his direction. In September of the following year the four youths had passed the matriculation examination for McGill University, which institution they have now attended for three years, Robert preparing for the practice of medicine, John Thomas and Joseph pursuing an arts course and preparing for law, while Charles Edward is pursuing a scientific course and intends to take up mechanical and electrical engineering. William Arthur Oliver wedded Miss Helen Heaton, of English parentage and birth, by whom he has a daughter.

In politics Mr. Oliver is a staunch supporter of the liberal party and always takes an active interest in all local affairs. In 1900 he was elected to represent the Delta district in the provincial parliament, serving in this capacity for nine years. He possesses high standards of citizenship and while in public office kept his reputation free from all suspicion of evil or doubt as to his integrity. Anything with which he is connected is conducted in an open and straightforward manner, thus leaving no possibility of doubt as to his integrity, and in the execution of his official duties he as cautiously safeguarded the public funds as his own, although he never retarded progress by unnecessary conservatism. A man of independent thought and action, he does what he deems right after careful deliberation, absolutely regardless of results, and when in 1903 he grew suspicious regarding some of the government realty transfers he insisted upon an investigation. The report confirmed his suspicions, and as a result the crown grants issued to the Canadian Pacific Railroad Company giving them the title to between six and seven hundred thousand acres of coal and oil lands were cancelled by statute. The government records of 1903 contain the maps and evidence of this great case, which years hence will be read with amazement. While not at present holding any political office Mr. Oliver is, as he has ever been, keenly alive to all political developments of the province. He is ever considering ways and means and laying plans for the uplift and improvement of the people of British Columbia and its laws. He stands high in the opinion of his fellow townsmen, where through the long period of his residence he has shown himself to be a most desirable type of citizen, upholding the highest standards in both public and private life and cooperating in every movement he feels will tend to promote the welfare of the community along either intellectual, moral or material lines.

CAPTAIN VICTOR WENTWORTH ODLUM.

Captain Victor Wentworth Odlum, managing director for Clapp, Anderson & Odlum, Ltd., fire insurance brokers and fire protection engineers, is perhaps even more widely known through his military history, in which connection he has gained distinction and honors. He was born at Cobourg, Ontario, October 21, 1880, and is a son of Professor Edward and Mary Odlum, mentioned at length in another part of this work. Between the ages of six and nine years he was with his parents in Japan. He supplemented his education, acquired in the public schools of Cobourg, by study in Columbia College at New Westminster, British Columbia, and in Toronto University. He came to British Columbia in 1898 and entered the field of journalism in 1902 as a reporter for the Daily World. In that connection he steadily advanced and in 1905 became editor in chief. In 1908 he removed to Winnipeg and was made inspector for Burnett, Ormsby & Clapp, and in 1911 was appointed western manager with headquarters in Vancouver, where the business is conducted under the name of Clapp, Anderson & Odlum, Ltd., insurance brokers and fire protection engineers. Thus gradually Mr. Odlum has worked his way upward until he occupies a substantial and enviable position in business circles. At one time he was engaged in the real-estate business in Vancouver and was very successful, accumulating a very grati-

fyng fortune. He went to the Kootenay country, where he purchased large tracts of land and there sustained heavy losses. He did not despair but has again climbed to success. His life record does not yet cover a third of a century, and within the period he has made and lost one fortune and made another. All this indicates his resourcefulness, laudable ambition and ability, and he now occupies an enviable and creditable position among the business men of Vancouver.

Captain Odlum and his younger brother Garnet went to South Africa at the outbreak of the Boer war as privates and returned there for a second term of service a year later, each with a commission—a remarkable record. Captain Odlum served with the Second Special Service Battalion, Royal Canadian Regiment, known popularly as the First Canadian Contingent and won a medal and three clasps. On his second trip he was a lieutenant of the Third Canada Mounted Rifles, with whom he remained to the end of the Boer war. In 1902 he was a lieutenant in the Forty-Eighth Highlanders of Toronto, having been made a commissioned officer in that command on his return from South Africa. In 1902 he was transferred as lieutenant to the Sixth Regiment, Duke of Connaught's Own Rifles, at Vancouver, and in 1910 was commissioned captain of the One Hundredth Regiment, Winnipeg Grenadiers. In 1913 he transferred to the new Vancouver Irish Regiment, the Eleventh, known as the Irish Fusiliers of Canada, and in that corps is the senior captain, being in command of "E" company. He has had sixteen consecutive years of service in the Canadian militia and his military honors have been well won.

On the 16th of August, 1904, Captain Odlum was married to Miss Eugenia Tressa Rogerson, of Victoria, a daughter of Isaac and Martha Rogerson. The father is now deceased, while the mother is a resident of Vancouver. Captain and Mrs. Odlum have three sons and one daughter. In politics he is a liberal and in religious faith is a Methodist. He is deeply interested in matters of local concern and progress, as well as in provincial and Dominion affairs, and in 1904 he served as school trustee of Vancouver. The same year he was president of the Vancouver-Young Liberal Association. He holds membership in the Vancouver Commercial Club and the Junior Army and Navy Club, of London, England, and in the Western Canadian Military Institute of Winnipeg. He finds his chief recreation in rifle shooting. He is a young man of commanding presence, of dark complexion, six feet in height, well proportioned, and weighs one hundred and sixty-five pounds.

JOHN W. McINTOSH, B. A., M. B.

John W. McIntosh, physician and surgeon with high standing in the various professional bodies, was born in Guelph, Ontario, August 19, 1870, a son of Daniel and Elizabeth (Fraser-Barron) McIntosh, both of whom were natives of the highlands of Scotland. They came to Canada in 1854 and settled at Hamilton, Ontario, subsequently removing to Guelph. In 1878 they became residents of Toronto, where they lived for many years. Mr. McIntosh was a member of the wholesale grocery firm of Hill, McIntosh & Innes, of Toronto. Both parents are deceased.

Dr. McIntosh was educated in the public schools, in the Toronto Collegiate Institute and in the University of Toronto, pursuing a scientific course, which he completed by graduation in 1892, when the B. A. degree was conferred upon him, and his professional course was also taken there which won him his M. B. degree in 1894. He immediately engaged in practice and was at once appointed government physician to the Indians on Manitoulin island, Ontario, where he remained for twelve years, during which period he also cared for a large private practice and acted as coroner for the district. He next went to London, England, where he pursued a year's post-graduate work, and upon his return to Canada made his way direct to Vancouver, where he engaged in general prac-

tice. That was in 1906. He continued actively in the profession until the spring of 1913 and spent the summer of that year in zealous study at the Johns Hopkins University at Baltimore, Maryland. Returning to Vancouver, he reentered active practice, specializing in consultations in internal medicine. His pronounced ability well qualifies him for the work that he is doing in this connection. His high professional standing is indicated in the fact that he was for two years secretary of the Vancouver Medical Association, was vice president in 1912, and in 1913 was elected to the presidency. He is also secretary of the British Columbia Medical Association and a member of the medical staff of the Vancouver General Hospital.

On the 12th of September, 1902, at Toronto, Ontario, Dr. McIntosh was united in marriage to Miss Helena K. Burns, a daughter of John Burns, vice president of the Standard Bank of Toronto. They have a daughter, Margaret L. Mrs. McIntosh is also a Bachelor of Arts graduate of the University of Toronto, completing her course in 1896. She is likewise a graduate of the School of Pedagogy of Toronto and of the Royal Victoria Training School, of Montreal. She was assistant superintendent of the New York Woman's Hospital for a time after completing her studies. Since coming to Vancouver her pronounced activities have been in connection with the Robertson Presbyterian church and the Young Women's Christian Association. In the latter connection she was instrumental in organizing the Young Women's Christian Association's Hostel of Vancouver.

Dr. McIntosh has always taken an active interest in sports, including hockey, football, baseball and rugby, and from 1891 until 1893 was captain of the baseball team of the University of Toronto. He also took an active part in other sports throughout his college days. In politics he is independent with liberal tendencies but holds to many reform ideas. He was active in politics while in Manitoulin island but not since coming to Vancouver. In the former place he was urged to contest for a seat in the provincial legislature but declined. His religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Robertson Presbyterian church, in which he has served as elder. He and his wife are in full accord in their efforts to advance the work and influence of the church, and their labors are a potent element in the moral progress of the community, while in professional circles Dr. McIntosh stands high as one whose eminent ability and wide learning has enabled him to outdistance many of his competitors in the professional field.

PATRICK A. ALLEN.

Among the honored pioneers of British Columbia and among the men whose activity and enterprise in former years have brought them a fortune sufficient to enable them to spend the declining years of their life in rest and comfort is Patrick A. Allen, now living retired in North Vancouver. He was born in County Cavan, Ireland, on the 1st of August, 1843, and is a son of John and Mary Allen, both of whom passed away when he was still a child. In consequence Mr. Allen acquired but a meager education and at an early age was thrown upon his own resources, the hardships and difficulties of his early life developing in him the qualities of industry, independence and self-reliance, which formed the basis of his later success. Patrick A. Allen resided on the home farm until he was seventeen years of age, at which time he left Ireland to seek his fortune in America. He landed in Connecticut in 1860 and was apprenticed at once to the blacksmith's trade, at which he became very proficient. After completing his term he determined to go west and accordingly crossed the continent, landing in San Francisco in 1866. He worked in and about that city until 1872, when he came to British Columbia, arriving in Moodyville on the 20th of June, 1872, one of the earliest pioneers in that locality. He obtained employment in the Moodyville mills as a blacksmith and he continued to work in the interests of



PATRICK A. ALLEN



the concern for a period of thirty years, winning during that time the confidence and trust of his superiors and the good-will, respect and esteem of his associates. Having come to this part of the province in pioneer times, he had the opportunity to invest in property at a low figure and his holdings have steadily increased in worth, their present value being a striking example of the accuracy of his early judgment and his excellent business discrimination. His interests are now very important and the income from them is large enough to enable him to live in retirement without recourse to further labor.

During the long period of his residence in this community Mr. Allen has been interested in its growth and development and has taken an active part in local politics, giving a general support to the conservative party but voting independently when he deems that the best interests of the city demand such action. He has at three different times been a member of the board of aldermen but has refused reelection, considering that he is now entitled to a period of ease and rest. He is a familiar figure on the streets of North Vancouver and he has won the confidence and respect of all who have been associated with him in any way, the name of "Pat" Allen, by which he is familiarly known, standing for high ideals of personal and business honor, for enterprise, fair dealing and good citizenship.

FREDERICK LYON FELLOWES.

Frederick Lyon Fellowes is supervising city engineer of Vancouver and occupies a position of eminence in his profession. The unfolding of his life record will indicate his prominence in this connection. His knowledge embraces at once a scientific attainment and practical experience, and his life work has connected him with some of the most important engineering projects attempted in the Canadian northwest.

Mr. Fellowes is a native of Ottawa, Ontario, born December 11, 1860, a son of George Byron Lyon Fellowes, Q. C., M. P., and Mary Matilda Ottley Fellowes. The former was the eldest son of Captain George Lyon, of the old One Hundredth Regiment, who fought under General Brock at Niagara, and was one of the few officers of that regiment who remained in Canada for the purpose of having in this country a number of trained officers as a unit in case Canadian troops were again called into service. He settled in the town of Richmond, near Ottawa, where the remainder of his days were passed. He was descended from the old Strathmore family of England. His uncle fought the last duel in Canada under the code and was killed.

George Byron Lyon Fellowes, father of our subject, was one of the foremost barristers of Ottawa, a man of brilliant talents and distinguished ability, whose record graced the profession which numbered him among its representatives. At the age of thirty-seven he was appointed a queen's counsel. He practiced law as senior member of the firm of Fellowes, Lepier, O'Gara & Remmo, one of the foremost legal firms of Ottawa, and he was a bencher of the Law Society of Ontario. He was likewise prominent in the political and civic affairs of his city and province, was a member of parliament for the county of Russell, and at the time of his death, in 1876, was a mayor of Ottawa. In Masonic circles he occupied a place of equal distinction and was grandmaster of the grand lodge of eastern Canada. The organization numbered him among its most honored exemplars. There are few men who attain distinction in so many fields as did Mr. Fellowes, whose ability ever gained him leadership in any field in which he cared to put forth his activities. He wedded Mary Matilda Ottley Fellowes, a daughter of Captain Richard Fellowes, an officer of the English army who served in India and thence was transferred to Ceylon in command of the First and Second Ceylon regiments. While on that isle he contracted fever and died. His father was Captain Thomas Fellowes, a captain of the grenadier guards,

and another member of the family was Lieutenant Ben Fellowes, of the Rifle Brigade, who fought under Wellington at the battle of Waterloo and held a medal for distinguished services. The Fellowes family in Canada has always been a prominent one, different representatives of the family leaving the impress of their individuality upon the political and military history of the country. They were large landowners in the early days and Rockcliffe, at Ottawa, was at one time all owned by the family.

Frederick Lyon Fellowes, whose name introduces this review, was educated in the public schools of Ontario and at Upper Canada College at Toronto, from which he was graduated with the class of 1880. He then served an apprenticeship in the Dominion lands department and afterward became associated with the engineering firm of Evans, Bolger & Drewry at Belleville, Ontario. He was associated with the members of that firm in various construction works of an important character, and broadening experience and constant reading and investigation made him yearly more and more efficient along professional lines. He was first engaged in railway construction work on a short line from New Brunswick to Quebec and was then assistant to C. H. Keefer on the construction of the bridge across the Bay of Quinte, which was a half mile in length and had sixteen piers. Mr. Fellowes had charge of all the sub-construction, a fact indicative of his ability in executing important engineering projects. In 1890 he was appointed deputy city engineer of West Toronto and continued in that capacity for two years. During that period he designed the overhead bridges of the city above the Canadian Pacific Railway tracks, designed the Kiel street subway, which was constructed at a cost of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars and assisted in laying out the original plans for the drainage and sewerage system of the city in addition to other development work.

In 1882 Mr. Fellowes took up the private practice of his profession in Toronto, continuing there and at Montreal until 1900. During this time he was a member of the board of arbitration which considered the damage claims of private property owners against the city of Toronto arising from the building of approaches to and bridges across Dundas street and the Don river; also for claims for damages for reclamation work on Toronto island. He was likewise assistant engineer to Mr. Drewry in the construction of a combined railway bridge, dam and power development project on the River Trent at Trenton, Ontario, and was assistant engineer to John D. Evans in the building of the Central Ontario Railway from Coe Hill to Bancroft, Ontario. In 1900 he was appointed city engineer at Westmount, Quebec, and continued in that capacity until his removal to Vancouver. While thus serving he was appointed one of three engineers as representatives for nine municipalities of the island of Montreal on the Pierre river sewerage situation. While engineer of Westmount he made the original report on garbage disposal which gave complete statistics for the use of garbage as a power factor, and under his supervision the first civic plant in America for the disposal of garbage for the production of electric power was installed in Westmount. This plant when completed satisfactorily disposed of the garbage without odor or other bad results and produced power at the ratio of five to one per pound of steam as compared with coal. That is, five pounds of garbage produced the same amount of steam as one pound of coal. This resulted in an immense saving to the city, reducing the cost of a two thousand candle power arc light from ninety to seventy dollars per annum. In competition with the privately owned power plant operated in the city this plant caused a reduction in their rates from fourteen and a half cents per kilowatt hour to ten cents the first year and still showed a profit. At the present time the charge is seven cents per kilowatt hour. Mr. Fellowes also prepared the report and designs for a complete system of waterworks for Westmount. All city work at that time was carried on by day labor under supervision of the city engineer. He also was head of the building department and head of the garbage department. All the public parks were under his charge and he also prepared all building, plumbing and sanitation by-laws. While in Westmount he investigated the Montreal Water

& Power Company's entire source of water supply from the St. Lawrence river as to practicability, quality and general condition. This work involved the making of a complete set of surveys of a large area of the river. During his regime in Westmount he was the highest salaried official of the city. His work in the east was of continually growing importance, showing his steady advancement along professional lines, until he stood with few peers in the municipal engineering field. Work of the most difficult and complex character was entrusted to him and for each involved problem he found a ready and correct solution.

In 1911, when the city of Vancouver was casting about for the proper man to take charge of the large amount of contemplated engineering work caused by the rapid growth of the city, whereby was demanded increased facilities along many lines, attention was directed to Mr. Fellowes, who was called to the position of supervising city engineer, and here he has since made his home. During the period of his residence in Vancouver extensive engineering works have been carried out to meet the rapid growth of the city. The following summary shows the total mileage of the different classes of work completed to the end of 1912:

Total mileage of permanent street pavements.....	49.279
Total mileage of permanent lane pavements.....	3.187
Total mileage of street, rocked	141.408
Total mileage of lanes, rocked.....	22.94
Total mileage of cement concrete sidewalks.....	191.26
Total mileage of sewers.....	153.55
Total mileage of water mains.....	259.10

On the 20th of December, 1912, Mr. Fellowes brought down the report of the supervising city engineer of the city of Vancouver for the fiscal year 1912, this being the first report ever brought down by the city, and it is worthy of note that it was in the hands of the printer on December 26, 1912, complete in every detail with the exception of a few current items for the month of December. His report read in part as follows:

"To His Worship The Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Vancouver:

"Gentlemen:—I have the honor to submit, in accordance with by-law, the report of the department, setting forth the various works under construction and completed for the fiscal year ending December, 1912, with suggestions and recommendations for the new year as to new works and improvements required.

"The work carried out during the present fiscal year is the greatest in the history of Vancouver, and the bringing down of a report covering the same at this time, has for its object the placing of all details in connection with the construction and maintenance work, as a guide to the new council in forming its programme of works for the coming year.

"The submission of a report by the city engineer before the fiscal year is completed is unusual. Generally speaking, these reports appear about eight months later.

"I believe this is the first report issued by this department, dealing exclusively with the works department, and all matters coming under its jurisdiction.

"The reports of the assistant city engineers dealing with the several matters under their charge, together with tabulated statements and diagrams, are hereto appended.

"A financial statement, showing the approximate expenditures under the heading of Revenue, also the monies expended by by-law up to 30th November, 1912, is appended hereto. This department was unable to obtain complete statements to date owing to the fact that there are yet outstanding accounts for material which cannot be included; these, however, will appear in the annual statement submitted by the comptroller at the beginning of the year. A summary of the expenditures of the water works department up to 30th November, 1912, is also appended.

"The waterways of Vancouver have a world-wide reputation and consequently shipping is increasing enormously. Presently four Trans-Pacific Steamship lines and eight Coast lines of steamers are in operation from the Inlet.

"The total number of works carried out under the Local Improvement Act was 306 as compared with 230 in 1911.

"In connection with recommendations under above, four pavements, one sidewalk, and one street widening were defeated. Recommendations for four pavements, one sidewalk, and two lane openings were withdrawn.

"Valuable work has been done in the testing laboratory for materials which entered into the construction of pavements.

"Besides general tests, cement and asphaltic mixtures have been analyzed and tested, as well as the rock, sand and gravel forming a composite part of our pavements. Creosote, tars and other materials have also been thoroughly analyzed. Tabulated statement and report from the chemist are appended.

"The various works carried out this year are far in advance of any previous year, and the necessity for undertaking this large amount of work is a fair measure of the rapid growth of the city.

"The amount of paving work carried out this season is greater than the combined totals of all previous 9 years put together, excluding the pavements built last season (1911).

"As stated before in previous reports regarding the recommendation of pavements, great care should be observed in varying the recommendation of your engineer as to the class of pavements to be laid, as in every instance traffic and local conditions have been studied, and in locating these pavements a definite system has been followed forming connections. The total length of pavements laid this year is 20.81 miles, as compared with 13.017 miles laid in 1911. The detailed costs of same will be found in the financial statement submitted by the comptroller at the beginning of the year.

ASPHALTIC CONCRETE PAVEMENT.

"This class of pavement, on the recommendation of your engineer, was laid for the first time in Vancouver, and so far has proved very satisfactory.

"The recommendation was for the following purposes:

"First—To afford other contractors an opportunity of bidding on asphaltic pavements, as against the monopoly of the patent product.

"Second—To reduce the cost of asphalt and bitulithic pavements. This was successful in reducing cost by 13 per cent.

"Third—To bring into the field of competition large contracting firms.

"In this connection the feature has been the policy of awarding yardage sufficiently large on the unit basis, to make it worth while for these large companies to compete. As a result we now have in the city of Vancouver two firms thoroughly equipped and capable of carrying out rapidly pavements of this class, viz: The Canadian Mineral Rubber Company and M. P. Cotton Company, exclusive of the Columbia Bitulithic Company, who have operated a plant here for several years.

"The total yardage of asphaltic pavements which is represented by sheet asphalt, bitulithic and asphaltic concrete, amounts to 196,761 yards.

"The amount of asphaltic pavement recommended at the beginning of the year by your engineer was in the neighborhood of 250,000 yards, but Victoria Drive and one or two other pavements were left out at the request of the property owners. Also one or two small sections under present contracts were not constructed owing to sewer operations.

"The saving effected by laying asphaltic concrete in place of bitulithic equals, \$114,327; in place of granitoid, \$147,908; in place of creosoted wood blocks, \$194,790.

"If the asphaltic concrete does not prove to be the pavement that we believe it is, and should prove unsatisfactory under heavy traffic conditions, which only

time can tell, it certainly is an admirable pavement for residential streets and under light traffic conditions.

"It will be seen by the above cost table that if we constructed a yardage next season equal to this season, we will have a net saving in cash for the two seasons over the cost of laying bitulithic amounting to \$228,654, granitoid amounting to \$295,816, creosoted wood blocks amounting to \$389,580.

"These amounts, representing as they do a saving of from a quarter-million to a half-million dollars, are worth consideration in making a selection of pavements.

"Had it been possible to construct in asphaltic concrete the following pavements laid this year, bitulithic, creosoted wood block and granitoid, the total saving would have been \$270,489.

SHEET ASPHALT.

"The amount of sheet asphalt laid this year was 1.119 miles, as compared with 1.20 miles laid in 1911.

"The amount of creosoted wood block pavement laid this season is slightly in excess of last year. It is represented on 7.346 miles, as against 5.42 miles in 1911.

"The total mileage of granitoid pavement laid this year was 0.6 miles as compared with 1 mile last year.

"Particulars of stone block pavement are contained in the assistant city engineer's report. A considerable number of lanes were built of this type.

"Concrete pavement has been laid in lanes, and appears to be giving good satisfaction.

"This year the department has laid 47.96 miles of cement concrete sidewalk, against 41.3 miles during 1911, or an increase of 6.66 miles.

"The matter of the Clark Drive development was dealt with at several meetings of the board of works. Under management of the Council a certain amount of grading has been carried out, and charged to the Grading By-Law voted for this purpose. Also a temporary trestle to give connection between Tenth avenue and Eleventh avenue has been built. This provides right-of-way for water main, which is at present under construction.

"You are aware in connection with the sewerage of Grandview and Mount Pleasant, that the location for the permanent trunk sewer, now being built in China Creek, will be, if not wholly, at least partly in Clark Drive. This is a very large work, and cannot be completed before 1914. The exact details, which are in the hands of the consulting engineer, have yet to be brought down as to the type of sewer, or the modus operandi.

"Complete tabulated statement of public utilities is submitted, and particulars are contained in the assistant engineer's report, as to the number of companies operating, with their respective mileages laid and in use in the city of Vancouver. The table showing this is of interest.

"Particulars of the traffic condition of Hastings, Pender and Powell streets are also submitted, showing the enormous daily traffic on the points where the C. P. R. intersects the above streets.

SEWERS.

"In connection with the sewer department, particulars and details are submitted in the report of the assistant city engineer, which is appended. Tables are also submitted showing the mileage constructed from 1908 to 1912, also the mileage constructed in the respective wards. It is gratifying to report that considerable sewer construction had been projected and carried out in the Grandview, Mount Pleasant, Fairview and Kitsilano districts. Very little information was available on which to base the necessary calculations for providing trunk sewers. Your engineer, therefore, had a full staff of men employed in

the field last summer, obtaining all necessary data, and, as a result, we were able to bring down a comprehensive scheme for designing and pushing forward the large trunk sewers necessary to give relief to these districts. As a result, we have today as follows: The Balaclava trunk sewer practically completed, Bridge street and its branch trunks are completed, China Creek as far as Eleventh avenue, and that part known as Canoe Creek, leading to Fifteenth avenue, are practically finished. Thus the remaining sections of these trunk sewers necessary to give relief to all the territory within Vancouver proper, with the exception of ward 7, will be completed next season.

STREET CLEANING DEPARTMENT.

"In connection with this department, I beg to say that the results obtained this year are, I believe, an improvement on past years. The lanes have been kept in fairly good condition, and the maintenance of the streets compares favorably with other cities in Canada. Full particulars are contained in the superintendent's report appended.

GARBAGE.

"The report of the superintendent of the garbage department is submitted, showing in detail the work carried on, and with suggestions and recommendations. I may say that the appointment of two inspectors for following up the collections, has been a move in the right direction, and I would suggest that two more be appointed, also that the city be divided into four sections. In this way we could obtain a more thorough inspection, which is desirable, as, in the opinion of your engineer, the sanitary condition of the city depends largely on the collection of garbage, and in keeping the lanes in a healthy and clean condition.

BRIDGES.

"The work of this department has been somewhat heavy. As you will note plans are prepared and under preparation for the East End bridges, the Georgia-Harris viaduct, the subway at Carrall street, and subways at other points along the water front, as well as detail plans, which were prepared on the old scheme of Coal Harbor. In connection with the Coal Harbor work, I beg to say that owing to the proposed plans brought down by Mr. Mawson, which only outlined a plan scheme, the work of preparing all the details of construction would have to be gone into very carefully.

WATER WORKS.

"As far as possible, your engineer is submitting tabulated statements and diagrams, showing the amount of water consumed, cost of construction and mileage laid. I have endeavored to bring the records of this department up to date, but I have experienced some difficulty in obtaining the necessary information.

"In conclusion I beg to thank the members of the several committees for their valuable assistance, also the members of the staff, who have given me loyal and untiring support in carrying out the large amount of work which has been put through during the present year.

"Respectfully submitted,

"F. L. FELLOWES,

"Supervising City Engineer."

Vancouver, substantial and growing, having everything in its favor to indicate future development, with its maritime possibilities and its railway shipping facilities, is fortunate in having chosen Frederick L. Fellowes to become supervising city engineer, for the spirit of progress which he displays is such as falters not in the face of difficulties and obstacles.

On the 17th of June, 1891, occurred the marriage of Mr. Fellowes and Miss Mary Gilmour, of Quebec, a daughter of John Gilmour, a large lumber dealer of that city and a cousin of Sir John Gilmour of Montrave, Fifeshire, Scotland. His first cousin married Walter Chamberlain, a brother of the Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, home secretary of England. Mr. and Mrs. Fellowes are the parents of two sons and a daughter: Richard Allen Gilmour, Frederick Ben Gilmour and Mary Dorothy Gilmour.

Mr. Fellowes is a Mason and a member of the Anglican church, associations which indicate much of the nature of his principles and the rules which govern his conduct. His association with scientific organizations is that of member of the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers, member of the American Waterworks Association, and member of the Engineers Club of Montreal. The east and the west have both profited by his efforts and well developed talents. The years have brought him success which only merit can attain. Distinction and honor are now his as the result of his ability to grasp a situation and thoroughly master it in principle and detail, losing sight of no point of its many complex interests. He has followed the methods of the pioneer in that he has taken the initiative in relation to various important engineering questions, and his life work has been of significant service to mankind.

HENRY J. CAMBIE.

Henry J. Cambie, consulting engineer of the Canadian Pacific Railroad and one of the eminent representatives of the profession in connection with gigantic railroad projects, was born in County Tipperary, Ireland, October 25, 1836, and is of Huguenot descent, the family having been represented on the Emerald isle through three generations. In 1852 his parents emigrated with their children to Canada. The father died in the year 1867.

Henry J. Cambie acquired his education in Leicester, England, and in 1852, when a youth of sixteen years, he came to Canada. The steps in his orderly progression are easily discernible. His constantly expanding powers, his unfaltering enterprise and his devotion to duty have been the chief points along the pathway that he has followed. He was employed as an engineer on the Grand Trunk Railroad from 1854 until 1861 under Walter Stanley and in the latter year took up land surveying in Ontario which he continued until 1864. He was a surveyor of the Intercolonial Railroad in 1864 and 1865 and in the succeeding year became an engineer at Pictou, Nova Scotia. He was from 1867 until 1869 an engineer with the Windsor & Annapolis Railway and had charge of the works for the Intercolonial Railroad from 1870 until 1873.

Mr. Cambie came to British Columbia in 1874 in charge of the works of the Nanaimo & Esquimalt Railway and in 1874 and 1875 acted as surveyor for the Canadian Pacific, his survey work being done on the mainland of British Columbia in selecting a route for the proposed transcontinental railroad. In that connection he was under Sir Sandford Fleming, K. C. M. G., as he was also when connected with the Intercolonial Railroad. He was given charge of the survey work for the Canadian Pacific Railroad in 1876 and so continued until 1879. He was in charge of construction work through the Fraser River canyons from 1880 until 1883, and was superintendent of construction work for the Canadian Pacific from Savona's Ferry to Shushwap lake in 1884-85. In 1886 he became engineer for the Pacific division of the Canadian Pacific Railroad and so continued until 1902 and since 1903 he has been consulting engineer for the Canadian Pacific.

Through the intervening period he has been connected with some of the most important and difficult engineering projects in connection with the construction of this transcontinental line and his ability has been demonstrated in the successful execution of the important tasks intrusted to him. As consulting engineer

his work has been on the mainland west of the mountain summits and south from Kootenay lake.

Mr. Cambie was married to Miss Helen E. Fay of Halifax, a daughter of John B. Fay, of Nova Scotia, and they have become the parents of a son and four daughters. Mr. Cambie is a member of Cascade Lodge, A. F. & A. M., and he holds membership in the Anglican church. His life work has been of a most active and important character and his place in history is second to none among the builders and makers of British Columbia. He is a man of high purposes and lofty principles and his influence is one of constant uplift.

SYDNEY HERBERT WEST.

South Vancouver numbers among its most able and progressive public officials S. H. West, who since October, 1911, has held the position of municipal assessor. He was born in Gillingham, Kent, England, October 25, 1882, and is a son of George and Susan West, the former of whom was for forty years in the construction branch of the admiralty, spending thirty years of this time in the gun and torpedo department. He is now retired but is very proud of the fact that all the members of his large family are employed in the government service in some capacity.

S. H. West acquired his education in the public schools of Kent county, England, and after laying aside his books was articled to the naval construction branch of the admiralty for six years. He afterward served in this department for four years, two of which were spent in South Africa as a member of the West Kent Yeomanry during the Boer war. Upon the close of hostilities he came to Vancouver, British Columbia, whence after a short stay he went to Dawson, Alaska, where he spent one year. For the next few years he traveled up and down the coast surveying and in October, 1911, returned to Vancouver, having received the appointment of municipal assessor of South Vancouver. He has since held this office and discharges his duties in a capable, far-sighted and progressive way, his work reflecting credit upon his ability and his public spirit.

Mr. West supports the conservative party and is interested in public affairs, cooperating heartily in all movements of a progressive character. He has already accomplished excellent work in the office he holds and, being still a young man, has opportunity before him for continued progress and greater achievement.

HON. ROBERT E. McKECHNIE.

Hon. Robert E. McKechnie has figured prominently in political circles as a legislator and in professional circles as a physician and surgeon. He was born in Brockville, Ontario, April 25, 1861, a son of the late Major William McKechnie, who was born in Claverhouse Castle, Dundee, Scotland. He, after coming to the new world, was for many years division superintendent with the Grand Trunk Railway, traffic manager of the Midland and general superintendent of the Prince Edward Island railroads.

His son, Dr. R. E. McKechnie, attended the Brockville public schools, the Port Hope high school and the Prince of Wales College at Charlottetown, thus completing his more specifically literary education. His professional training was received in McGill University, which conferred upon him the degrees of M. D. and C. M., and he also won the Holmes gold medal in 1890, indicating his high scholarship. Entering upon his professional career he sought the opportunities of the far west and made his way to Nanaimo, British Columbia, where he succeeded Dr. Praeger as surgeon for the Vancouver Coal Company, acting in that capacity for ten years. On leaving Nanaimo he went abroad and pursued post-



DR. R. E. McKECHNIE



graduate work in the University of Vienna. After a year spent in Europe, in which he became familiar with the advanced methods followed by various eminent physicians and surgeons of the old world, he returned to British Columbia and since 1893 has made his home in Vancouver, where he is engaged in the practice of surgery. The high position which he occupies in professional circles is indicated not only by the extensive patronage accorded him but also by the fact that he was honored with election as the first president of the British Columbia Medical Association. He is also well known in the educational field, being for fifteen years a member of the council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of British Columbia and president thereof three times. He is a member of the first council of the Dominion Medical Board, the creation of which has made inter-provincial medical reciprocity possible. In addition, at the first convocation of the University of British Columbia he was elected to the senate of that institution and later was appointed by the Minister of Education as a member of the Board of Governors of the university. Moreover, he is a member of the British, the Dominion, the British Columbia and the Vancouver Medical Associations, as well as being a member of the Board of Governors of the American College of Surgeons, which was organized in 1912, and was in 1913 made a fellow of that society of which body he is also a regent. He is consulting surgeon of the Vancouver General Hospital and has filled the office of municipal health officer at Nanaimo and has also been provincial health officer. He is a director and first vice president of the Alpha Mortgage & Investment Company, Ltd., of British Columbia.

In 1891 Dr. McKechnie was married to Miss Helen A. Russell and they have one son, Eberts, so named in honor of Dr. I. M. Eberts, to whom Dr. McKechnie was assistant at the Wellington Collieries in 1891-93. In politics he has been a liberal and for three years was treasurer of the British Columbia Liberal Association. He sat for Nanaimo city in the local parliament in 1898-9 and was president of the executive council in the Semlin administration. He belongs to the Episcopal church and is interested in all that pertains to the moral as well as the material development of the community. Dr. McKechnie is a member of the Vancouver, Terminal City, Royal Vancouver Yacht, Vancouver Automobile and Burnaby Golf Clubs, and through appreciation of the social amenities of life enjoys the companionships offered through these organizations.

SIDNEY CHARLES SYKES.

Sidney Charles Sykes, manager for the Hotels Corporation, Ltd., and one of the prominent and popular hotel men of British Columbia, was born in Toronto, Ontario, August 24, 1870, a son of William and Elizabeth (Stewart) Sykes, the former a native of Sheffield, England. In his boyhood days the father came to Canada with his father, who engaged in railroad construction work. William Sykes took up the same line and while so engaged was killed in a railroad accident in 1872.

Sidney C. Sykes pursued his education in the grammar and Newmarket high schools and afterward entered the employ of the Mutual Reserve Life Insurance Company in Toronto, with which he remained for a year. In 1889 he joined the Canadian Pacific Railway Company in the sleeping and dining car department as clerk and so continued until 1893, when he became dining car agent for that corporation at Toronto. In 1894 he was promoted to the position of district superintendent of dining car service and removed to Vancouver, acting in that capacity until 1909, when he resigned. He then made the necessary arrangements for the opening of the Carleton Cafe and continued as manager for several months, placing the enterprise upon a substantial basis. He next opened a cafe for the department store of James Stark and on the 1st of April, 1911, assumed the management of the Hotel Elysium. He is a popular boniface and has made

the Elysium one of the most attractive hotels of the city. It is equipped with every convenience and every luxury that modern ingenuity can devise, and is without comparison the most modern and most palatial hotel in Canada. It is situated not far from the center of the city, yet is removed from the noise and turmoil, and a motor car takes guests to and from train and boat. The Elysium leaves nothing to be desired in hotel life from a well appointed kitchen to the most expensive bedrooms. Of these there are one hundred, tastefully, comfortably and attractively furnished, many of them with private bath, and the hotel is electrically equipped throughout. Every guest room is an outside one and its location furnishes a splendid view of the magnificent panorama of sea, sky and snow-capped mountains.

Mr. Sykes is very prominent in Masonic circles and is regarded as an exemplary representative of the beneficent principles upon which the order is based. He has been honored with many offices in the organization, being a past master of Cascade Lodge, No. 12, A. F. & A. M.; a past first principal of Vancouver Chapter, No. 98, R. A. M., of which he is also past grand superintendent; past preceptor of the Columbian Preceptory, No. 34, K. T.; and a past grand provincial prior of the Knights Templar of British Columbia. He is likewise a past warden of the British Columbia Consistory, A. & A. S. R., and he belongs to Gizeh Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. of Victoria.

On the 13th of August, 1894, Mr. Sykes was united in marriage to Miss Rebecca Small, a daughter of William Small of Parkdale, Ontario, where he was engaged in the wholesale meat business. Mr. and Mrs. Sykes have one son, Sidney Mackie, a fine boy of whom the parents are justly proud. Mr. Sykes' business and Masonic relations have brought him a wide acquaintance, and in both connections he is prominent, popular and well liked. He is a generous man, a courteous gentleman and one who recognizes and meets the obligations of life in man's relation to his fellowmen.

GEORGE EDWARD WILLIAMSON.

Not only has George Edward Williamson achieved means and prominence as a general contractor of Vancouver but he has given much heed to the public needs and as an official has done much toward promoting the growth and welfare of the city and toward bringing about municipal improvements of lasting value. Moreover, he is entitled to credit for the valiant service which he rendered the Dominion in the Northwest rebellion. Born in Orillia, Ontario, May 16, 1865, he is a son of Robert and Rose (Gately) Williamson, the former a native of England and the latter of Ireland. They were married in Ontario, where the father successfully followed farming, and in that province they lived all their lives. Both have passed away.

George Edward Williamson attended the public schools of Orillia and a private college. He learned the carpenter's trade and then began contracting, which line he followed in Ontario for about three years. In 1889 he came to Vancouver and immediately engaged in the same business here and has since so continued with ever increasing success. For twelve years he was in partnership with Charles F. Mills under the firm style of Mills & Williamson. Mr. Williamson has in the course of his work built the Mainland Transfer building on Beatty street; the Alexandra Hotel; the Empire block; the Evans, Coleman & Evans building on Granville street; the Hollywood apartments on Seymour street; the Algonquin block, and many other buildings of importance too plentiful to mention. Suffice it to say that in one year during his career he built sixty-seven houses.

Much of his time Mr. Williamson has unstintingly given to public service, and in 1910 he served on the board of license commissioners for the city of Vancouver. In 1911 he was elected to represent ward No. 5 in the city council and

was reelected with the largest vote ever accorded any alderman in Vancouver—a testimonial of rare value as to his worth and the esteem in which he is held by his constituents. In 1912 Mr. Williamson was chairman of the water committee that compiled the agreement which settled for all time the right of Point Grey municipality to a portion of the water supply from Seymour creek. It was settled that Point Grey would convey to Vancouver all such rights and in consideration thereof would receive a certain sum of money and an unbroken delivery of one hundred and fifty cubic inches of water to be delivered directly through a twenty-four inch main from Capilano to Point Grey. In the fall of 1912 a by-law was prepared and passed to the people for approval to cover the cost of the building of a road and the purchase of an area to be flooded by a large storage basin capable of containing an adequate supply of water for at least one million people. In 1912 they also passed a by-law to reduce the water rate ten per cent and, moreover, provisions were made and a by-law passed to construct a reservoir at Little Mountain capable of containing seven million gallons of water, this to be done by acquiring the old quarry and building a dam across the mouth of the quarry and facing the inside. This project would cost approximately fifteen thousand dollars. Mr. Williamson while chairman of the water committee submitted a plan for supplying free water for lawns and boulevards which was, however, rejected. In 1911 he took up the Old People's Home movement and was successful in being able to purchase a beautiful location from the provincial government on the Hastings town site containing eighteen acres and in having a by-law passed to provide for a nice home and excellent quarters for the old people of the city. The plans were made and the home was under construction in the summer of 1913. He was also successful in having by-laws submitted and passed for the purchase of a site and the erection of a fine building on Haro street, between Thurlow and Bute streets, for the new home of the Crèche Day Nursery. It was he who induced the city to take over the nursery from individuals in 1912. During that year Mr. Williamson served on the board of police commissioners and brought the force up to what it should be after finding it in a very inadequate condition. He increased the force by seventy-five men, saw to it that new equipment was installed and undertook the building of new quarters, the necessary ordinance for which he successfully passed through the council. He was also instrumental in establishing a temporary prison on the Hastings town site to care for prisoners and make them work until such time as they can be taken over by the prison farm at Burnaby. This plan of making the prisoners work from the time they are sentenced has a strong tendency to reduce minor offenses and has a great advantage over the old way of letting them remain idle in jail, thus keeping vagrancy down to the lowest ebb. Mr. Williamson also has a military chapter of interest in his career, having joined the militia in Ontario in 1882, and served through the Northwest rebellion in 1885 with the York and Simcoe Battalion. He was for about eight years a member of Company 6, Fifth Regiment Canadian Artillery, retiring with the rank of sergeant.

At Orillia, Ontario, on the 9th of September, 1897, Mr. Williamson was united in marriage to Miss Mary A. Winters, of that place. She is an active member of the Mount Pleasant Methodist church. One daughter was born to this union, Kathleen.

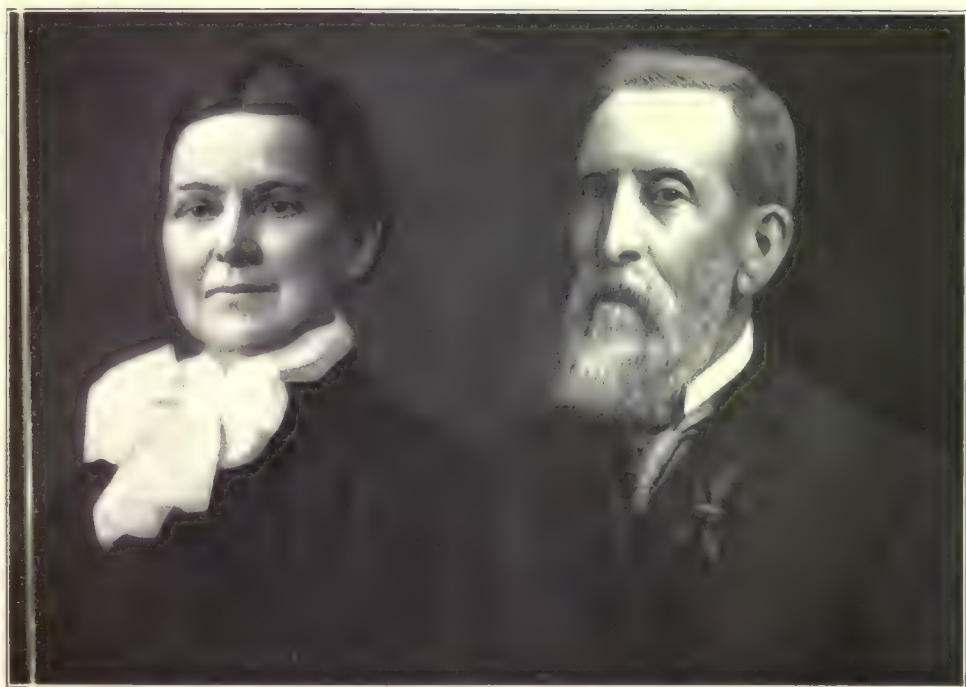
Mr. Williamson gives his support to the conservative party and is always active in promoting the interests of that organization. He is an ex-president of the Mount Pleasant Conservative Club and has taken an active part in every election for the past twenty-four years. He is well known in club circles and fraternally, being a member of Loyal Orange lodge and the Press Club, the Progress Club, the Royal Vancouver Yacht Club and the North Vancouver Yacht Club. A man of rare public spirit, Mr. Williamson has done much toward pro-

moting the interests of the city and it is largely due to men of his stamp and enterprise that this province has grown so rapidly and that the city of Vancouver has taken her place as one of the busy marts and great ports of the world as well as one of the most pleasant domiciles anyone could wish to live in.

FITZGERALD McCLEERY.

One of the oldest agriculturists of what is now Point Grey with reference to years of continuous residence, is Fitzgerald McCleery, who for nearly fifty-two years has been actively engaged in the development of his valuable farms, having owned one on Sea island as well as an attractive property on the mainland of Point Grey where his home now is. He is of Irish extraction, his birth having occurred in County Down on a farm which had been occupied by his paternal ancestors for more than two hundred years. His natal day was the 15th of October, 1838, and his parents were Samuel and Margaret (McRoberts) McCleery, both of whom passed their entire lives in the old country. Of their marriage there were born five sons and five daughters, all of whom are now deceased with the exception of our subject and one of his brothers, John Bailie McCleery, a resident of Point Grey.

The boyhood and youth of Fitzgerald McCleery were passed on the old McCleery homestead, his education being obtained in the schools of his native land. In common with many of his fellow countrymen, he early resolved to pursue his career in some one of the colonies, feeling convinced he would there find opportunities which would afford more likelihood of his attaining his ambition. He had left home at the age of twenty-three years, and in 1862 he took passage for British Columbia, sailing from Southampton to the West Indies, thence to Victoria by way of Colon, Panama and San Francisco. He arrived in Esquimalt on April 27, 1862, and in New Westminster, May 1, twenty years before the first railroad reached British Columbia. Many wonderful stories regarding the reputed wealth of the Cariboo district resulted in his resolving to try his luck prospecting, therefore, he and his brother, Samuel, who passed away in 1882, started for the goldfields, walking a distance of more than four hundred miles over a trackless wilderness and through dense forests. There they experienced during the succeeding few months the usual vicissitudes of the miner's life, but failing to make any rich discoveries or any which held forth much hope they walked back to Westminster. An uncle Hugh McRoberts, one of the real pioneers, owned fourteen hundred acres of land on Sea island, and Fitzgerald and Samuel McCleery entered his employ. Prior to this they assisted in building a trail from New Westminster to Point Grey, being paid for their services thirty dollars per month. From their earnings they managed to save enough money to enable them to purchase four lots in New Westminster. They worked for this uncle for some time, and in September, 1862, each preempted a hundred and sixty acres of land, which formed the nucleus of their farms. Soon after Fitzgerald McCleery extended the boundaries of his place to the higher land by the purchase of an adjoining tract of forty acres for which he paid fifty cents per acre, and today it is worth thousands per acre. On this high ground he built his house and barns. His most striking characteristics are diligence and persistency of purpose, as was substantially manifested during the next few years. Having implicit confidence in his own powers to win success and knowing the soil to be rich and fertile he diligently applied himself to building dykes and drains and preparing his land for cultivation. About this time, induced by Mr. George Black, a prominent Cariboo mining man, he and his brother mortgaged their lots in New Westminster for five hundred dollars, paying twelve dollars and fifty cents per month interest—which had to be paid each month—in order to acquire the money to buy stock. Fitzgerald McCleery then went to Oregon and purchased



MR. AND MRS. FITZGERALD McCLEERY



a horse and fifteen head of cattle, which he shipped by sloops and scows to his farm. There was an increasing demand for milk and butter, and appreciating the large returns to be made thereon he started a dairy, carrying his products to the market at New Westminster, a distance of fourteen miles, in a canoe. This proved to be a very profitable undertaking as he often realized seventy-five cents per pound on his butter. His energies were also devoted to the raising of hay and grain, and when the first steamers were put on the Fraser river in 1868, he began shipping supplies to the logging camps and to Nanaimo. The returns from this venture netted him enough to warrant his buying, in partnership with his brother Samuel, six hundred acres of land on Sea island. This they retained until 1880 when the brothers divided their Sea island land and our subject sold his Sea island tract for twenty dollars per acre, and now it is valued at many hundreds of dollars per acre. In 1892 he purchased six hundred acres in the Okanagan district for twelve thousand dollars, of which he still retains three hundred acres which is occupied and cared for by his eldest daughter. Mr. McCleery's greatest inconvenience in the early days was experienced in getting his products to the market, as until 1883 he was compelled to transport everything by water. In the latter year the first road was built between his land and what is now the city of Vancouver, at that time known as Gastown. Despite the many obstacles he encountered during the pioneer days, however, he prospered in a most gratifying manner, and is known as one of the wealthy agriculturists of his section. He has spared no labor in the beautifying of his homestead, which is a most desirable place of residence on the Marine drive, about one-half mile from McGee Station. In 1870 the first house occupied on the farm gave place to the old homestead, which in turn gave place to the more commodious residence of today. In 1891 he erected his present modern residence, which contains ten very large rooms, some of which are thirty by forty feet, and the house is now provided with all modern appointments and conveniences. In 1891 he also built a large barn and stable and made other extensive improvements on the place, all of which have added to its general appearance and value. In the late '90s he rented the farm, but after some twelve years he took it back and is again superintending its operation, having resumed his dairying. He is at present supplying the residents of Point Grey with sixty gallons of milk per day, all bottled on his farm. His land is highly productive, as is all that reclaimed land. In 1865 he planted a small tract to potatoes, its first crop, and the next year he sowed on the same space a sack of oats, which, cut green for feed, netted him sixty dollars. During the interim his soil has lost none of its original richness but through the intelligent rotation of crops and careful tilling has been kept in a high state of fertility.

On the 15th of October, 1873, in New Westminster, Mr. McCleery was married to Miss Mary Wood, of Port Rowan, Ontario, and to them were born four children, two of whom, their only sons, died in infancy. One daughter, Miss Theodora Marian, is residing on the farm in the Okanagan, and the other, Miss Margarita Elizabeth, is residing at home with her father, the mother having passed away on the 20th of March, 1903. Mrs. McCleery was the daughter of the Rev. William Wood, a clergyman of the Church of England. She came to New Westminster in 1870. Throughout her entire life she was much interested in church work and moral uplift. Every plan for the betterment of the community found in her an earnest advocate and helper. She willingly shared the hardships of the early days and in every way was a helpmeet for her pioneer husband. His disappointments and successes were as much hers as his. A generous-hearted, kindly-natured woman, she was a lover of all that tended to improve the moral tone of her community and an uncompromising enemy of whiskey.

Mr. McCleery and family are Presbyterians and take an active interest in the work of the church and its various organizations, he having been an elder since the first missionary, Rev. Robert Jamison, came to British Columbia. In earlier life he was interested in local politics and served in the South Vancouver

council from 1891 to 1893. Although well past his three score and ten years, he still is a hard worker and has a special fondness for the strenuous labor of clearing land and takes a keen interest in everything pertaining to the farm and its fine herd of cattle. Through all the years of his residence in British Columbia, Mr. McCleery has kept a diary in which the daily happenings of special moment have been faithfully recorded, and this is of much value to those interested in the story of the pioneer days of the province. Samuel McCleery, who for so many years was a partner of his brother Fitzgerald, passed away in 1882, leaving a widow, now Mrs. W. F. Stewart, and a daughter, Mrs. H. B. Barton, of Point Grey. Mr. McCleery has never regretted casting his lot with the pioneers of British Columbia, nor in early having his energies diverted from prospecting to agricultural pursuits, as he has prospered in his undertakings, and has watched with interest from year to year the development of his interests and the increasing returns from his early labor.

FRANCIS WRIGHT.

Francis Wright is engaged in the wholesale paper business at Vancouver as secretary and treasurer of the firm of Smith, Davidson & Wright, Limited. His birth occurred at Ashburn, Ontario, on the 10th of September, 1872, his parents being George and Janet Wright. The city of Toronto remained his boyhood home and there he attended Jarvis Street Collegiate Institute, acquiring a thorough education which well prepared him for the serious duties of life. Upon discontinuing his lessons he made his entrance into the business world by accepting a position with W. J. Gage & Company of Toronto, wholesale paper dealers and manufacturing stationers, remaining with this firm for about twelve years. He then removed to the United States and became connected with Armour & Company of Chicago, Illinois, with whom he remained for three years, at the end of which time he returned to Toronto to again enter the service of Gage & Company, his former employers. The opportunities of the west, however, appealed to him and after about a year he decided upon removal to Vancouver. Here he established himself in business in 1907, with associates, founding the firm of Smith, Davidson & Wright, Limited, wholesale paper dealers, of which corporation he was elected secretary and treasurer, an office which he has held since then.

On August 13, 1902, in La Salle, Illinois, Mr. Wright was united in marriage to Miss Stella Reed, a daughter of William and Elizabeth (Mitchell) Reed. He is of the Presbyterian faith and fraternally is a member of Georgina Lodge, A. F. & A. M., of Toronto.

AUGUSTUS HARRIS WESCOTT.

Augustus Harris Wescott, who is living retired in Steveston, was one of the founders of the town in the progress and development of which he has ever been actively interested, having been until recently identified with its business enterprises. He was born in Bignee, Nova Scotia, on the 29th of March, 1866, and is a son of Hiram Carpenter and Sarah (Denton) Wescott, both of whom are now deceased.

The education of Augustus Harris Wescott was obtained at Chatham, Ontario, where he resided until he had attained the age of twenty years. Much attention was being directed to British Columbia at that time, owing to the completion of the Canadian Pacific Railroad, and, resolving that he would seek his fortune in the northwest, Mr. Wescott came into the territory on the first train run on that line. Upon his arrival here he first obtained employment with

H. Benson, and he also worked for Mr. Steves, for whom the town of Steveston was named, for a year. He next rented some land on the present site of Steveston and engaged in farming on his own account. Later he assisted in founding a town here, and realizing the need of better transportation facilities in 1900 he put in a stage line, known as the Sock Eye Stables, which he operated until the railroad came through. Disposing of his stables he then purchased the Richmond Hotel, which he conducted until 1912, when he likewise sold it and retired from active business. Mr. Wescott has prospered in his undertakings and is still interested in some of the local enterprises, chief among these being the Jarvis Inlet mines on which he holds the leases.

On the 3d of May, 1891, Mr. Wescott was married to Miss Margaret McElhinney, and to them have been born two children: Leonard Augustus, who is twenty years of age; and Sarah Lillian, who is eighteen. They are both living at home.

The fraternal relations of Mr. Wescott are confined to his membership in the Eagles lodge, and politically he staunchly supports the conservative party. His residence in British Columbia covers the great formative period in the country's development, toward which he has contributed his quota by actively cooperating in promoting the progress of Steveston, of which he is one of the enterprising citizens.

ANDREW JUKES.

In financial circles of British Columbia Andrew Jukes occupies a prominent position, for the upbuilding of the Vancouver branch of the Imperial Bank of Canada is largely attributable to his efforts. He was born at St. Catharines, Ontario, September 14, 1857, and is a son of Dr. Augustus L. and Phoebe (Adams) Jukes. In the pursuit of his education he attended Trinity College School and when he made his initial step into the business world he turned to banking for a congenial employment. He entered the St. Catharines branch of the Imperial Bank of Canada when seventeen years of age and has been continuously associated with that bank to the present time. His ability won him rapid advancement through the various grades and in 1882 he became manager of the branch at Brandon, Manitoba, there remaining in charge until 1895. While a resident of Brandon he was recognized as an important figure, not only in financial circles but in connection with commercial and civic affairs. He was actively interested in all movements for the public good and his cooperation could be counted upon to further any measure that had to do with the upbuilding and benefit of the community. In 1895 he came to Vancouver and in December of that year opened a branch of the bank of which he has continued as manager to the present time. The Imperial Bank of Canada was first located at the corner of Hastings and Hamilton streets and later was removed to the Leckie building on Granville street, which was erected for its accommodation. In 1911 the Canada Life Insurance Company erected a building on Hastings street, West, the whole of the ground floor being occupied by the Imperial Bank of Canada. This is a modern office thoroughly equipped with attractive furnishings and supplied with everything necessary to facilitate the work of the bank. Not only has the Vancouver branch prospered, but since its establishment there have been opened three branches of this bank, one at Hastings and Abbott streets, one at Main and Keefer streets, and another in Fairview. These really are monuments to the enterprise and business ability of Mr. Jukes, who has recognized the possibilities of banking brought through the rapid growth of the city and has been ready to meet the emergency. The Imperial Bank of Canada is today one of the strongest financial institutions doing business upon the Pacific coast, and one of the strongest banks in the Dominion and has always paid large dividends and conducted a profitable business. It paid a twelve per cent dividend for the fiscal

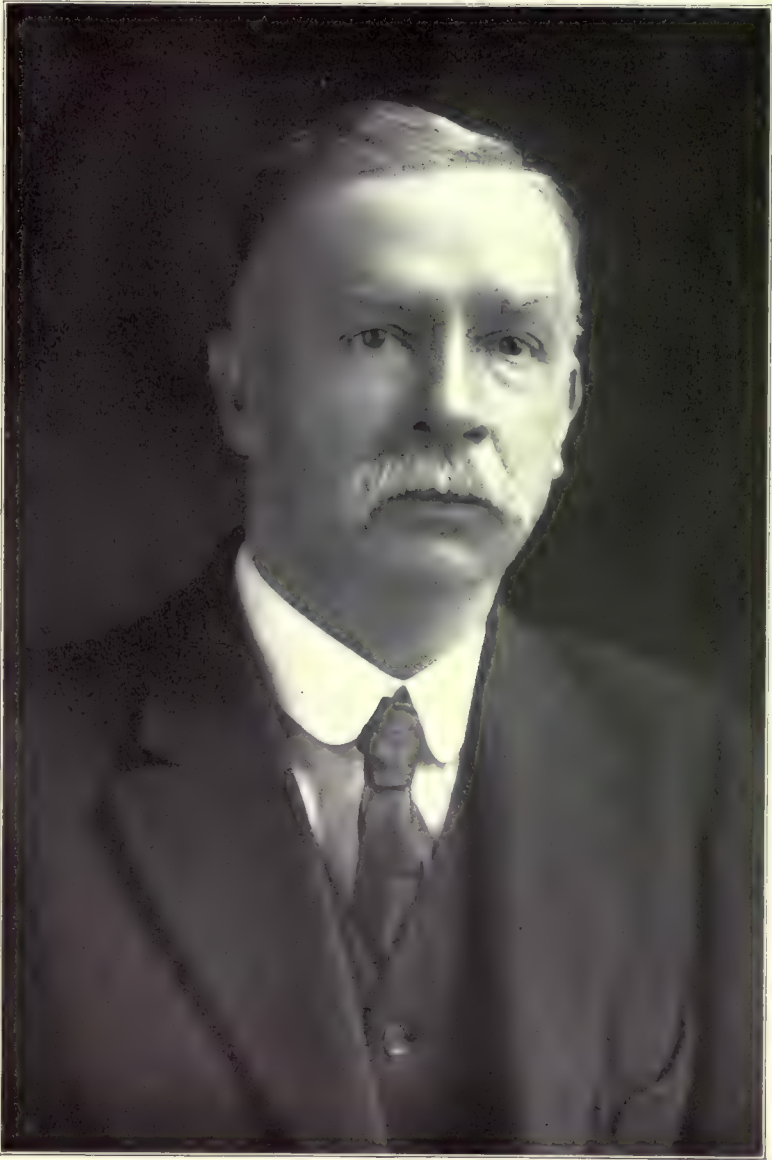
year ending May 31, 1913. It has branches in all parts of Canada. The Imperial Bank of Canada, with head office in Toronto, has issued its thirty-eighth annual statement. It was established in Toronto in 1875, the first annual report, made in 1876, showed a circulation of \$311,000, and deposits of \$1,576,000, the paid-up capital then being \$804,000, with a reserve fund of \$25,000. A comparison of these figures with those of the statement issued in the spring of 1913 indicates something of the marvelous growth and the substantial standing of the bank, which today has a circulation of \$5,803,794, with deposits of \$56,802,111.86. The paid-up capital now stands at \$6,925,000 and a reserve fund at \$8,100,000. The total liquid assets are \$34,904,459.75, or fifty-five and a half per cent of the liabilities, of which \$22,754,556.72, or thirty-six and one-fifth per cent of the liabilities, are in cash, which shows the bank to be in excellent condition. In addition, in the past year the bank has set aside its annual contribution of \$7,500 for the officers' pension and guarantee fund and made a special contribution to the same of \$20,000. The Vancouver branch of the bank has always followed the policy of the head office. Progressive methods have characterized the institution since its establishment in Vancouver.

In politics Mr. Jukes is a conservative, believing in the principles of the party, yet never active to the extent of seeking office as a reward for party fealty. He has been earnest in support of plans or projects pertaining to the growth, development and improvement of Vancouver and the province and at all times is a public-spirited citizen. An Anglican in religious faith, he belongs to St. James church, of Vancouver, in the work of which he has been active and helpful, serving at different times as one of its officers. His social connections are with the Vancouver and Jericho Country Clubs, and he is actively interested in athletics and manly outdoor sports. Prominent and successful as he is in financial circles, he has regarded business as but one phase of existence and has found time for activity along those lines which indicate the recognition of man's obligations to his fellowmen and to his country.

THOMAS JOHN JANES.

Thomas John Janes has hardly yet reached the zenith of life, yet the success which he has attained enables him to live retired. He makes his home in South Vancouver and has been a resident of British Columbia since 1883. Through the intervening period he has witnessed many changes as the work of improvement and development have been carried forward, and at all times he has borne his share in advancing public interests. He was born in Cornwall, England, on the 16th of April, 1855, and is a son of Thomas and Mary Janes, both of whom are now deceased.

The father followed farming in his native country and it was in Cornwall that Thomas John Janes was reared. He supplemented his early education, acquired in the public schools of his native country, by study in the grammar school of Bodmin, and when his school days were over he entered upon an apprenticeship to the butcher's trade, at which he worked until he left home in 1875. He was then a young man of twenty years, ambitious to improve the opportunities offered in Canada. He located in London, Ontario, and afterward removed to Seaforth, in the same province, there conducting a butchering business for seven years. Still he heard the call of the west, his next removal bringing him to the coast. He arrived in British Columbia in 1883 and was made manager of the meat shop of George Black, in what was then Gastown, now the city of Vancouver. The future metropolis of British Columbia was then but a small village and various evidences of pioneer life and frontier experiences were to be seen on every hand. Later Mr. Janes purchased a stage line, a branch of the Lewis business, and ran a stage between Vancouver and New Westminster, continuing until the former became the terminus of the



THOMAS J. JANES



Canadian Pacific railroad, and a more expeditious way was established to carry passengers to New Westminster. The year 1886 was the one of the great and memorable fire in Vancouver but Mr. Janes' place was one of the few that escaped destruction. Other parts of the province came to the relief of the burned town and he had supplies that were sent from Victoria, Nanaimo and elsewhere stored in his barn as a warehouse, to which the people who had lost all that they possessed, flocked, and were fed and many housed. He gave much needed aid and three hundred slept in his loft. His telephone line also escaped destruction when most of the city was laid waste and until the restoration of the telephone service in Vancouver his wife acted as "central" for a number of months.

Mr. Janes continued in the stage business until 1888, in which year the Canadian Pacific railway was completed into Vancouver thus doing away with the necessity of the stage line between this city and New Westminster. At that time he turned his attention to teaming and also began dealing in hay and feed. Ambitious and energetic, he improved the opportunities which came to him as the years passed by and thus he has gradually worked his way upward. He joined Professor E. Odum, Richard Gosse and Rev. J. F. Betts in founding the Imperial Steamship Company. The company owned but one boat and this was destroyed by fire, which ended the company's business. It was in the early days of his residence in Vancouver that Mr. Janes purchased his present grounds where is his home. This district of the city was then all wilderness and brush. He cleared his eight acres and engaged in truck farming, a business which proved very profitable owing to his capable management and enterprising methods. At length, with the growth of the city and the demand for realty, this property has become very valuable and Mr. Janes still retains it. He continues farming in a small way, although he is now practically living retired in the enjoyment of the prosperity which came to him in former years.

On the 1st of May, 1878, Mr. Janes was united in marriage to Miss Mary Jane Leatherland, a daughter of Robert and Eunice Leatherland, of Kingston, Ontario, both of whom are now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Janes are the parents of eight children, three daughters and five sons. Their religious faith is manifest in their membership in the Central Methodist church and in point of service Mr. Janes is the oldest trustee of the church, in the work of which he is actively and helpfully interested. He is also a trustee of the Wilson Heights church and he does everything in his power to extend the influence and promote the growth of his denomination. He belongs to Mount Hermon Lodge, No. 7, A. F. & A. M. and with one exception is the oldest representative of Masonry, belonging thereto, having joined the order at Moodyville in 1883. He is also connected with the Royal Templars.

In politics he is a conservative but has never been an office seeker. He finds recreation in gardening and in cattle-raising and he has ever led a busy, industrious and useful life. The family home is on Forty-third avenue, formerly called the Janes road, and is an attractive and well appointed place, but recently completed. This has long been the property of Mr. Janes, whose foresight enabled him to make judicious investments during the early period of his residence in British Columbia.

HARRY MOREHOUSE LEONARD.

Although yet young in years, Harry Morehouse Leonard is recognized as one of the leading real-estate men of Victoria, having offices in the Pemberton building. He is a member of the firm of Leonard, Reid & Company and the Benson Land Company, Limited. His firm has laid out some of the largest subdivisions to the city and they have also handled enormous timber tracts, while, moreover, they are engaged in selling agricultural lands in the fertile Bulkley valley.

Born on November 17, 1881, at St. John, New Brunswick, Harry Morehouse Leonard is a son of E. P. and Frances E. (Morehouse) Leonard, both natives of that city. The father was an electrician and engaged in that occupation until his death, which occurred in 1906 at the age of fifty-three years. His wife survives and now makes her home in Victoria. The paternal grandparents were also natives of St. John, where the grandfather was a sea captain until his demise. The maternal grandparents were natives of New Brunswick, engaged along agricultural lines.

Harry Morehouse Leonard was educated in the public schools of St. John and the University of King's College at Windsor, Nova Scotia, graduating from the latter institution in 1903 and receiving thereupon the degree of B. C. L. He then practiced law in New Brunswick for about a year. During this period he was also for four years associated with the St. John Sun and the St. John Star, receiving wide and valuable experience while engaged in newspaper work. He continued along these lines until 1905, when he engaged in the real-estate business in Winnipeg and Saskatoon, so continuing until 1907, which year marks his arrival in British Columbia. He located at first in Vancouver, where he was admitted to the bar and practiced for about a year, but in 1909 came to Victoria to engage in the real-estate business in partnership with F. E. Reid under the name of Leonard, Reid & Company. His law, newspaper and former real-estate experience stood him in good stead and he has been largely instrumental in making the firm what it is today—one of the foremost of its kind in the city. They are mostly engaged as principals, specializing in subdivisions in Victoria and vicinity. Among these may be mentioned the "Happy Valley Lands," embracing over one thousand acres and being the largest suburban subdivision of many which the firm handled. Orchardvale is another one which was very successfully laid out and disposed of. The company, however, also acts as agent in negotiating sales and transfers of both country and city property, confining in this respect their operations principally to Vancouver island. Mr. Leonard has made a careful study of the timber situation there and his firm has acted both as principal and agent in handling a number of large timber tracts. They have negotiated many of the most important property transfers in the business district of Victoria. Leonard, Reid & Company carry on, moreover, extensive operations in connection with Bulkley Valley lands. These comprise several thousand acres and are splendidly adapted for growing all kinds of vegetables as well as raising other farm products. The richness and fertility of the soil is undeniable and the products can be well disposed of, as shipment can be made over the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, which passes near there. Leonard, Reid & Company hold membership in the Victoria Real Estate Exchange.

In January, 1912, Mr. Leonard was married in Victoria to Miss Mabel Reid Andrews, a daughter of James Reid Andrews, of New Brunswick. The father for many years was a successful ranchman but both he and his wife now live in Victoria, having come to British Columbia in 1908. While Mr. Leonard's favorite recreation is horseback riding, his wife finds much pleasure in music. She is a singer of note and well known as a soloist in many of the churches of Victoria and elsewhere. She received her musical education in the Toronto Conservatory of Music. The residence of Mr. and Mrs. Leonard is at 1564 Gladstone avenue, Victoria, an attractive home comfortably appointed. Mrs. Leonard's fondness for flowers and horticulture is evident from the attractiveness of their home.

Politically Mr. Leonard is a conservative but has never cared to actively enter into public life. Both he and his wife are members of the Church of England. He is well known in club circles as a member of the Pacific Club and Progressive Club. Fraternally he is a Knight of Pythias, belonging to Brunswick Lodge, No. 1. The success which Mr. Leonard has attained thus early in life must largely be laid to his thorough education—an education which did not cease with leaving the university but which carried him into newspaper work and made him acquainted with other real-estate fields. He has wisely

made use of his experience and has always courted opportunities. He is shrewd, able, energetic and progressive, a business man of the modern type, and as his judgment has ripened he has become an authority upon real-estate values in various parts of the province and in his own city. As the transactions of the firm have ever been above the slightest reproach, he enjoys the full confidence of the business world and the general public, and it is largely the belief in the firmness of his character, the general conception that his word is as good as his bond, which has carried him into such important relations. Public-spirited in the best sense of the word, there is no worthy enterprise undertaken in the interest of commercial expansion, moral uplift or intellectual advancement to which Mr. Leonard does not give his hearty support, and while his private operations have brought him substantial returns, they have also played an important part in developing the resources of the city and province and in creating values which were not existent or at least lay dormant.

CHARLES HERBERT ELLACOTT, B. A. Sc.

Charles Herbert Ellacott, B. A. Sc., was born in London, England, December 24, 1866. About four years later his parents, Charles R. and Elizabeth Ellacott, of Plymouth, Devon, removed with their young family to Montreal. After attending the public schools of that city Charles Herbert Ellacott lived for a few years on a farm in the Ottawa valley. Deciding to take up the profession of civil engineering, he entered McGill University and in 1890 graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Applied Science. Within a few weeks he was at work as an assistant engineer with the Canadian Pacific Railway on the remeasurement of some of the most difficult work along the Fraser Canyon. The next year he was engaged as engineer on construction in Idaho by the Great Northern Railway. Later in the same year he returned to British Columbia and entered upon private practice, first in Victoria and afterward in several of the early Kootenay mining towns. A visit to Montreal led to his services being secured to make detailed surveys, estimates for water power, development and railway connection at Shawenegan Falls, Quebec, and Grand Falls, New Brunswick, in 1898.

Preferring the life of the west, he returned to the Kootenays and the freedom of private practice. A few years later he was engaged by the Northwestern Territory government to carry out important water conservation and drainage investigations. Another eastern visit resulted in two years in charge of railway construction in Ontario for the Canadian Pacific and Canada Northern Railways. Since returning to Victoria, in which city he has unbounded confidence and a deep love for its varied beauty, his work has carried him over many distant parts of the province, which he believes will be, at no distant date, the greatest in the dominion, containing the greatest proportion of happy and prosperous families.

RALPH GERRARD KEAST.

Ralph Gerrard Keast, who is one of the enterprising and substantial young citizens of Vancouver, has since 1910 been associated in business with J. H. Bowman, one of the most prominent architects of the city. His birth occurred at Sunapee, New Hampshire, on the 14th of July, 1890, his parents being Jonathan and Mary (Gerrard) Keast, the former a native of Cornwall, England, and the latter of Merigomish, Pictou county, Nova Scotia. They came to Vancouver in 1907 and here Jonathan Keast is now successfully engaged in business as a member of the firm of Keast & Allan, dealers in granite and stone.

Ralph G. Keast obtained his education in the graded and high schools of Boston, Massachusetts, and after putting aside his text-books was employed for a time in a machine shop. He was also for a time with a Mr. Peabody, an architect of Boston. In 1907 he came to Vancouver, British Columbia, and continued to study architecture with W. T. Whiteway, of this city, with whom he remained until 1910. In that year he became associated with J. H. Bowman, one of the most prominent architects of Vancouver, with whom he has continued to the present time. In this connection he has already won recognition and success, being a young man of exceptional ability. He also takes a keen interest in aeronautics, has made a thorough study of aerial navigation and is at present building a flying machine.

In politics Mr. Keast is a conservative, while his religious faith is that of the Methodist church. He takes an active interest in matters pertaining to the growth and development of Vancouver and is a valued member of the Progress Club. He likewise belongs to the Irish Fusiliers of Canada, the crack infantry company of Vancouver. In both business and social circles of Vancouver he is well known and popular, enjoying the esteem and friendship of all with whom he has come in contact.

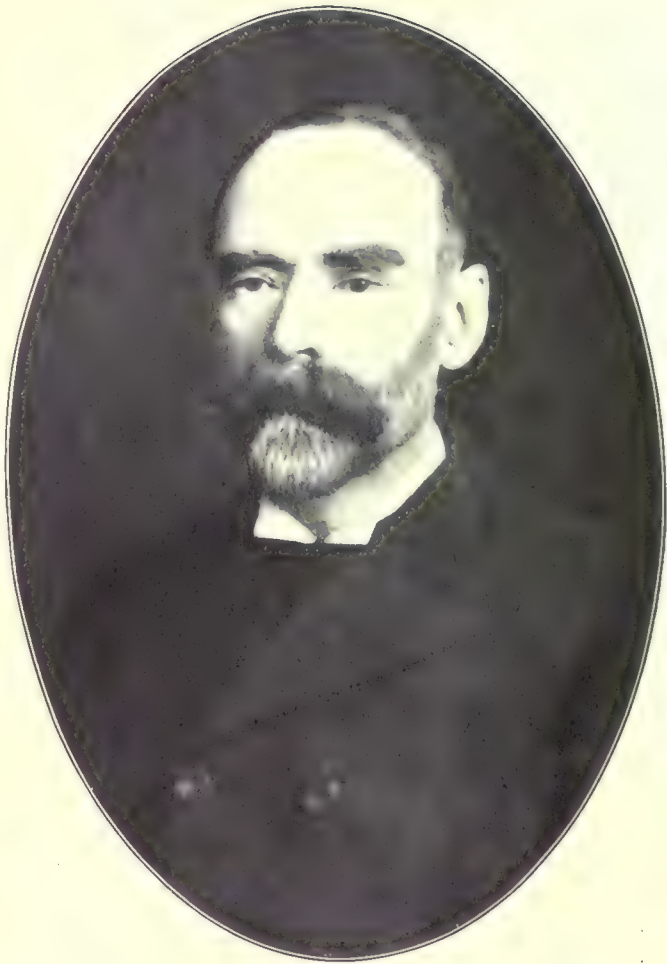
Mr. Keast was married October 7, 1913, to Miss Ida May Greenius of Vancouver.

WILLIAM BURNS, B. A.

Professor William Burns, principal of the Provincial Normal School and one of the foremost educators of the west, was born in Rochester, England, February 11, 1843, a son of William Burns, M. A., LL. D., who was a native of Forfar, Scotland, and married Charlotte Chaplyn, a native of Rochester. They lived in the latter city for many years, the father becoming well known as an educator through his service as principal of a grammar school there. Both parents are now deceased.

William Burns, of this review, acquired his education in the public and high schools and is an undergraduate of the London University. He completed his studies in Queen's University at Kingston, so far as school training is concerned, but throughout his entire life he has been a wide reader, a deep thinker and a logical reasoner—in a word, he has ever been a student. In 1882 he came to Canada, making his way direct to Ontario. In various high schools of that province he engaged in teaching, his last position being at St. Catharine's, after which he left Ontario in 1892, following his appointment to the position of inspector of the British Columbia schools. He immediately came to this province and continued to act in that capacity until 1901, in which year the Provincial Normal School was opened and Mr. Burns was made principal, his connections continuing to the present time. His entire life has been devoted to the profession of teaching. He took up the work when but eleven years of age and has been active along that line almost continuously since. His ability has constantly increased as his powers have developed and he stands today as one of the leading educators of the northwest, in touch with the most advanced and progressive methods of the profession.

Professor Burns was married in Rochester, England, in 1866, to Miss Helen Muirhead, a native of Chatham, England. They became the parents of nine children, six of whom are now living: Captain Robert M., who died at Penang while in the colonial government service; Arthur, who was a well known newspaper man of Vancouver and died in that city in 1912; William T., who never came to Vancouver; Ronald, a member of the Vancouver drug house of Burns & Cairns; Margaret M., a practicing physician of Ogden, Utah; Kenneth J., assistant general freight agent for British Columbia with the Great Northern Railway; Edgar M., general freight agent for the Chicago & Great Western



PROF. WILLIAM BURNS



Railroad at Portland, Oregon; Russell M., who is with the Vancouver Trust Company; and Frank M., who is in the customs service in Vancouver and is distinguished as one of the members of the Vancouver Athletic Club and for a time was a member of the lacrosse team, holder of the Minto Cup.

Professor Burns is a member of Mount Hermon Lodge, No. 7, A. F. & A. M., of which he is past master; is past grand superintendent of the Royal Arch chapter and has attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite. He is also a member of the Terminal City Club and his membership in the Presbyterian church indicates his religious faith. His life, honorable in purpose and action, has been one of value to his fellowmen—a factor in pushing forward the wheels of progress and civilization.

JOSEPH DESPARD PEMBERTON, JR.

Joseph Despard Pemberton, a British Columbia land surveyor with offices in the Pemberton building, is a son of Joseph Despard and Theresa Jane Despard (Grautoff) Pemberton. In this family of six children were three sons, Joseph D. being the second of that number. Extended mention of the parents is made on another page of this work.

J. D. Pemberton, Jr., supplemented his preliminary educational training by a college course at Victoria, British Columbia, and later entered the University College School on Gower street, London. He afterward continued his studies in the University College on Gower street and received therefrom the engineering certificate in 1895. In December of the same year he returned to Canada and Victoria. Here he entered the office of Pemberton & Son as a member of the firm and thus engaged in a general real-estate and insurance business, acting both as agent and principal. While connected with that firm Mr. Pemberton pursued a three-years course of study and qualified as a British Columbia land surveyor, after which he began the practice of his profession, continuing as a member of the firm of Pemberton & Son. Since qualifying as a surveyor, he devotes, however, much of his time to his profession. Mr. Pemberton was also interested in stock-raising in Alberta and continued so for eight years. He located the road which is now being built from Telegraph Court to Dease lake, a distance of seventy-five miles, this opening up the mining districts in the vicinity of North Cassiar. He has had much to do with the surveying of timber limits, mineral claims and government lands in British Columbia and has laid out many sub-divisions in and around Victoria and elsewhere on Vancouver island. His professional duties have been of an important and responsible character and indicate his careful training and his expert efficiency.

Mr. Pemberton has an interesting military chapter to his record, having served with the Fifth Regiment of Canadian Artillery from 1897 until 1905. He served in the ranks for three years, while for five years he was an officer, rising to the position of captain, with which rank he left the service.

On the 1st of December, 1904, Mr. Pemberton was married in Victoria to Miss Helen Mary Yoder Baiss, a daughter of James and Susan Baiss, both natives of England. Emigrating to the United States they settled in Texas and later made their way northward to Canada, establishing their home near Mission, British Columbia, where the father engaged in ranching for several years. He is now an accountant in Japan. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Pemberton are Theresa Susan Yoder, Dorothea Benedicta and Joseph Despard Massie. The family attend the Church of England, and aside from his membership therein Mr. Pemberton belongs to the Union Club, the Progressive Club, the Automobile Association, the Victoria Golf Club, and the Hunt Club of Victoria. In politics he is a conservative but not an active party worker. His favorite recreation is riding and he has won many cups at different meets of the Victoria Hunt Club. He is likewise very fond of golf, polo, tennis and motoring, and in fact

all manly outdoor sports. His residence at No. 1652 Wilmot place, Oak Bay, is a beautiful one, standing in the midst of grounds covering eleven acres, possessing much natural beauty, enhanced by the art of the landscape gardner. Mr. Pemberton accomplishes successfully whatever he undertakes, whether it be the adornment of his home, the driving of a golf ball, the steering of a motor car or the taking of a picture. He does most excellent amateur photographic work and in fact along many lines shows well developed talents.

WILLIAM HENRY JOHNSTON.

William Henry Johnston, engaged in general contracting and building in partnership with Mr. Gill, is deserving of prominent mention among the leading business men of Kamloops, for he came to the city when it was still a village and his activities have since that time been a powerful force in its business development. He was born in the province of Quebec, May 1, 1865, and is a son of James and Sarah Johnston.

William H. Johnston acquired his education in the public schools of his native province and after laying aside his books learned the brick-laying trade, at which he continued in eastern Canada until 1886, when he came west, locating in Vancouver about the time the Canadian Pacific Railroad was completed. He worked at his trade in that city for a number of years and then came to Kamloops, then a small village, and in partnership with Mr. Gill started in the contracting and building business on a small scale. Their patronage grew steadily and today they are recognized as the most successful men in their line of work in the community and they have made their influence felt in a vital way upon development and growth. They have erected every large and important building in the town, including the Commercial, the old and the new high schools, the Trust building, the Hudson's Bay Company's building and every bank building in the city, as well as the new hospital and various other public and private structures. Mr. Johnston is a man of unusual ability and enterprise and of unquestioned business integrity, and he enjoys in a gratifying degree the confidence and good-will of his fellow citizens.

Mr. Johnston married, in October, 1888, Miss Elizabeth McClain. He is well known in the Masonic order and is affiliated also with the Knights of Pythias. As one of the first residents in Kamloops he has always been interested in the affairs of the community, and, although he avoids public office, he yet never withholds his support from any enterprise which he believes will advance the moral, intellectual or material welfare.

JOHN KENDALL.

John Kendall, a chartered accountant of Vancouver, was born in Nottinghamshire, England, in October, 1873, and is a son of Reed and Mary Kendall. In private schools he began his education, which was continued in Nottinghamshire University, and determining to take up the profession of accountant as a life work he qualified for that calling. After leaving school he began the practice of his profession, becoming a chartered accountant in London, England, in 1895. He practiced in the metropolis until 1901, when thinking to find still broader opportunities in the growing western country of British North America he made his way to Canada. He first settled in Winnipeg, but remained there for only a short time, coming to British Columbia in 1902. With his arrival in the northwest he became a resident of Vancouver and has followed his profession in this city to the present date. He first practiced with the firm of Clarkson, Cross & Hellewell until 1906, and then began independent practice

as a member of the firm of John Kendall & Company, which relation was maintained until 1907, when Frank Crompton Sewell joined the firm under the style of Kendall, Sewell & Company. Later on the retirement of Mr. Sewell, the name of the firm was altered to Kendall, Barr & Company, by the admission to partnership of Mr. Robert B. Barr, F. A. A. They enjoy a large clientage and are auditors for the city of Vancouver. Mr. Kendall's practice has continuously grown since he started out independently, and in addition he now has important financial interests. He is a member and vice president of the Vancouver Stock Exchange and occupies a prominent position in the regard of his colleagues and contemporaries. He is a member of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of England and Wales, is an associate of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of the Dominion of Canada, of which he is now vice president, and is a fellow of the Chartered Accountants of the Province of British Columbia.

Mr. Kendall married Miss Gertrude Skipworth and they have many friends in Vancouver. His social relations are with the Western Club of Vancouver, and he is also connected with the Royal Colonial Institute of London. Laudable ambition has prompted him in all of his business activities, and gradually working his way upward, he has made for himself a place that is creditable and satisfactory, his clientage being large and of a representative character.

FREDERIC THEODORE UNDERHILL.

Frederic Theodore Underhill of Vancouver was born in Tipton, Staffordshire, England, in 1858, a son of William Lees Underhill, F. R. C. S. (Eng.). Dr. Underhill began practice in 1881 at Tipton, following his graduation in that year, when he won the L. R. C. P. degree. He became a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons at Edinburgh in 1884 and a D. P. H. in 1877. He has been a resident of British Columbia since 1894, practicing in Mission City for three years, or until 1897, when he came to Vancouver. He was medical health officer in 1904.

Dr. Underhill married Beatrice Alice Muriel, a daughter of Dr. Muriel of Norwich, England, and their family numbers seven sons and five daughters.

EDWARD GODFREY BLACKWELL.

A man's worth to a community is in considerable measure determined by his business activity and enterprise as well as his loyalty to that which stands for the best in governmental affairs. Such is Edward Godfrey Blackwell, well known in commercial circles in Vancouver as a dealer in builders and loggers' supplies, in which business he has been engaged since the 12th of November, 1907. He was born April 23, 1881, at Port Huron, Michigan, and is a son of Kennett W. and Fannie C. Blackwell. The father was connected with the Grand Trunk Railway system for many years as mechanical superintendent and later was with the Canadian Pacific Railway in the same capacity.

In the public schools of Montreal, Edward G. Blackwell pursued his early education, which was supplemented by further study in a private school at Ashbury, North Devon, England. He was first employed by J. R. Booth, of Ottawa, Ontario, in the lumber business, remaining with him for several years, after which he entered the service of Dobell, Beckett & Company, of Quebec, where he engaged in the same line. Mr. Blackwell continued with that firm for a number of years and afterward spent several years in the southern states in the employ of the W. M. Ritter Lumber Company. The 21st of March, 1907,

witnessed his arrival in British Columbia, and believing the growing city of Vancouver would furnish a profitable field for business, he perfected his arrangements whereby he embarked in the builders' and loggers' supplies business on the 12th of November of that year. His industry and careful expenditure in former years had brought to him the capital that now enabled him to start out on his own account. From the first he recognized the fact that satisfied patrons are the best advertisement, and he has ever made it his purpose to fully meet the demands of the public. In all his dealings he is straightforward and reliable and through his industry and enterprising methods has promoted the growth of his business which is bringing him substantial annual returns.

On the 27th of April, 1910, in Vancouver, Mr. Blackwell was united in marriage to Miss Frances May Leighton, a daughter of Robert and Florence Leighton. In politics Mr. Blackwell is a liberal. The Masonic fraternity numbers him among its worthy representatives, his membership being in Western Gate Lodge, F. & A. M., of Vancouver. He belongs also to the Vancouver Club, the Shaughnessy Heights Golf Club and the Country Club of Vancouver and the Union Club of Victoria. His associates in these organizations find him of a social, genial nature and he is termed a companionable man as well as an enterprising factor in business circles.

GEORGE ALBERT MCGUIRE, D. D. S., M. L. A.

Liberal educational opportunities qualified Dr. George Albert McGuire for the attainment of prominence and success in the practice of dentistry, in which he actively continued until 1912 and then retired from the profession. In the meantime he had acquired important financial interests as the result of sound judgment in placing his investments and now devotes the greater part of his time and energies to the management of his holdings. He was born upon a farm near Mount Forest, in what is now Egremont township, Ontario, on April 7, 1871, his parents being George and Henrietta (Gardiner) McGuire. The father was a son of Thomas McGuire, a native of County Mayo, Ireland, and a British army officer who came to Canada in 1838, first settling in Toronto. Later he made his way to the Queen's Bush, Ontario, where he took up land and began farming. In time he acquired large tracts of land and became very prosperous as wealth was then measured. This enabled him to provide amply for his six sons, to each of whom he gave a large farm, together with horses, implements and other things necessary for equipment. At the time of his removal to the west, Queen's Bush was a veritable wilderness. Mr. McGuire had to endure all the hardships and privations of pioneer life in order to establish a home in this section of the country and develop his property, but as the years went on his earnest labors were rewarded with success and, where once hardships were his lot, later comforts and conveniences came to take their place. His wife, whom he married in the Emerald isle, was a native of County Sligo, Ireland.

Their son, George McGuire, was born in Toronto, and as a boy accompanied his parents in their removal to the Queen's Bush, where he grew to manhood, and afterwards engaged in farming until thirty-two years of age. He then turned his attention to the conduct of a general store at Riverstown, Ontario, where he also served as postmaster, continuing in business there until a short time prior to his death, when he removed to Clifford, Ontario, where he died in 1883. He was a thoroughgoing business man, energetic, enterprising and determined, and while he was not a seeker for public office, he was an ardent conservative and an active worker in the interests of that party. He married Henrietta Gardiner, whose father was a school teacher, and Mrs. McGuire also followed that profession for a year or two prior to her marriage. She was born at Kitley's Corners, near Brockville, Ontario, a representative of a prominent family. Several of her brothers are successful agriculturists and reside near



DR. GEORGE A. MCGUIRE

Mount Forest. Another brother is the Rev. Robinson Gardiner, now living retired at Hamilton, Ontario, who was for many years prominent as a minister of the gospel, his last charge being at Welland. Still another brother is Francis Gardiner, a leading and successful physician of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Unto George and Henrietta (Gardiner) McGuire were born four children, as follows: Frank W., a general practitioner of medicine in Buffalo, New York; Amanda J., now residing in Buffalo, New York, who is the widow of W. H. Ryan, who died in Vancouver; George Albert, of this review; and Edgar R., a successful surgeon, who is associated with the eminent Dr. Roswell Park, of Buffalo.

Dr. George A. McGuire pursued his early education in the graded and high schools of Mount Forest, Ontario, and later entered the Royal College of Dental Surgeons at Toronto, where he continued for a year. He then pursued his preparation for the practice of dentistry as a student in the University of Maryland at Baltimore, from which institution he was graduated with the D. D. S. degree in 1892. Immediately afterward he came to British Columbia, locating for practice in Vancouver, where he continued as a capable, prominent and successful follower of his profession until 1912, when he withdrew from active practice to concentrate his energies upon his business interests, which in the meantime had grown to large proportions. He had an extensive practice and was president of the board of dental examiners of British Columbia, but resigned in 1907.

In the meantime Dr. McGuire had become an active factor in promoting the growth and development of British Columbia, and as opportunity had offered made judicious investments in real estate and in business enterprises, and now has large financial interests. He owns much realty and is a director of the Prudential Investment Company and was a director of the Imperial Investment Company, both of Vancouver.

Following in the political footsteps of his father, Dr. McGuire has always been a conservative and active in the party since 1901. His entrance into active politics was purely accidental. Without plan or purpose, he dropped into a conservative meeting, made a little speech in support of principles in which he firmly believed, and much to his surprise was at a subsequent meeting, a few weeks later, elected president of the Conservative Association at Vancouver. He entered earnestly upon the work which had come to him unsolicited and has since been actively connected with that body, remaining as president of the association up to and through the campaign of 1903. The conservative party had always been in the minority in Vancouver but had been growing in strength, and in 1907, as one of its representatives, he contested the seat for Vancouver in the British Columbia legislature, was elected and has been continuously reelected to that position since. At the last election he was at the head of the poll and is now the senior member. While he never falters in his support of principles or measures in which he believes, he never sacrifices the public welfare to partisanship or places personal aggrandizement before the public good. His name has been prominently mentioned for the position of senator from Vancouver.

At Vancouver, on the 15th of August, 1894, Dr. McGuire was united in marriage to Miss Marie Jennie McLean, a daughter of M. C. and Mary (Allen) McLean. The father came to Vancouver from Madoc, Ontario, and for a time was associated with the lumber firm of Edmunds & Webster. Later he held office in connection with the customs at Vancouver to the time of his retirement from active life, about 1910. Dr. and Mrs. McGuire have two daughters, Stella and Jean. The Doctor belongs to Acacia Lodge, No. 22, A. F. & A. M., of Vancouver; to Vancouver Lodge, No. 3, Knights of Pythias; Pacific Council, No. 4, of the Royal Templars of Temperance, and is past grand councilor for the Royal Templars of British Columbia. He is also connected with the Western Club of Vancouver and with the Union Club of Victoria, and his religious faith is indicated in the fact that he is an adherent of the Presbyterian church. Dr. McGuire holds high rank among the forceful and resourceful citizens of Van-

couver. He won a position of distinction in professional circles and is now counted one of the enterprising business men whose sound judgment and enterprise have proven the basis of his success. A Greek philosopher once said: "Earn thy reward: the gods give nought to sloth;" and the truth of his admonition has been verified in all the ages which have since run their course. Grasping the eternal principle that industry wins, Dr. McGuire has so directed his efforts, taken advantage of his opportunities and utilized his native powers that he has gained a place among the honored, successful and representative residents of his adopted city.

HENRY NELEMS.

Henry Nelems, a pioneer resident of the Chilliwack valley now living retired in Chilliwack, was born on lot 24, Burford township, Brant county, Ontario, where his parents, William and Eliza Nelems, settled in the year 1832. They made their home on a tract of wild brush land and remained upon that property during the remainder of their lives, the mother dying when she was sixty-four years of age and the father at the age of eighty-three.

Mr. Nelems' earliest recollection is of the family life in the old log cabin set upon a knoll on the corner of lot 24. There were six sons and five daughters but four of the children died when young. Mr. Nelems can remember, however, when all were at home in a house about sixteen by twenty-two feet in dimensions, with a "lean-to" at the back, and when three or four slept in what was called a trundle bed. After a hard day's work clearing the land the father spent his evenings making shoes for his family while the mother and the older sisters spun or made flannel or cotton dresses for the girls and utilized full cloth for the boys. By the strictest economy the family was able to live and eventually one hundred acres across the township line was purchased, the family paying for this tract four hundred dollars and taking many years to discharge the debt.

By the time Mr. Nelems was old enough to start to school a little settlement had grown up in the vicinity of his parents' farm, for the Great Western Railway had been built in the province. His school days were limited in extent, for as soon as he was old enough to work he was obliged to lay aside his books and, like his brothers and sisters, he acquired only a common-school education. When he was almost twenty years of age a party of sixteen set out for California and Mr. Nelems joined them, leaving home on the 6th of November, 1864, and going first to New York. From there the party took a side-wheel steamer, to the Isthmus, to cross by the Nicaragua route, spending nine days upon the Atlantic. After their arrival they embarked on small, flat-bottomed boats and sailed up the San Juan river until they were within fourteen miles of Acapulco, on the Pacific coast. They were two days in crossing the Isthmus and fourteen days going from there to San Francisco. After a short stop in that city they took a river steamer to Sacramento and after his arrival there Mr. Nelems walked to Elkgrove, where he hired himself out to Dr. Duncombe. He started at a salary of twenty dollars per month, which was subsequently increased. After Mr. Nelems had been in California a few months he received word from his sister, who was then upon her wedding journey, to meet her in San Francisco, but this he was unable to do, as the letter came upon the same boat on which she had taken passage. Mr. Nelems therefore remained in the vicinity of Sacramento until July and then came north and joined his sister and brother-in-law in British Columbia. It was at that time a rough country. New Westminster was a small town, Vancouver had not been thought of and there were only seven settlers in the Chilliwack valley. These, however, were all energetic and capable men and they soon had a good sized area of land under cultivation. Mr. Nelems arrived in British Columbia July 16, 1865, and at that time remained five years in the province, traveling over a great deal of territory and finally

returning to the Chilliwack valley which according to his views offered the best opportunities. In the summer of 1867 he went to the forks of the Quesnel with a band of cattle walking all of the way, and in the following season he went by stage to the Cariboo. He made the return journey with George Chadsy, now deceased, but then active and well known in the Chilliwack valley, while Henry Kipp was also of the party, and he and Mr. Nelems, being accomplished violinists, provided splendid entertainment along the way. In 1869, Mr. Nelems returned to Ontario, where he remained for a number of years, farming the homestead and rearing his family in that province. During his father's life Mr. Nelems of this review continued to operate the home farm but after his death returned to the Chilliwack valley as soon as he could dispose of his holdings.

Mr. Nelems has been twice married. In 1889 death took his first wife, Sarah (Lane) Nelems, in the forty-third year of her age. Some time before Mr. and Mrs. Nelems had lost their first daughter, aged eight years, and the mother never fully recovered from the shock. Two years after her death Mr. Nelems married Miss Isabella Howell, who met death by apoplexy eight years afterward. This sad event occurred about one year after Mr. Nelems' return to British Columbia and he sent for his oldest son and his daughter-in-law, who were then living in Detroit, and they came and made their home with him. The son went into the real-estate business and with his father's help secured a large acreage adjoining the town of Chilliwack. This he divided into lots and sold at an excellent profit. Mr. Nelems' son and daughter-in-law afterward moved into Chilliwack and invited the subject of this review to make his home with them. Here he is spending his declining years, finding in the unpretentious yet comfortable establishment, a homelike atmosphere and the peace and contentment which rewards a useful, honorable and well spent life.

DAVID GRIFFITH WILLIAMS.

David Griffith Williams has since 1904 engaged in the real-estate and financial brokerage business in Vancouver, his interests being now conducted under the firm name of Williams & Murdoff, Ltd., with Mr. Williams as president of the company. He was born in South Wales, November 15, 1859, a son of Thomas and Margaret (Griffith) Williams. The father was an expert in soft lead smelting and had charge of that process in a large smelter, having five furnaces under his direction.

David Griffith Williams was educated in private and public schools of his native land after which, in 1873, he became a junior railroad clerk, so continuing until 1878, when he became clerk for W. G. Williams in the town of his birth, remaining in that position for two years. In 1880 he became clerk and book-keeper for James Williams in the lumber business and so remained until 1883, when he went upon the road as a commercial traveler, representing London and Bristol houses, being thus engaged until 1885, when he went to the United States. He first made his way to Texas with the intention of engaging in sheep ranching there but after spending several months in investigating the chances for that business he resolved to turn his attention in other directions and removed to Kansas City, Missouri, where he engaged in the building and contracting business and also spent several years in railroad contracting. At that time he likewise became interested in newspaper work and assisted in the preparation of a series of special articles on building construction and kindred topics. From Kansas City he went to Astoria, Oregon, where he remained for several months, and then went to Tacoma, Washington, where for a year he was connected with the Tacoma Globe and its successor, the Tacoma Ledger. He then came to British Columbia, making his way to Victoria, where he was connected with the

Colonist and later was advertising manager of the News for a short time. He next went to the Kootenay district where he engaged in land and mining speculation. He then came to Vancouver and at the time of the inception of the Province, at that time a weekly paper, he took charge of the business management, which he directed for some time. He afterward became associated with the Daily News at New Westminster, a political sheet with which he continued during its existence of several months. He next became owner of the circulation of The World at Vancouver, of which department he was proprietor for nine years, and during the latter part of the time was business manager of the paper. In 1904 he turned his attention to his present business, that of real-estate and financial brokerage, under the name of Williams, Hoare & Company, which continued for about a year when the interests of Mr. Hoare were purchased by Frank L. Murdoff and the firm became Williams & Murdoff. In 1906 the business was incorporated as Williams & Murdoff, Ltd., with Mr. Williams as president, since which time he has remained at the head of the company which conducts an extensive business, negotiating many important realty transfers and doing a large brokerage business. Mr. Williams also has other financial and business interests, being a director of the British Columbia Life Assurance Company, president of the Superior Coal & Improvement Company of Seattle, and one of the original incorporators of the Western Canada Mortgage Corporation of Vancouver. He likewise has large land and mining interests and his investments have been judiciously placed, bringing to him a most gratifying financial return.

Mr. Williams has been married twice. He first wedded Mollie Smith, now deceased, and in Walla Walla, Washington, in 1897, he married Caroline McLellan. His family numbers two sons and four daughters. Mr. Williams is a conservative in politics and while not active as an office seeker he was councilor of Point Grey in 1908-09. He is a member of the Vancouver Stock Exchange and is interested in various projects for the general good. He belongs to the Baptist church and fraternally is connected with the Masons, Odd Fellows and the Loyal Orange Lodge. He belongs to the Vancouver Golf Club and to the Vancouver Automobile Club and is an enthusiastic motorist. His advancement in the business world has been continuous for the wise use he has made of time, talents and opportunities has brought substantial results and placed him in an enviable position in business circles.

FRANCIS ORRA CANFIELD.

Francis Orra Canfield, principal of the Lord Kelvin grade school in New Westminster, has devoted his life largely to educational work and, ever laboring toward high ideals, his service has been a potent and helpful influence in promoting intellectual advancement in the various localities in which he has made his home. He was born in Oxford county, Ontario, in 1872, and is a son of Austin and Margaret Canfield, natives of that province, where the father followed farming for a number of years. He is now living retired, and he and his wife make their home in Woodstock.

Francis Orra Canfield acquired his early education in the Woodstock Collegiate Institute but before he was graduated came to New Westminster, locating here in 1890, just at the time of the depression following the first "boom" which the town enjoyed. Employment of any kind was hard to secure and Mr. Canfield directed his attention to photographic work in the studio of S. J. Thompson where he continued for nearly two years, after which he went to Chilliwack, where he worked for two years at surveying. He followed this by a period on the prairies around Matsqui, but at the end of one year returned to New Westminster determined to pursue his education. He entered Columbian College from which he was graduated after two years with a first-class certificate. Immediately afterward he engaged in teaching, following this profession in Brownsville for five



FRANCIS O. CANFIELD

years, after which, upon the foundation of the normal school, he entered it and took the complete course. Upon completing the course he moved again to New Westminster and secured a position as teacher in the Central school under Mr. Coatham. He did able and far-sighted work for over two years and then, upon the death of R. J. Hall, was appointed principal of the west end school, a position which he still occupies. Practically his entire life has been given over to educational work and he has become an able and recognized leader in this field. He is zealous and discriminating, imparts readily and clearly to others the knowledge that he has acquired, and, moreover, studies each pupil from the standpoint of the individual, without which understanding the best work of the teacher is never done. He has during his nine years and a half connection with the Lord Kelvin school noticeably raised its standard and the student who will apply himself to his work finds in this institution a means for thorough preparation for the practical duties of life. Mr. Canfield takes a deep and keen interest in everything pertaining to the promotion of public education and is always ready even at the cost of personal sacrifice, to do all in his power to promote its spread.

Mr. Canfield married Miss Ida Wells, a daughter of Nelson and Ellen Wells, residents of New Westminster for the past twenty-five years. Of this union were born three children: Orra W., who is attending school; and Edwin Woodard and Gene E. Mr. Canfield is a member of the Methodist church and is well known in fraternal circles, holding membership in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Royal Templars, the Canadian Order of Woodmen of the World and the Young Men's Christian Association. He is interested in all the sports which New Westminster affords and is a true educator in that he is able to grasp the spirit of youth and grasp its need of recreation as well as of study from books. He has been for a long time a leader in all the boys' games and is at present president of the Boys' Football Association. He gives his political allegiance to the conservative party and while at times he takes an active interest in political affairs, he has never been a politician in the usually accepted sense of the term. He is never neglectful of the duties of citizenship, however, and his influence has been a tangible force for good in the community.

JAMES J. WHITE.

James J. White, sub-collector of customs at Sidney, was born in Madoc, Ontario, in 1868. His parents, Joseph and Malinda White, are still living. In the public schools, James J. White pursued his studies and started in the business world in connection with the survey of timber on the west coast. He came to British Columbia in 1892, settling in Sidney, where he was employed as foreman for the Toronto & British Columbia Lumber Company. He afterward became agent for the Victoria & Sidney Railroad Company, under Mr. Pater-son, occupying that position for ten years, on the expiration of which period he embarked in general merchandising, conducting business for six years, when his interests were amalgamated with the Sidney Trading Company. He became a partner in the new organization under the name of the Sidney Trading Company, Limited, and theirs is the principal store of the kind in Sidney, a large line of goods being carried and a profitable trade enjoyed.

In 1894, Mr. White was married to Miss C. Estella Brethour, a daughter of Henry Brethour, who was one of the pioneers of this locality. There are two children: Lorna and Eileen, who are attending St. Margaret's school in Victoria.

The religious faith of the family is that of the Church of England, Mr. White belongs to the Alpine Club, but on the whole is a home man, his domestic tastes prompting him to secure the society of his family, rather than club life. In politics he is a liberal and keeps well versed on important public questions. He has filled several local offices, serving as school trustee and as postmaster for

five years, during which period he saw great increase in the mail handled in the office, owing to the rapid development of this locality. When he came to Sidney, there were but two houses and one store, so that he has witnessed practically the entire growth and progress of the town and surrounding district. Mr. White has found recreation in mountain climbing and in fishing, his interest in the former being manifest in the fact that he is a member of the Alpine Club. He is a progressive man, with sterling qualities that win him high regard and many friends, who admire and respect him.

HENRY DOYLY ROCHFORT.

Henry Doyly Rochfort, engaged in the real-estate and investment business at Victoria, has here conducted operations along that line for the past six years and has met with a gratifying and well merited measure of success. His birth occurred in Portsmouth, England, on the 18th of August, 1886, his parents being Doyly T. and Mary Rochfort. His great-grandfather, Colonel Tullöch, founded the militia in Canada in the early days, reorganizing the entire system.

Mr. Rochfort attended the public schools of California in the acquirement of an education. In 1902, when a youth of sixteen, he came to Victoria, British Columbia, and entered the Canadian Bank of Commerce, remaining in the employ of that institution at Victoria and other places during the next five years. In 1907 he resigned his position in the bank and embarked in the real-estate, loan and brokerage business at Victoria, which he has continued to the present time as sole proprietor of H. D. Rochfort & Company. He has made it his purpose to largely acquaint himself with property values here and has secured a good clientage, while in the conduct of his business he has negotiated many important realty transfers. For several years he was connected with the militia as a member of the Fifth Regiment of Victoria, holding the rank of sergeant and being the youngest man with this title in Canada.

In politics Mr. Rochfort is a conservative, while his religious faith is that of the Church of England. He belongs to the Pacific Club and is also a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and the Loyal Order of Moose. He has gained an enviable measure of prosperity for one of his years and is well known as one of the popular and enterprising young men of Victoria.

WILLIAM AUSTIN BROWN.

Among the young men who take a prominent part in the official life of North Vancouver is William Austin Brown, who since 1912 has held the position of city clerk. Born in Glasgow, Scotland, he is a son of Richard and Mary Brown, the former of whom was the professor of mercantile law at St. Mungo's College, Glasgow. The father is deceased but the mother survives.

William A. Brown was educated in the public schools and at Lenzie Academy. He later attended Glasgow University, in which institution he acquired sufficient knowledge to become solicitor before the supreme court of Scotland. After completing his education he first practiced in that capacity in Glasgow, continuing thus for about ten years, but in 1910 came to Vancouver, British Columbia, where he entered into connection with the firm of McNeill, Bird, Macdonald & Bayfield. Mr. Brown remained with this firm until he entered the land registry office and because of his efficient work therein and the practical knowledge which he gained was on June 4, 1912, appointed city clerk of New Westminster, which office he has since so capably administered. He has earned the high commendation of the general public by the faithfulness with which he executes his duties and does everything possible in his position to promote the interests of the city.

Mr. Brown was married to Miss Sarah Fraser, a daughter of William and Amanda Fraser, the former a coal master of Glasgow. His religious faith is that of the Presbyterian denomination and he is a member of the local church, being active in its affairs and spreading its doctrines. Fraternally he is a Mason and is also a member of the United Service Club of Vancouver. He takes a deep interest and finds his recreation in athletics and is fond of golf, hockey and football, recognizing that upon a man's pastimes largely depends his efficiency for useful work. He is devoted to the interests of North Vancouver which he has as dearly at heart as his private prosperity and is popular and respected among its people. Readily acquiring the spirit of the west, he is always to be found in the ranks of those who take the most advanced views in regard to helpful innovations. His arrival in North Vancouver marks the addition of a valuable man to its citizenship and it may safely be said that Mr. Brown in this city has found as suitable a field of labor, as North Vancouver has found in him a useful citizen.

HERBERT L. ROBERTS.

Business circles of Victoria know Herbert L. Roberts as the secretary of the real-estate firm of DeSalis, Roberts & Company, while in political circles he is equally well known as the secretary of the Liberal Association. His activity in these lines makes him a factor in the public life of his adopted city, in which he has now made his home for about three years. He had previously been a resident of the province, however, and is well known in various localities. He was born March 22, 1868, in Liverpool, England, a son of John L. and Sarah Roberts. The father, now deceased, was a sea captain, following the sea throughout his entire life.

In private schools of London, England, Herbert L. Roberts pursued his education and afterward returned to his native city of Liverpool, where for five years he was employed in the offices of Alfred Dobell & Company, timber brokers. In 1888, at the age of twenty years, he went to Vancouver and secured employment at the Moodyville sawmill, where he remained for four years. He first came to Victoria in 1892 and for several years was bookkeeper for the grocery firm of Eskin, Wall & Company. In 1896 he went to Ashcroft, British Columbia, and for several years was manager for F. W. Foster, who was engaged in general merchandising and later Mr. Roberts engaged in the same line of business on his own account. He was very ambitious to advance in business and steadily he worked his way upward step by step, utilizing his opportunities to good advantage in the conduct of his affairs and the performance of his duties. On his withdrawal from the field of general merchandise he engaged in railway construction work. He also carried with him a stock of merchandise and spent the next few years at Spence's Bridge, Nicola and Field, British Columbia. In 1909 he again went to Vancouver, where he accepted a position in the employ of the Island Investment Company of Victoria. He was in their Vancouver office for ten months, after which he was transferred to their home office in Victoria, where he took the position of accountant. He left that company in 1912 in order to engage in the real-estate business on his own account, and was joined by C. F. DeSalis in a partnership that still continues, under the firm style of DeSalis, Roberts & Company. His knowledge of real-estate interests and values makes him well qualified for the successful conduct of a business of this character. Mr. Roberts is also secretary of the Liberal Association of Victoria, to which he devotes much of his time, and he is an unfaltering champion of the principles of the party.

On the 10th of August, 1897, in Victoria, Mr. Roberts was united in marriage to Miss Clara Crook, a daughter of Richard and Helena Crook. Her father,

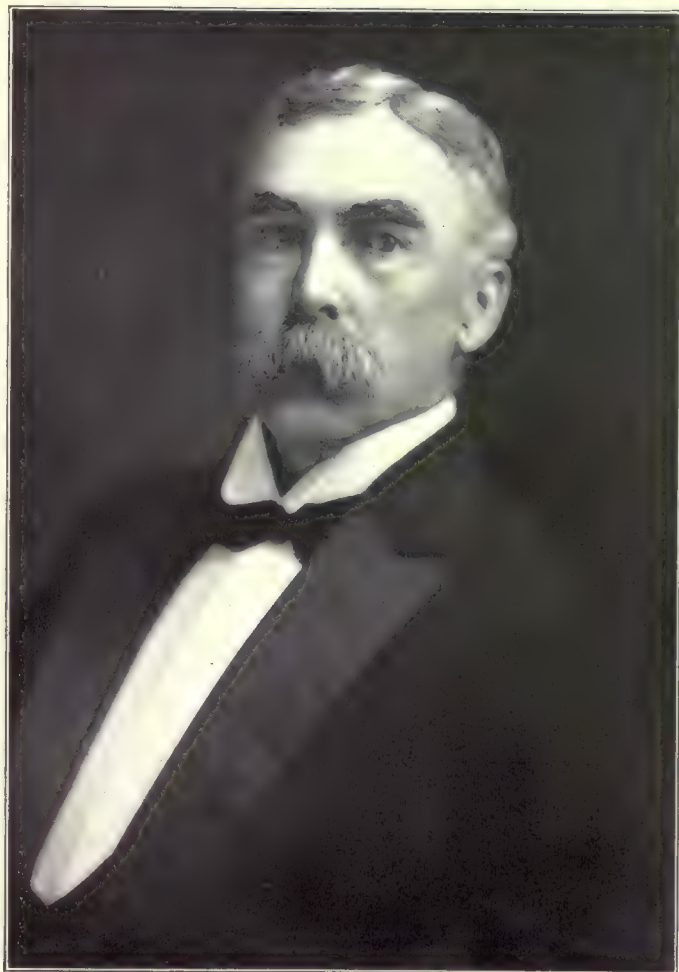
who was a cabinet-maker by trade, was an old-time settler in British Columbia, residing in this province before the completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Mr. Roberts holds membership in the Church of England and is an exemplary representative of Masonry, belonging to Camosun Lodge, A. F. & A. M. He likewise belongs to the Camosun Club. For a quarter of a century he has lived in the northwest and has ever been deeply interested in its progress and development, manifesting the helpful attitude of a public-spirited citizen. He has also in his business affairs displayed energy and determination, which have brought him a substantial measure of success.

WILLIAM HENRY GALLAGHER.

It is imperative that in the history of Vancouver mention should be made of William Henry Gallagher, one of its pioneer residents. He passed a vote at the first election held in the new city and was closely identified with its growth and progress as a representative of the contracting and building business and later as a general real-estate and financial agent. His memory forms the connecting link between the primitive past and the progressive present and he is enabled through actual knowledge to speak authoritatively concerning the events which have figured most prominently in the history of Vancouver, for of these he has been a witness. He was born on a farm in Adjalo township, Simcoe county, Ontario, September 12, 1864, a son of Robert I. and Lucinda (Summerville) Gallagher. The father, who was also born in Adjalo township, and who was an officer in the English army, was a son of John Gallagher, who came from County Down, Ireland, to Canada at an early day and settled in Simcoe county, Ontario, where he located on land belonging to his wife. She was of English birth, the land having been granted to her father at a very early date in part lieu of a pension which was also granted and given in recognition of the fact that members of her family had rendered valuable and valorous service in the army. John Gallagher and his family were among the earliest settlers of Simcoe county. He became an extensive landowner in that section and the larger part of the original land grant from the government is still in possession of members of the family. His son, Robert Gallagher, the father of W. H. Gallagher, was reared on his father's farm in Simcoe county and on reaching manhood began farming on his own account, being connected with agricultural pursuits there until his death, which occurred in 1902.

William H. Gallagher pursued his education in the public schools of Toronto, Ontario, and later took a commercial course in Wells' Business College of that city. He was then apprenticed at Toronto to learn the carpenter and house builder's trade, and after completing his apprenticeship went to Winnipeg, Manitoba, in 1883. There he followed his trade for a time and later was connected with building interests in Wolseley and in Regina, Saskatchewan, being engaged in the general contracting business in the latter city until 1886. During his residence there he practically had charge of one of the divisions of the commissary and transportation department for the government troops engaged in the Riel rebellion of 1885.

In the spring of 1886 Mr. Gallagher arrived in British Columbia, settling in Granville, which the same year was incorporated as the city of Vancouver. In the first election held thereafter Mr. Gallagher cast a vote. He immediately became identified with industrial affairs in the new city, taking up the work of contracting and building, and realizing something of what the future had in store for this great and growing western country, he began investing in real estate, believing Vancouver to have a most advantageous situation, which would constitute a feature of its development and growth. He continued actively and successfully in the general contracting business until 1896, when he withdrew from that line to concentrate his entire time and attention upon a general real-estate



WILLIAM H. GALLAGHER



business, in which he has continued to the present time. Although he has always been alone in business, he has in recent years operated under the name of William H. Gallagher & Company, real-estate and financial brokers and insurance agents. He is thoroughly conversant with every phase of the business in its different departments, carefully formulates his plans, watches for and utilizes opportunities, and in the enterprising and straightforward conduct of his business is meeting with substantial and gratifying returns. He has also been an active factor in manufacturing and commercial circles of the city, and his private interests are varied and extensive.

In 1901 Mr. Gallagher was united in marriage at Milton, Ontario, to Miss Esther Melina Chapman, a daughter of Ephraim Chapman a farmer of Campbellville, Ontario. The family are adherents of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Gallagher belongs to the Vancouver Athletic Club, of which he is a director. He likewise has membership in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which he has been an active worker, filling all of the chairs in the local lodge. He has likewise figured in connection with local political interests and represented his ward as alderman in the city council in 1897. He has ever been in the front rank of all movements pertaining to the public welfare, advancement and progress and has held many honorary positions in connection with public and semi-public projects and institutions which have to do with the province's improvement or with any of those interests which are a matter of civic virtue and civic pride. There are few indeed who have longer resided in Vancouver than he and none is more entitled to be classed with its public-spirited citizens.

WILLIAM ERNEST DITCHBURN.

William Ernest Ditchburn is one of the most able and prominent officials of the dominion government in British Columbia, serving as inspector of Indian agencies for the southwestern portion of the province and has, moreover, an enviable reputation as a lacrosse player, his excellence in this sport having received recognition throughout this province and in eastern Canada. He was born in Hereford, England, December 11, 1862, and is a son of Thomas Lee and Eliza Ann (Landells) Ditchburn, the former a son of Thomas Ditchburn, a prominent solicitor and barrister of London, England. His wife was a daughter of James and Caroline Amelia (Vaux) Landells, the former of St. Martin's Place, Charing Cross, London, and the latter a daughter of Colonel John Vaux, a colonel in Her Majesty's Royal Horse Guards Blue. The father of the subject of this review was a photographer by occupation, following this line of work in London and later in Canada, whither he brought his family in 1868. He located in Toronto and has since made his home in that city, being now retired. His wife passed away in 1903. Eight children were born to their union, six of whom still survive, as follows: Eliza Emily, the wife of John Morrison, of Whiting, Indiana; Walter John, who is engaged in the shoe manufacturing business in Chicago, Illinois; Frederick Arthur, of Toronto, Ontario; William Ernest, of this review; May, who married Robert G. Trotter, a contractor of Vancouver, British Columbia; and Minnie, the wife of George Dean, of Toronto, Ontario.

William Ernest Ditchburn was six years of age when he came to Canada with his parents. He acquired his education in the public schools of Harwood, Cobourg and Toronto, Ontario. In 1875, when he was but thirteen years of age, he apprenticed himself to the printer's trade and for many years thereafter was identified with the printing and bookbinding business. In 1890 he came west to British Columbia and shortly afterward located in Victoria, where he has since made his residence with the exception of about eighteen months, during which he traveled in the States. In 1892 he went to San Francisco, California, where he worked for a time on the Examiner. He afterward moved to Sacra-

mento, becoming a member of the staff of the World Record, and after resigning this position he moved to Utah, working on the Salt Lake Herald. He was afterward identified with the Omaha Bee and from that city returned to Victoria, where he joined the lacrosse team, traveling with it through eastern Canada. Upon the close of the tour he returned to Victoria, where he established himself in the printing business, remaining identified with this line for seventeen years thereafter. On the 20th of May, 1910, he was appointed inspector of Indian agencies for the southwestern portion of British Columbia and in this capacity has since served, being numbered today among the most capable and trustworthy officials in the province.

In October, 1897, Mr. Ditchburn was united in marriage to Miss Lillian Ann Blackett, a daughter of Cuthbert and Christiana Blackett, of Stockton-on-Tees, England, but residents of Victoria at the time of their daughter's marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Ditchburn have become the parents of three children, two of whom still survive, Raymond Blackett and Helen Virginia. Mr. Ditchburn is fond of fishing and hunting but is especially interested in lacrosse. He was for years prominent in lacrosse circles both here and in the east, being actively associated as a player with various well known teams. He was a member of the Victoria team from 1891 to 1896 and during that time gained a reputation as a brilliant, active and able player. He is connected fraternally with Vancouver-Quadra Lodge, No. 2, A. F. & A. M., and belongs to Far West Lodge, No. 1, K. P. His attention and energies are, however, largely concentrated upon his official work and his duties are discharged capably and conscientiously so that his public record is gratifying and enviable.

EDWYN SANDYS WETMÖRE PENTREATH.

Edwyn Sandys Wetmore Pentreath, deceased, at one time archdeacon of Columbia and also at the time of his death superintendent of missions of the Anglican church in the diocese of New Westminster, was prominently numbered among those whose efforts have been a potent force in the moral progress of the northwest, and the memory of his upright life remains as a blessed benediction to those who listened to his teachings and came under the influence of his upright life, which indeed proved an example worthy to be followed.

He was born at Clifton, Kings county, New Brunswick, December 5, 1846, a son of Captain Edwin and Elizabeth R. (Wetmore) Pentreath. The family comes of United Empire Loyalist ancestry. In the schools of England, E. S. W. Pentreath pursued his early education and afterward was graduated from the General Theological Seminary at New York, which conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Divinity, and from St. John's College at Winnipeg, Manitoba, which conferred upon him the degrees of B. D. and D. D. Entering actively upon the work of the church following his graduation from the New York school, he was ordained deacon by the bishop of New Jersey in 1872, while his ordination services as a member of the priesthood were conducted by Bishop Medley of Fredericton, New Brunswick, in 1874. He was the incumbent of Grace church at Rutherford Park, New Jersey, from 1872 until 1874 and in the latter year became rector at Moncton, New Brunswick, where he remained until 1882. Through the succeeding thirteen years he was rector of Christ church, Winnipeg, and during his rectorship he held the offices of rural dean, honorary canon, examiner of exegetical theology and chaplain of the Ninety-first Battalion of the Winnipeg Light Infantry. In 1890 he was a member of the Winnipeg conference which formed the basis for the union of the Church of England dioceses in Canada. He was a delegate to the general synod from its formation in 1893 and was one of the deputation from the Canadian church to the general convention of the Episcopal church in the United States in 1901.

Dr. Pentreath came to British Columbia in 1897, on his appointment to the archdeaconry of Columbia, which position he occupied to the time of his demise, and was superintendent of missions of the Anglican church in the diocese of New Westminster. He was also commissary of the general diocese of New Westminster on several occasions.

In 1875, at Dorchester, New Brunswick, Dr. Pentreath was married to Miss Clara Woodford Sayre, the third daughter of Thomas S. Sayre, barrister at law of Dorchester. They became the parents of a son and two daughters: Harold Edwyn Anson Pentreath, Mrs. George Gavin and Mrs. A. E. Henderson, who, together with Mrs. Pentreath, survive the husband and father. For several months prior to his death Dr. Pentreath was in ill health and in February, 1913, he left the north for Paso Robles, California, where he passed away on the 19th of March following. He was a theologian of note in his comprehensive knowledge of the teachings of the church, but it was not merely with form and doctrine that he was familiar. That he had caught the true spirit of Christianity in its teachings concerning charity and brotherly kindness was manifest in every relation of his life and it was his broad sympathy, as much as his learned discourse, that drew men to him and made them his followers in an effort for moral progress.

ROBERT WEIR DICK.

Robert Weir Dick, living in temporary retirement in Vancouver, following a period of close connection with agricultural interests of Mission, during which he served with credit and distinction for three terms as reeve of the municipality, was born in Dominion City, Franklin county, Manitoba, August 1, 1877. He is a son of David G. and Mary (Stewart) Dick and a grandson of John Dick, who came from Bathgate, Scotland, to Canada in 1821. He settled at Rosetta, Ontario, and there engaged in farming until his death. His son David G. Dick was born at Rosetta and reared upon his father's farm. After reaching manhood he served his time as carriage maker and later engaged in business at Almonte, Ontario, where he remained until 1874. In that year he moved to Dominion City, Manitoba, and for fourteen years thereafter conducted a large mercantile enterprise there. He left Manitoba in 1888, coming west, and he traveled over various parts of western Canada and the United States until 1897, when he journeyed to Alaska and the Yukon territory, spending three years prospecting. Returning in 1900 and later locating in North Vancouver he engaged in the real-estate and general financial brokerage business from 1903 until 1910, when he retired from active business life. He now spends most of his time in travel, although he maintains his residence in North Vancouver.

Robert Weir Dick acquired his education in the public schools of Manitoba and Washington and after laying aside his books prospected in the Atlin and Dawson districts for five years. He met with a fair degree of success and in 1902 returned to the coast. In 1904 he moved to North Vancouver, this province, and became associated with his father in the real-estate business. At the end of two years he purchased a one hundred and sixty acre farm in Mission and turned his attention to agricultural pursuits, securing extensive and important interests along this line. He became also very prominent in public affairs, serving as councillor of the Mission municipality in 1908 and 1909. In the following year he was elected reeve and proved so eminently capable and efficient in that office that he was twice reelected, his third term ending with the year 1912. In that year he disposed of all of his interests in Mission and moved to Vancouver, where he is now living in temporary retirement.

On the 4th of September, 1905, Mr. Dick was united in marriage to Miss Jennie May McLeod, a daughter of Norman McLeod, of Vancouver. They

became the parents of two children, Robert Norman and Hazel May. Mr. Dick is connected fraternally with Pacific Lodge, No. 16, A. F. & A. M., of Mission, in which he has held all of the chairs, and he also belongs to Vancouver Chapter, No. 98, R. A. M. During his residence in Mission he was a member of the Board of Trade and belonged to the Agricultural Society, taking an active interest in all matters of civic welfare and advancement. This interest in public affairs he has carried to Vancouver, where he is now a member of the Progress Club and a moving spirit in its work.

WILLIAM S. McDONALD.

William S. McDonald is one of the pioneer contractors of Vancouver, but still very actively engaged in business. He was born at New Glasgow, Pictou county, Nova Scotia, in 1864, a son of Alexander and Jessie (Macpherson) McDonald, who were also natives of that province. The father was a farmer of Pictou, Canada, where he and his wife maintained their residence until called to the home beyond.

William S. McDonald pursued a public-school education to the age of fifteen years, when he was apprenticed to the stone-cutter's trade, which he followed there until 1884. Then, at the age of twenty years, he came to the Pacific coast, settling at Victoria. He did not remain there, however, but went soon afterward to San Francisco. After a brief period he continued his journey to Fresno, California, where he was engaged in the stone business, spending three years in that state. In March, 1888, he returned to Victoria and thence came to Vancouver. Here he engaged in the stone-cutting business on his own account, forming a partnership with his brother, D. G. McDonald, who was the first stone-cutter to locate in Vancouver, while William S. McDonald was the second. Another brother, Findley McDonald, also was a member of the firm for a short time. After some years William S. McDonald decided to engage in the general contracting business, which he conducted in connection with that of stone-cutting. About that time the partnership was dissolved and in 1903 he entered into partnership with the late Albert Adams under the name of Adams & McDonald. This connection existed for two years. Their first contracts were for the building of the Carnegie library and the Vancouver General Hospital. About 1905 Hugh Wilson purchased Mr. Adams' interest in the business and continued active in the firm until January, 1913, when he retired. Mr. McDonald is now sole proprietor, although the business is still conducted under the old firm title of McDonald & Wilson. In addition to the general contracting end of the business he owns and operates two large stone-cutting plants, the Vancouver one being on Main street and False creek, and the other on Montreal street in Victoria, in which city a branch office is maintained. Mr. McDonald has erected many of the more important buildings in both Vancouver and Victoria, including the handsome new Vancouver county courthouse, to which he is now erecting a spacious addition. He has also been awarded the contract for a one million dollar addition to the provincial parliament building at Victoria. All this indicates the nature of his work, which in its excellence, durability and finish surpasses that of many other contractors. As he and his brother, D. G. McDonald, were the first stone-cutters in Vancouver, they may truthfully be called the pioneers in the business in the city, having located here when the name of Granville was used and long before its population entitled it to be classed as a city.

In San Francisco, on the 21st of October, 1891, Mr. McDonald was united in marriage to Miss Louise Buttle, a native of that city, although her father, the late John Buttle, was a pioneer of British Columbia, coming here as a member of the Royal Engineers. Mr. and Mrs. McDonald have become the parents of seven children: John Alexander, Clement Harold, Mary Violet, William Ray, Louise Dorothy, Walter Valentine and Jessie Agnes.

Mr. and Mrs. McDonald are members of St. Paul's Episcopal church, and in politics he is a conservative but not an active party worker. He belongs to Western



WILLIAM S. McDONALD



Gate Lodge, A. F. & A. M., has also taken the degrees of Royal Arch Masonry and the Preceptory, and is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He likewise belongs to the Terminal City and Vancouver Clubs. During his long residence in the northwest he has gained a wide acquaintance in Vancouver, Victoria and other sections of the province, and his name is high on the roll of those whose industry and capability have gained them honorable prosperity.

H. WILFRED HATT-COOK.

The career of H. Wilfred Hatt-Cook is another proof of the fact that this is the age of the young man's success, for he has proven his ability by the excellent results which he has obtained as wholesale produce dealer, although he is not yet thirty years of age. He is known to British Columbia as the potato king and was born in Leeds, Yorkshire, England, on February 4, 1885, a son of Henry and Mary (Watts) Hatt-Cook, the former a native of Cheshire and the latter of Yorkshire. In the latter county the parents were reared and married and there the father engaged in woolen manufacture, being the owner of large mills which he later sold to his brothers. He then removed to New South Wales, Australia, where he engaged extensively in the sheep and cattle industry. For a number of years he was very successful but about 1895 a severe drought came over the country and, continuing for three years, caused him to lose thousands of dollars' worth of stock. Discouraged as to the prospects the future held out to him in Australia, the father, in 1898, came to British Columbia and after a short residence in Burnaby came to New Westminster, where for several years he was variously engaged but subsequently embarked in the produce business, with which he and his son, H. Wilfred, are now identified. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hatt-Cook are the parents of two children: Harold, who operates one of his father's ranches; and H. Wilfred, our subject.

H. Wilfred Hatt-Cook was reared under the parental roof and educated in the schools of Leeds, England, and Sydney, New South Wales. After laying aside his schoolbooks he decided upon auctioneering as a profitable career but after three years gave up this profession to establish himself in the commission business, with which he is still identified. He has made a specialty of potatoes and for that reason has been given the sobriquet of "potato king" of British Columbia. He also deals extensively in cattle, horses and hogs. Although yet quite a young man, he is widely and favorably known in the business life of New Westminster for his ability and shrewd judgment. His faith is that of the Church of England and he holds membership with the local organization. Of progressive tendencies, he takes interest in all movements inaugurated to improve his community, and his public-spiritedness entitles him to the high regard of his fellow citizens.

THOMAS HENRY SLATER.

Thomas Henry Slater has been identified with business interests in Victoria since 1906 and through well directed activities has come to be ranked with the capitalists of the west. He was born in London, Ontario, December 5, 1865, and is a son of James and Mary Jane (Mathews) Slater. The father is a prominent merchant of London, Ontario, and is a representative of an old English family. They were Yorkshire people. The mother was a native of Devonshire, England, and died in 1909.

While spending his boyhood days under the parental roof T. H. Slater was a pupil in the public schools of London, Ontario, and also in Hellmuth College. When his text-books were put aside he became connected with mercantile inter-

ests as an employe of Robinson, Little & Company, wholesale dry-goods merchants at London, Ontario. His first position was a somewhat humble one, his industry, capability and fidelity winning him promotion until, having passed through intermediate grades, he became western manager at Winnipeg. He was with that house for twenty-three years and then resigned in 1906 in order to remove to Victoria and engage in business on the Pacific coast, making general investments which have been judiciously handled.

Mr. Slater is an exemplary representative of the Masonic fraternity and a valued member of the Union Club and the Victoria Golf Club. On the 26th of March, 1893, in his native city, Mr. Slater married Miss Elizabeth Maude Robinson, a daughter of George and Elizabeth Robinson, her father being senior partner of the well known firm of Robinson, Little & Company, of London, Ontario and Winnipeg. Mr. and Mrs. Slater have a daughter, Phyllis Maude, who is now being educated in Europe. The family residence is at Rosmead, a beautiful estate of five acres at Esquimalt. It is kept as nearly as possible in the state in which nature left it, with little forced cultivation, only the underbrush being cut away. The splendid natural beauty of the tract, together with the magnificent residence erected, constitutes this one of the most beautiful places on the island. Mr. Slater has traveled quite extensively, gaining that experience and culture which only travel can bring, and he is today recognized as one of the most valued and honored residents of the section of the province in which he makes his home.

WILLIAM DUNCAN WHITEHEAD.

More than a quarter of a century has come and gone since William Duncan Whitehead arrived in Vancouver, being brought to the west by his parents in 1887 when a little lad of four years. His attention is now given to the extensive shipping, commission and insurance business which he is conducting under his own name. He was born at Momence, Illinois, February 6, 1883, and is a son of John Martin and Elizabeth (Robertson) Whitehead. The former, a native of England, went from Sheffield, that country, to Momence, Illinois, where he engaged in farming until 1887, when he brought his family to Vancouver and here became associated with Robert Ward & Company, Ltd., now R. V. Winch & Company, Ltd., in the commission, shipping, insurance and financial brokerage business. He continued with Robert Ward & Company, Ltd., until 1903, when he became assistant secretary and sales manager of the British Columbia Packers Association, Ltd., at its formation. He continues in that connection to the present time and has been active in formulating the policy and directing the interests of the company, his efforts being a strong element in its success. He is also consul for Belgium in British Columbia.

As previously stated, William Duncan Whitehead was but four years of age when brought by his parents to Vancouver, and when he had arrived at school age he began his education, which was continued through various grades. He started out in the business world as an employe of Robert Ward & Company, Ltd., remaining with them for five years. He next went with Dodwell & Company, Ltd., engaged in the import and export business, also as general shipping agents. He was with that firm for a year and afterward became connected with McKenzie Brothers, steamship owners, with whom he continued for a year. In 1906 he entered business on his own account and under his own name, establishing a shipping, commission and insurance business. He was successful from the start, carefully organizing his interests and wisely directing them until substantial results had been attained. Later in the year in which he embarked in business on his own account he organized the Coast Steamship Company, Ltd., of which he became managing director and so continued until 1913, when he retired from the active management of that company, though he still retains his interest

in the company and is a director on the board. The Coast Steamship Company, Ltd., operates a line of freight steamers from Vancouver to various ports of British Columbia, Alaska and Puget Sound, owning the steamers British Columbia, Celtic, Fingal and Clansman. Mr. Whitehead now gives his time and attention in almost undivided manner to the business of William D. Whitehead, which is an extensive and growing shipping, commission and insurance business, and he is also general agent for the British Dominions General Insurance Company, Ltd. He is thoroughly conversant with the varied interests with which he is connected, has acquainted himself with shipping in all its phases, also with various branches of the commission business, and so directs his labors and interests as to win an extensive and gratifying clientage.

Mr. Whitehead is a conservative in politics but without aspiration for office. He belongs to Southern Cross Lodge, No. 44, F. & A. M. and is well known in club circles, being a representative of the Terminal City, Royal Vancouver Yacht and Vancouver Rowing Clubs. In these connections he finds recreation and interest, constituting an even balance to his intense energy and unflinching enterprise as displayed in the conduct of his business affairs.

ARTHUR R. COUTTS.

Arthur R. Coutts, dealer in electrical supplies in Vancouver, has built up a business which many an older man might well envy. The spirit of enterprise, characteristic of the northwest, is manifest in all that he undertakes, and his progressive methods and close application have given him the enviable position which he now occupies in connection with business interests in his adopted city. He was born in Brigdon, Ontario, in 1885, a son of Peter and Jessie (Brown) Coutts, both natives of Ontario. The father was a railroad contractor and spent much time in railway building in the states, especially in the Dakotas. His last work, however, was the building of the White Pass & Yukon Railway in 1909, an engineering feat which attracted the attention of the entire country.

In the public and high schools of Seattle, Arthur R. Coutts pursued his education until graduated with the class of 1905. While in the high school he took the electrical course and immediately upon putting aside his text books entered the employ of the Portland General Electric Company, of Portland, Oregon. He was associated with that corporation for three years in a partnership which gave him thorough and comprehensive knowledge of the business. On the expiration of that period he went to Seattle and entered the employ of the Seattle Electric Company as a journeyman electrician, which position he filled for three years. He was afterward with the General Electric Company of Seattle as a traveling salesman, and subsequently he resigned to enter the service of John A. Robling & Sons as city salesman. Each change in his position brought him added experience and increased responsibilities and qualified him for the conduct of an independent business. In April, 1911, he came to Vancouver, where he at once opened an establishment of his own under the firm name of A. R. Coutts & Company, Ltd., with office and factory at No. 1090 Hamilton street. They manufacture electrical switchboards, cabinets, panels and various other articles, in addition to conducting a general jobbing and contracting business. They have been favored in the past with such contracts as the new Vancouver block, the Rogers block, the British Columbia Electric Railway building, Birk's building, St. Paul's Hospital and many other important buildings, in all of which they have supplied the electrical fixtures and appliances. They also installed all the panels and motors for the huge plant of the British Columbia Lumber Company on Lulu island. Their business is now extensive and of gratifying proportions as a result of the enterprise, business qualifications and intelligently directed energies of Mr. Coutts.

On the 18th of August, 1911, at Seattle, Washington, Mr. Coutts was united in marriage to Miss Beulah Mitchell of that city, who is a graduate of the National Park Seminary of Washington, D. C. They hold membership in the First Presbyterian church and Mr. Coutts belongs to the Commercial and Terminal City Clubs. Recognizing at the outset of his career that in the individual and not in his environment are to be found the inherent qualities of success, he resolved that he would win advancement if it could be secured by earnest effort, perseverance and diligence, and upon those qualities has builded his success.

PAUL RAOUL CHANEY.

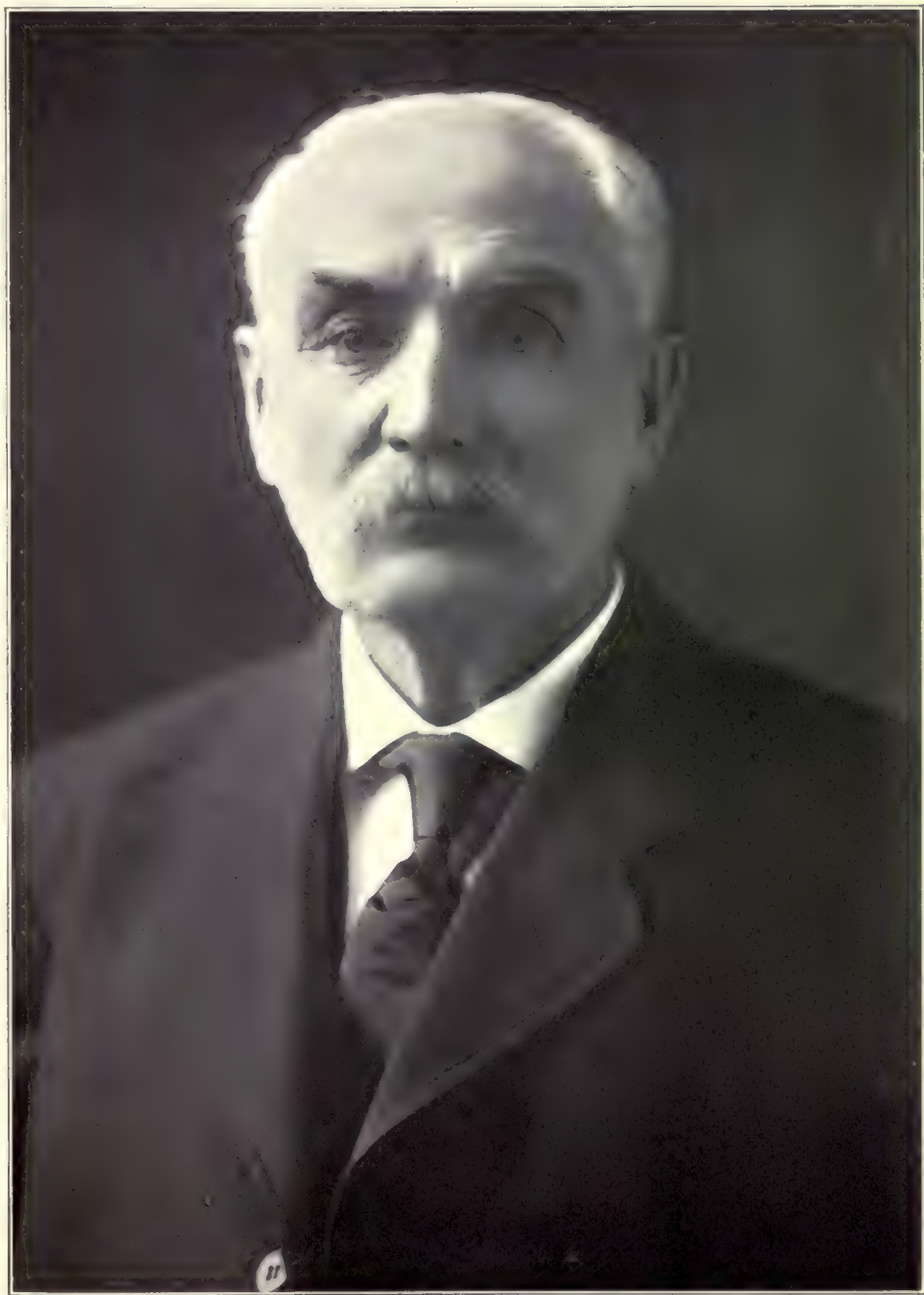
In the field of real-estate activity Paul Raoul Chaney is becoming a well known figure and since entering upon his present business connections with E. E. Heath in 1911 operates under the firm style of Heath & Chaney. He is yet a young man, hopeful, ambitious, energetic, and the qualities which he possesses point to further success. He was born August 1, 1881, in Nantes, France, and is a representative of an old French family, his parents being Gilbert and Amelie Chaney. Liberal educational opportunities were offered him and he supplemented his public-school course by study in the Nantes Lyceum. The favorable reports which he had heard concerning the new world and especially the opportunities to be enjoyed upon the Pacific coast led him to make arrangements to come to this country. Upon leaving college, he therefore completed preparations for a trip to the Dominion and in 1898 arrived in Saskatchewan. For a time he was employed in a general store in the capacity of bookkeeper and while thus engaged carefully saved his earnings, hoping that he would later find opportunity to engage in business on his own account. In 1906 he associated himself with the Union Supply Company of Rosthern, Saskatchewan, acting as assistant manager and accountant and at the same time being financially interested in the business. Two years were thus spent, at the end of which time he came to Victoria, entering business circles here as a representative of the British Columbia Hardware Company, with which he was associated for three years. In 1911 he formed a partnership with E. E. Heath and the firm of Heath & Chaney has since been successfully engaged in the real-estate business, handling considerable property.

While in Saskatchewan Mr. Chaney acted as commissioner in the taking of affidavits. He has always voted with the conservative party since coming to western Canada but has never been active as an office seeker. He became a member of Rosthern Lodge, No. 22, F. & A. M., and in Victoria he has membership in the Pacific Club. He has never had occasion to regret his determination to come to the new world, for here he has found the opportunities which he sought and in their employment has steadily worked his way upward, reaching a creditable position for one of his years, his labors bringing to him a substantial annual revenue.

AMOS BARNES ATKINSON.

Amos Barnes Atkinson, who for practically twenty years has been numbered among the residents of Steveston, is a native of New Brunswick, his birth having occurred at Sackville, on the 20th of June, 1848. He is a son of Edwin and Cynthia (Barnes) Atkinson, both deceased.

The boyhood and youth of Amos Barnes Atkinson were passed on the homestead where his birth occurred, his education being acquired in the district schools. After mastering the common branches he laid aside his text-books, and for five years thereafter devoted his energies to agricultural pursuits, with which he was already familiar having assisted his father about the farm from boyhood. The



AMOS B. ATKINSON

sea had always had a strong attraction for him, and deciding upon a sailor's life he left the parental roof and shipped as a common seaman. He exercised intelligence in the discharge of his duties, and as he possessed executive ability and a keen sense of responsibility was rapidly promoted. For fourteen of the twenty-two years he was at sea he held the position of master, achieving a remarkable record, as during that time he never missed a day, experienced an accident or endangered a life. He then engaged in sealing for a year in British Columbia and subsequently located in the Cariboo district, where he had been sent by Judge Crease to operate one of the Hudson's Bay Company's claims. While there he met with an accident which resulted in the loss of one of his hands, and in March, 1893, he came to Lulu island, which has ever since been his place of residence.

At Sackville, in April, 1887, Mr. Atkinson was married to Miss Alice Botsford, a daughter of Blair and Sarah Botsford, and to them have been born three children: Edwin, who is twenty-two years of age; Blair, who is fourteen; and Catherine, who has passed the tenth anniversary of her birth. All three are at home, the last two being in school.

The family affiliate with the Church of England and fraternally Mr. Atkinson is a Mason. He is a man of pleasing personality and genial manners, while his wide and varied experiences both at sea and on land have provided him with an inexhaustible fund of reminiscences all of which unite in making him an agreeable companion. Mr. Atkinson has acted as councilman of Richmond for two terms and has always taken an active interest in promoting the public weal. He has many friends in his locality, where he is widely known, having located here during the pioneer period and during the intervening years he has contributed his quota in forwarding the country's development.

CAPTAIN W. HARVEY COPP.

Vancouver is particularly rich in men of varied and strange experiences in many parts of the world, but it is doubtful if there are half a dozen men from one end of the Pacific coast to the other who can equal or beat the well known local skipper, Captain W. Harvey Copp, in the variety and extent of their wanderings and adventures. Hale and hearty, clean-cut, fresh-complexioned and upstanding despite his grizzled hair and the seventy-one years which have passed over his head, Captain Copp is as fine a type of the old sea captain as one need wish to meet in a day's march. And what is more, he has what so many men of action have not, facility of speech and pen, and—as many a Vancouverite is aware—when he breaks forth into verse about matters pertaining to the sea he can do so very entertainingly. For nearly fifty years the Captain commanded at sea, and for thirty of those fifty years his wife, who has been an invalid for the past couple of years, accompanied him upon his voyages. Though there have been lengthy breaks in the continuity of his residence in Vancouver—breaks extending into years upon one occasion, when, at the age of fifty-three, he had to go forth into the world to commence life afresh—Captain Copp is one of the city's oldest timers. His adventures and wanderings would fill a three-volume novel. The following autobiography, though necessarily very much condensed, should prove good reading.

"It was in February, 1842, that I first saw the light of day in a little country village called, at that time, Roshea—now Waterside—on the shores of the Bay of Fundy, in Albert county, New Brunswick. My father, who was a giant in stature compared with ordinary-sized men, was of the old United Empire Loyalist stock, and I was brought up in the old Puritanical way. At the age of four I began going to school and continued at school until I was twelve years old, but these eight years seemed very long years to me, for I longed to be away to sea with my father, who sailed a coasting schooner up and down the Bay of Fundy,

and I can remember the great pleasure it gave me to listen to him reading Marryat's novels and telling tales of the sea during the long winter evenings when the old schooner was laid up, and I pictured in my mind's eye what a jolly and romantic life a life on the ocean wave must be, so I persuaded my father to take me along with him, and I made my first voyage from the head of the Bay of Fundy in an old schooner called the Pacific at the age of twelve.

"My father did not want me to go to sea, and, as I was the only boy on board, I got roused around pretty lively by the mate, so as to sicken me from going to sea, but that gruelling did not have the desired effect, and I stuck to the ship, and after about three years my father retired from sea and took me on the farm, and I grew up in the neighborhood of mixed farming, fishing, ship-building and lumbering, and took a hand in every branch of those industries until I was seventeen, at which time I decided to go back to sea and stay with it. So I shipped as able seaman on board an American schooner. This schooner traded only on the American coast, and after a few coasting voyages I joined a British schooner, an extremely fast packet, carrying the mail from New York to the West Indies and Demerara. At Demerara I was stricken with yellow fever and came near sending in my checks on the voyage back to New York via the West Indian Islands, and when I got to New York I returned home, and during the winter I got strong again. Most of the next year I spent in a Cape Ann fisherman, fishing on the coast of Canada, and when the fishing season was over I joined a new bark called the Craigrownie, helped to rig and load her with deals, and sailed for Glasgow. At Glasgow I went to navigation night school, and after making a round voyage to the Mediterranean, the West Indies and back to Glasgow, passed my examination as only mate on the Broomelaw at the age of twenty.

"From Glasgow I sailed as first mate in a new vessel called the Alexander Milligan, after the master, an American, who was a rank Southerner, who had formerly sailed the American ship St. James out of New Orleans to India and had accumulated a fortune, but the Civil war broke out, the country was devastated and his property destroyed. He had saved enough to partially build a new ship at St. Andrew's, under the British flag. The American fleets were being burnt and destroyed by the Alabama, Tallahassa and southern privateers, and what remained of the American fleets were put under the British flag for protection.

"I remember Halifax harbor at that time was full of blockade runners, and during the time we lay there, all ready for sea, but being prevented by fog, one morning as the fog cleared, we discovered a vessel so close at anchor she was liable to swing into our ship, and she proved to be the Southern privateer Tallahassa. She had burned several Northern vessels the day before and was chased by a Northern gunboat, but escaped in the fog and managed to slip into Halifax in British waters. She remained in port two days, and Captain Milligan went on board, and we did not sail until after she had been warned and had to leave the port of Halifax. I made another voyage in this vessel, and then joined the C. C. Van Horn as first mate, with Captain Dan Meriam of Parrsboro, Nova Scotia, who was called the hardest captain then afloat, but I did not find him so if the crew did their duty. I afterwards sailed as first mate of the bark Minnie in the West India trade a few voyages. I left that ship, came home and was married to Miss Shields, daughter of a well known captain and shipowner. I was then twenty-two years old, and my great ambition was to get command and take my wife to sea.

"After a winter at home I joined a new ship, building at Hopewell Cape, New Brunswick, by Mr. Bennett (the grandfather of the present M. P.), afterwards called the Enoch Arden, and I helped to finish this ship. I rigged and loaded her, and afterwards sailed as mate with Captain John Calhoun. Our voyage was to Ireland, Bristol Channel, St. Thomas, W. I., but the day before we arrived we experienced one of the worst hurricanes that has ever swept over St. Thomas. We lost spars and sails and, when the storm passed, were in a sinking condition. Next day when we arrived we found the town in ruins, and out of

seventy-five sail of ships, including several steamers, only four small vessels were afloat, and the dead strewed the beaches and among the windrows of wreckage twenty feet high above high water mark. We were sent to Kingston, Jamaica, to discharge, and from there to Nassau, thence to Ipswich, and then she was chartered for Shanghai, and I then got my discharge, came home and took command of a new bark which I sailed for five years, trading to Rio Plate, West Indies, and Europe, and carrying my wife with me. I had no agents, but did all the chartering and ship's business, as was the custom in those days. The freights were good and the ship paid for herself twice in the five years I sailed her. The firm I sailed for, L. McMann & Sons, St. John, then joined me with another firm, and we built and owned several very fine ships, among which were the bark General Wolsey, which was wrecked on Gull Rock Ledge, the ship Alexandrovina, the ship Alexander Mackenzie, the bark Lady Dufferin, the ship Lord Lytton, the bark Capenhurst and the ship Earl Granville.

"Now came the time when the steel ship came in and we quit building, and I remained master and managing owner of the Earl Granville for about twelve years, trading to all parts of the world. During the time I was master of the Earl Granville I happened to be in Valparaiso with a cargo of coal on board, some two thousand tons, which I sold to the Chilean government at the time of the war between Chile and Peru, and ran it safely into Callao Bay clear of the Peruvian turret the Wascum, called the terror of the Chilean coast, arriving a few days after the bombardment of Callao.

"When at Callao discharging I built two thirty-ton lighters to lighten my cargo of guano, which I was to take in at the Island of Lobos di Afeuca, as I had chartered with Colonel North to deliver two thousand three hundred tons of guano in New York. So I sent my freight home by sight bills on London except a cartload of Mexican dollars to pay my own debts and half a dozen other ship's debts at Lobos di Afeuca, which was being sent by my ship, and I arrived in due course at Lobos with two big scows, one slung up on each side, which they took for a big side-wheel man-o'-war at first, but the lighter company was not well pleased when they found I was going to lighten my own cargo, which I did and sold the scows to them afterwards for more than first cost.

"I had given a banquet on board my ship to Colonel North and the Chilean authorities, and got good introductory letters to the governor at Lobos, so, as the Chileans were now in command, I had no trouble. I, however, was very near being taken prisoner at Lambaqui. I had crossed over from Lobos in my boat, quite a yacht, to the mainland, about sixty miles, landing at Eton Point. I had with me the captain of the American ship Bombay and an Italian pilot, and on our excursion we stayed one night at Lambaqui, when we were arrested as spies and brought to Eton Point. On arriving we found our boat seized and it was only by the influence of one Mrs. Ball, a noted woman on the coast, that we were let off, for we had been traveling in the country in war time without a pass from the governor, which we forgot to ask for. We, however, had to pay one hundred and twenty dollars to get our boat released so as to get back to the island.

"When the ship was laden I sailed with a big cargo, and in eighty days sailed into New York harbor, the quickest passage made with a sailing ship up till that date at any rate. On arriving I found that the firm of Steeves Brothers & Company, of St. John and Liverpool, had failed, and this firm having creditors in New York, and owning the ship, the creditors immediately attached my freight for eight thousand pounds, but not until I had collected one-half of it, which I did one hour after arrival. This was the beginning of a test case in the United States courts handled by six of the biggest maritime law firms in the world, and was the means of me having to send my ship away in command of another master, to Yokohama and Eastern ports, and I went into business in New York for about two years whilst the ship was away. On her return I again took charge, but it cost me some fifteen thousand dollars for law suits for alleged scurvy with some of the crew, although there was only one case of scurvy on board and one sailor had died of dropsy on the voyage.

"I will not enumerate the many voyages I made afterwards in this ship. One time I had a mutiny on board and got dismasted off the Cape of Good Hope, being at that time bound from New York to Sydney, Australia. The ship was a three skysail-yarder, and the fore topmast, jib-boom, main topmast, main masthead and mizzen topgallant mast went over the side. One sailor who was aloft went with the spars. The ship was rigged up, and in twelve days had a main topgallant yard across and made the voyage from New York to Sydney in one hundred and three days, the quickest voyage that year. The dismasting did not detain her over a couple of days, for we had a hard gale right after us all the trip up to Tasmania. When we got to Sydney the mutineers did three months in Darlinghurst gaol.

"I will pass on until I come to the port of Vancouver in the year 1888 to load a cargo of lumber at the Moodyville sawmills for Melbourne. I had been to Puget Sound at the time that Vancouver was burnt, some two years before, and the people I talked with there seemed to think that Vancouver would be the terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway, but when I sailed into Burrard Inlet I saw that I had entered one of the best harbors in the world. I had my exemption ticket as a pilot to Sydney and knew every inch of that beautiful harbor. I also had been to Rio de Janeiro, an immense harbor, but I could see that Burrard Inlet, although not nearly so large as the harbor mentioned, was a more wonderful sheet of water, as English Bay was comparatively smooth water, where a ship could anchor, whilst I had more than once seen a terrific sea outside Sydney Heads, and a dangerous place to run for in a southeast gale if anyway thick; but once inside your ship is landlocked in a harbor with six hundred miles of water frontage, taking in the Paramatta river. Taking the approaches into consideration I consider Burrard Inlet one of the very best and safest harbors in the world. On arriving at Moodyville I was told by Benjamin Springer, the manager of the Moodyville sawmill, to come over to Vancouver and enter my ship at the customs house, and on my way up Cordova street I met John Rounsefell, whom I had formerly known in London, being the head of the firm of Harwood & Company, and before I left Vancouver I bought, through him, eighteen acres of land in what is now the best part of Grandview for fifteen hundred dollars, besides a big corner lot in the West End.

"J. C. Keith was manager of the Bank of British Columbia, the only bank then in Vancouver, and with him I deposited my deeds and sailed for Melbourne. At Melbourne I had a law suit with the Harbor Trust, which turned out in my favor. I had some trouble with one of the crew, and he shot me in the breast and then shot at my wife, holding the revolver so close that her face was burned by the discharge. He got four years. I came around to Newcastle to load coal for San Diego, where the chief steward stole two hundred pounds in four fifty-pound notes from my dressing table. He got four years, two of them with solitary confinement. I came to San Diego and thence to the Sound, and visited Vancouver, buying twenty-one fifty-foot lots near the park in Hastings Townsite, and after making another Australian voyage went to Manila, Liverpool, San Diego, Australia, Nagasaki, Manila and back to the Sound. I engaged Captain Saunders to take command on the good ship Earl Granville, and came to Vancouver to settle down.

"On arriving at Vancouver with my family, goods and chattels, I bought a house on Hornby street, and began looking up a site for a shipyard, as shipbuilding was my hobby. David Oppenheimer, who was then mayor, sent me over to Deadman's Island, and, after sounding around it, I reported favorably as a shipyard, but on further inquiry from Dr. Witham and Captain Tatlow, both park commissioners, found that there would be trouble in procuring a lease from the Dominion government, as they had already put a bridge across for park purposes. So I looked up a site on False Creek and started a shipyard. In June, 1891, I launched the Vancouver Belle. About that time the governments of the United States and Great Britain were negotiating a modus vivendi to close the Behring Sea, and on the 13th day of June I shut down the shipyard, cleared the Vancouver Belle for the Behring Sea on a sealing trip, and took command myself.

On the 5th day of July, being in the vicinity of Begasloof and being seen, I was spoken by the American cruiser Corwin, and the president's proclamation put on board, backed up by the British parliament, and I left the sea for home, but not until I had been spoken by the British cruiser Pheasant, which endorsed the Corwin's order to leave the waters forthwith.

"The next year the schooner was fitted out and again sailed for a cruise in the North Pacific, and I again went as master. On arriving at Unimac Pass we found the sea again closed for 1892, so I steered for the Asiatic coast and was well outside the Russian territory limits when my vessel was seized by the Russian cruiser Zabiaka, and myself and all my crew but three taken on board the cruiser, where we remained for some days. After a time the commander, B. DeLiveron, offered me an old schooner which he said was useless to his government to bring about forty of us distressed sealers home. I accepted, as we were starving on his ship, as his own crew of three hundred were on short allowance before we came on board. I accepted his offer and we went to Petropavlovski, on the east coast of Siberia, where we were turned on shore under the jurisdiction of the governor, a Tartar by nature and birth. We were entitled to fifteen kopecks a day for food, but he refused to give it, saying that DeLiveron was crazy to give us a vessel to bring us home and that we should be sent to Saghalien Island to the mines. We had a squad of Cossack soldiers surrounding the hovel, which was without roof or floor, until I got the old Rosie Olsen, and Captain DeLiveron gave me my slop chest, composed of clothing, rubber boots, etc., which I sold to the Japanese company store and bought food to keep the crew alive until we sailed. We were detained in all about fourteen days at Petropavlovski awaiting the arrival of the admiral's ship, who had to sanction Captain DeLiveron's offer to hand over the old schooner to bring us home. We, however, had a good run home, arriving in twenty-nine days, but we were very short of food and arrived in a starved condition. The old schooner was handed over to the Canadian authorities, and they handed her over to the former owners in Victoria, and my company, of which I was managing director, made a claim against the Russian government, which was paid, with interest, after seventeen years.

"I will now pass over about three years of my life at Vancouver, during which time I was stevedoring, rigging vessels and general work that came to hand with the shipping. One year and a half was spent in the Similkameen country putting in a big mining plant for the Anglo-American Gold and Platinum Company, which turned out a failure, and then I decided to go back to the ocean, and in due course I left Vancouver City for England, via Cape Horn. But it was the trial of my life to go out into the world at the age of fifty-three and start life over again, although I had a great quantity of real estate in Vancouver which I could not sell at any price. I had made up my mind to make Vancouver my home, but times were then hard in Vancouver, as all the old-timers must know, and I, among others, had spent my ready cash, some of which had been confiscated by the Russian government. I had a few years previous rigged a new steel vessel called the Americana, and on board of her as chief officer I took a subordinate position to get to England. I was off to sea again, leaving my home, my wife, my family and my friends, and as the vessel towed out through the narrows, I could hardly realize that it was possible that I was now really leaving the place that I fully intended would be my home for the rest of my natural life. Going out into the world at the age of fifty-four to try and get command after being so many years in command as master and owner and had given thousands of men employment, it is not to be wondered that I felt blue. I, however, had a duty to perform to get the ship ready for sea during the twenty-four hours' tow out by Cape Flattery, and so I immediately put away all the thoughts of leaving home and began to break in my new crew by getting deck load lashes and everything was made fast and secure. It is always a good thing when a man feels blue to have work to employ his mind, and now there was plenty of work on board the Americana and I saw I had a crew to handle that were not really sailors but substitutes, and that kept me busy. By the time we got out by Cape Flattery everything on board was in shipshape and now with

all sail set and a light, fair wind we cast off from our tug and started out on our long voyage of some sixteen thousand miles around Cape Horn. Nothing of importance occurred until we were off Cape Horn except the carrying away of a couple of spars in a squall, but as we had no carpenter on board I soon made new ones, and by the time we got down to the Horn I had made some new sails and the ship's canvas and rigging and was in good shape for bad weather, which we always expect off the Horn.

"Well, although we expected bad weather, we did not expect quite so much of it, especially the gales from the south, which were head winds in rounding the Cape from our position. For weeks on a stretch gale succeeded gale and the ship having a big deck load of timber, labored heavily, her deck cargo straining and opening up her deck seams. One day in a gale we had to set the jib and when the ship came round the chain pennant of the jib sheet struck me and knocked me under the anchor lashed on the forecandle deck, and my right arm was broken below the elbow and the wrist. I was badly hurt internally and the second mate and a sailor got me aft, and I held my arm whilst the captain lashed the splints on my broken arm. I went to my room, which was full of water, and crawled into my bunk, where I lay for two days whilst the ship was hove to in a gale of wind. By this time Captain Smith was very much exhausted, for he had to be on deck night and day, as he could not trust the second mate. After a couple of days I told Captain Smith I must relieve him, and although he remonstrated against me coming on deck, I came and took charge of the deck in the daytime and the Captain took to the watch at night; and now having a fair wind, we rounded the Horn without further mishap and hauled up for our course to Gibraltar and were soon in fine weather. Nothing of importance occurred on the voyage from the Horn to Gibraltar, where we arrived after a very long passage of one hundred and eighty-five days. We discharged about half of our cargo of timber, which was to be used in building the great government dock at Gibraltar, and sailed for Queenborough and had rather a long trip up the coast. After discharging all our cargo we towed up to London, dry-docked and got repaired from the damages received in rounding the Horn. After this we towed up the Thames to Greenwich buoys and moored; and then Captain Smith went to Liverpool, his home, for a week and I took charge until his return. Then the ship towed down to Rotherhithe to load a cargo of chalk, and when she was loaded another chief officer was engaged and I shook hands with Captain Smith and went back to London.

"Whilst at London I witnessed Queen Victoria's jubilee procession and especially noticed the reception that our premier, Sir Wilfred Laurier, received, and it struck me that he was the favorite premier of all the rest of the premiers of Britain's over sea domains. I felt proud to be a Canadian. This over, I went down to Liverpool, my old stamping ground of some fifteen years before, but a great change had taken place. That long line of docks which used to be a forest of spars were now replaced by steamers' funnels with all the different colors of the rainbow, representing the different big lines, and I realized that ship owning was now in the hands of big companies. Therefore it looked rather a bold question to ask an owner to give a command to a request, especially as the man requesting a master berth was a comparative stranger, seeing that in the lines the officers are promoted by stages from second to first mate and then to master. So I decided to try for a tramp steamer, which would suit me much better than a liner, as I would then have a chance to use my knowledge of maritime business to better account for the benefit of the owner. At Liverpool I found over twenty ship-masters that I knew waiting for employment and some of them had been waiting for a year. My brother-in-law, Captain Robert Shields, was then harbor master at Ardrossan and finding that he was very ill, I went over to see him, being only one day in Liverpool. I found my relative very ill indeed and he was taken to the Cathcart Home in Glasgow for special treatment and no one was allowed to see him for three months except his doctor and nurse. This was disappointing to me, as I thought through his influence I might stand a chance to get command of a steamer. I knew some firms in Ardrossan which Captain Shields had sailed

for and owned with, but these firms were companies made up of small investors and the master must put in money to secure a berth, so in that respect there was no chance for me, as I had no money to put into a steamer to buy a master's position. I, however, found in Glasgow a very old friend who knew me twenty-eight years before and he spent one whole day going around with me to different ship-owners' offices. Stuart Murran, the man I have reference to, was formerly a ship broker, a man very highly respected among the shipping men of Glasgow, and the private office door in those big shipping firms' offices was always open for him to see the manager. Then he put me up as a visitor on the royal exchange for a month, during which time I was offered the command of a big steel ship and an iron bark. At the end of one month he renewed my visitor's ticket and I became acquainted with more shipowners in Glasgow and Greenock than many captains who were born and brought up in those cities. At the end of the third month I was offered a tramp steamer, but I heard that her engines and boilers were in a state that was not satisfactory as to speed and consumption of coal, she being an old boat: so I declined to accept the offer as master.

"Shortly afterwards Captain Shields returned to his home cured and he introduced me to the managers of the Park Steamship Company, who were building at Port Glasgow, in Rodgers' shipyard, a beautiful big steamer of six thousand tons and weight. I applied for this steamer and in due course I was engaged and sent to Port Glasgow to superintend the finishing of this boat, which was launched in due course and brought to Glasgow to be enjoined by Messrs. Dunsmore and Jackson. Now this was a great streak of good luck, for there were forty applications of well known men and men who would be glad to put money in this firm, one of the very best in Scotland, but they accepted my application and in due course we ran our trial trip with a large party on board, which left the ship off the dock at Greenock and then I proceeded to Newport in the Bristol Channel to load coals for Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. It was now winter and we had only just time to get our cargo in by hurrying day and night so as to get loaded before Christmas holidays came on. So on Christmas eve, at midnight, the ship finished loading and we sailed from Newport on Christmas day of 1897. Christmas day was spent washing off coal dust as we steamed off down channel for the open sea—a calm, lovely day; but the next day as we poked our nose outside Ushant, the westernmost point of France, we met a gale right ahead. That night it was blowing a fierce gale from southwest with a high head sea such as can get up in the Bay of Biscay, and I was obliged to slow down to half speed. About midnight the steam steering gear broke and the ship fell off in the trough of the sea. The ship's rudder was banging to and fro whilst the quadrant was smashing from side to side, smashing and breaking up her wheel chains. The night was inky black and all hands were aft trying to secure the quadrant and get the ship into hand steering gear, and it was over an hour before we got that quadrant snared with a big chain after breaking up the biggest tackles we had. Then we got tackles on and got our quadrant amidships and got her into hand gear. During this time the sea was making a clean breach over the ship, washing away everything on deck even to the pipe casing and steam pipes themselves. Almost in the first of our attempt to secure the quadrant the carpenter got caught with his foot under the quadrant and his foot was cut almost off. Then after we got the ship into hand steering gear it took four men on each wheel to turn the gear, but there was no binnacle aft or compass to steer by, so we had to steer by the boatswain's whistle from the bridge. I had no doctor on board, so I had to be surgeon myself; and the poor fellow nearly bled to death before I could get the blood stopped, but I managed to get the ankle bones as near in place as possible seeing the bones were all broken and the foot hanging to one side by a small portion of the flesh, and then I had to leave him in charge of one of the stewards and take the bridge.

"As soon as daylight came we started in to repair the steam steering gear and by dark that night had the ship in steam steering gear again. And now for about five days we had nothing but a continuous gale from southwest to west northwest, making a tremendous sea which broke in the chart house, carried away the bul-

warks and rail and broke the midship derricks in two, tore up all the steam pipes and pipe casings on deck, stove in the forecandle port lights, washing the crew out of their bunks, and smashed up things generally. On the seventh day we passed the latitude of Cape Finisterre well to the west of the Cape and, the weather moderating, we reached Las Palmas ten days out from Newport, when the ordinary passage only takes about six days. I put my carpenter in the hospital, took in four hundred tons bunker coal and proceeded, and for the next ten days we were all hands busy repairing the damage of that ten days of the heaviest weather I have ever seen. Several vessels were lost and several steamers in company with me put back to English Channel ports for repairs.

"Nothing of importance occurred on the rest of our voyage to Rio, where we landed our cargo and proceeded south to Bahia Blanca, a port about five hundred miles south of the River Plate. Here we loaded a cargo of grain and wool and proceeded to Buenos Aires to take on deck four hundred and fifty fat cattle for the foreign cattle market, Deptford, London, whilst the cargo of wool and grain was for Antwerp. I had considerable trouble with my crew owing to the drink habit and they had a bad leader in the chief engineer, who was the guarantee engineer for Dunsmore & Jackson, for he was habitually drunk when he could get ashore. Before sailing I insisted on him measuring his coal bunkers, which he did and reported coal enough to take the ship from Buenos Aires to Madeira, which is five days' steaming beyond St. Vincent, Cape De Verde, which was my first coaling port en route home. I could not stop for coal in any port on the Brazilian coast or continent of Europe owing to the board of agriculture getting a law passed in England against the infection of mouth and foot disease being brought in from Brazil or continent of Europe amongst the breeders of home cattle. For this reason I wanted to make sure that I had coal enough to take the ship to St. Vincent and was told I had five days' run overflush. We had the usual strong head winds coming up the coast of Brazil and the chief engineer gave me his daily consumption at noon each day. One evening, being in about 5°, south latitude, he came to me and reported the coal in the side bunkers finished and he was going to broach the cross bunker, which was partly full. Now there is no worse fever than a coal fever—that is to find yourself commanding a big steamer that is propelled entirely by steam, at sea without fuel; and now I insisted on going down with the chief and measuring the coal in that cross bunker, and when I worked out the cubic contents in figures, found we lacked coal one and a half days' run to take us to St. Vincent and that the chief must have made a great error in his calculation on leaving Buenos Aires. I was then within about sixty miles of the convict island of Fernando Noronha, which lies in 4°, south latitude, and about three hundred miles from the Brazilian coast, which island belongs to Brazil, and I made up my mind to try to get coal at this island, as I had heard of a coal concession being granted by the Brazilian government for a coaling station here. So I steamed on slow and passed in to the north close to the island in the morning and signalled the island my ship's name, nationality, where from, where bound, all well on board. Then I asked was there any coal on the island and they ran up, 'No.' Then I asked, 'Can I come in and anchor,' and they answered, 'If you are able.' What they meant by being able was that at that time of the year a great swell sets in all around the island which makes landing in a boat very difficult. I then went ahead into Victoria Bay, the only breach where a boat landing could be made, and dropped my anchor, and before I could get my boat ready to leave the ship, a Brazilian came off through the surf on his log and handed me a note that I could not land, as it was an island where convicts only were allowed except the telegraph operators for Lloyd's signal station and telegraph cable. I then signalled: 'I want a cable. Can I land?' The answer was the same as before, 'If you are able.' I then pulled for the shore and, watching my chance, went in on the last of three big rollers which broke a hundred yards from the beach. As soon as the boat's keel struck the sand, I jumped and ran up the beach and the boat backed out through the surf all right; but the surf caught me before I gained the shore and nearly carried me out into the sea. Help was however at

hand in the three English telegraph operators and the governor of the island, a very nice old gentleman (a Portuguese), and they ran in and pulled me on shore. They had brought a horse for me to ride into town on, which was along a trail about half a mile away. I immediately informed the governor the ship's position in regard to fuel and thought before I came in that there might be a coaling station on the island. He informed me that for some four years forty tons of coal were dumped on the island, which was required to hold the concession, but that was all the coal on the island. I then said, 'I will cable to Pernambuco and get two hundred tons of coal brought over by lighter.' In this the governor undertook to assist me by trying to get the coal brought over in the steamer that tended the island, which was then due to sail with three hundred tons provisions for some two hundred and fifty prisoners and a garrison of three hundred soldiers besides other officials living on the island, and the steamer could carry at least a thousand tons and would be able to bring my coal if the government would allow the steamer to bring the coal. I then cabled to Wilson's Coal Company at Pernambuco to send the coal, and in the reply was informed that the steamer could not come for a week, seeing it was Easter or Holy week in Brazil and, moreover, my ship's name was not in Lloyd's Register, she being just new. Now I could see nothing for it but to go back and get coal at Pernambuco and cabled my owners accordingly, as I was deviating from my voyage, this being requisite on account of insurance. Had I not come in at the island, but kept right on and burned the cargo, it would have turned out better for the ship, but this I could not do after knowing I had not coal to go on with and had coal on board to steam the ship where coal could be got. So I went back to Pernambuco roads, three hundred miles, and laid three miles out in an open roadstead for a whole week, to get three hundred tons of coal aboard. This could have been done in six hours if I could have got into the inner harbor of Pernambuco, but I could not do this, as my ship drew too much water. In this roadstead the wind and sea had a fair rake, and every day it blew a gale lighters were sunk alongside, tugs damaged and coal lost in the sea, and never will I forget that week of trouble and anxiety. I had to buy more fodder for the animals and got the last bale of hay from the old horse railroad company at a fabulous price, drawing on my owners for some two hundred and fifty pounds to pay for it before I could get clearance. I got away at last and shaped a course straight for St. Vincent and had a good run.

"On arriving, the St. Vincent Coal Company showed me a letter from the owners to take what coal would run me to Madeira or Las Palmas and coal for home at Madeira or Las Palmas; but the coal company had a cable from owners a fortnight later date to instruct me to coal at St. Vincent for London. This cable they did not show me for the reason that the Spanish fleet under Admiral Cervera was then coaling in St. Vincent, taking all the coal they could get at a much higher price than our ship's contract price. So after taking in enough to run the ship four days further on to Las Palmas, I sailed for that port. On arriving at Las Palmas I was placed in quarantine and no one was allowed on shore. Now Messrs. Blandy Brothers, my coaling agents, informed me they would coal the ship in quarantine at forty-five shillings per ton, as the war between the United States and Spain was now on, and as the Canary Islands were Spanish, our contract of eighteen shillings was broken according to the terms and conditions of the contract. I then cabled my owners and after waiting thirty hours and getting no reply made up my mind to get my bunkers filled and let the owners fight it out with the coaling agent. After working at coaling about ten hours I got a cable from owners to proceed to Madeira and next morning I anchored in Funchal Bay. Blandy Brothers said they could not give me any coal and advised me to go to Lisbon. I did not tell him that I had touched at a Brazilian port and brought up as an argument that I could not land the cattle if I went to a port on the continent, and that I must have coal to run me to London or some port in the Channel, so he consented to give me one hundred and eighty tons—just one-third less than I asked for, at double the contract price. Then again I had to buy more fodder for the cattle and had to pay a fabulous price for Lisbon straw, and getting a cable from

owners to come to London instead of proceeding straight to Antwerp, I sailed. When I got to Gravesend on the Thames, I was told I must kill the two thousand sheep and four hundred and forty-eight head of cattle on board the ship, as the authorities would not allow the animals to be landed alive; so this had to be done at the foreign cattle market dock, Deptford, and took four days. At this dock there was not water to lay afloat at low tide, and at low tide the ship would be aground and, the bottom being mud and quite steeply inclined, the ship would slide off from the dock when she took the bottom. So we had to keep a pilot and tug ready in case she carried away her moorings and was swept down the river with the strong current. As it was, she parted her moorings and tore out her mooring bits and had considerable damage. As soon as we got clear of the animals we proceeded to Antwerp, discharged our cargo and came back to Hull, where the ship loaded a cargo of coal for Rio de Janeiro. In the meantime the cattle owners sued the owners for damages for not having coal enough on board to run the ship to St. Vincent and the North Indemnity Insurance Company settled the case for eight hundred pounds to settle with the owners of the animals. From Hull we proceeded to Rio de Janeiro and from Rio to St. Lucia, one of the West India Islands, and was ordered to New York to load on the Prince Line for Buenos Aires. Now had I been sailing for some shipping firms that I know, I would have been discharged from my command as soon as I reached Hull, for with some firms the master of the ship is the scapegoat for all the ills which befall the ship, but with the Park Steamship Company the blame was placed on the engineer, who sent in his resignation at Hull, and he was duly discharged without me signing a certificate of good character, owing to his drunken habits.

"At New York, Mrs. Copp and my daughter joined the ship, as the owners gave me permission to carry them on board, and they remained traveling with me nearly the whole time, to nearly all the ports of the world, for the period of about twelve years, until I retired from the employ of the Park Steamship Company; and I have it to say that I think I am about the only master that has carried his wife or any female of his family on board a troop ship of the Allan Line or the Prince Line. On board a government transport it is objectionable and also on the Allan Line prohibited, but my owners advised me, and my wife and daughter were always signed on the ship's articles as stewardess and assistant stewardess, and so this difficulty was got over. If they appeared as a part of my crew, neither the time charterers nor the government could object.

"Now I have written in detail my first voyage, showing how one trouble followed another; and I will now pass over the many voyages I made in the SS. Mary Park, with very great success, to many parts of the world. The ship was built for the River Plate trade and I was generally in that trade to the United Kingdom or continent when not engaged on time charter by different lines that I sailed for or by the different governments as a transport. I was on the Allan Line from London to Montreal in the summer of 1899, and in the fall of that year the Boer war broke out. I remember on our last voyage in November of that year when we arrived at Gravesend, River Thames, three big transports were leaving the Tilbury docks with troops. I remember the crowds of people on the docks and the troops cheering. They said: 'We are going out to thrash the Boers and will be back to spend Christmas with you at home.' Two years afterwards, when my own ship was a transport for the British government, I walked through the Boer trenches at Colenso, shortly after Ladysmith was relieved, and I thought of the scene on the docks at Tilbury when the first of the troops were leaving for South Africa, and I had still more reason to pause and reflect as I passed along toward Ladysmith, for on both sides of the road along the Tugela river crosses and stones marked the graves of our dead soldiers, in clusters and scattered all over. At Harts Hill, where we outspanned to get lunch and feed our horses, was an enclosure with many hundred graves, for it was here that a terrible slaughter occurred, for the Boers were intrenched and poured a deadly fire into the Dublin Fusiliers and other companies at a distance of only a few paces. There has been much said respecting Buller and his army, of his reverses and the disasters that

occurred in his frontal attacks; but let anyone who doubts the ability of that general and of his army go through those trenches and along the road leading along the Tugela river to Gablers Cliff and Spion Kop, and then they will wonder how our soldiers could have shifted the Boers from one position to another with as little loss of life as there was, for those entrenchments were so made that one man in those trenches with provision and ammunition would certainly be able for one hundred men out in the open. I also visited the spot where Long lost his guns on the edge of the Tugela river, where I understand he went without General Buller's orders and where young Roberts fell by a Boer bullet; and taking in the whole position with the level veldt on one side of the Tugela river from Cheveley to Colenso and then the hills rising straight from the river bank where the Boer trenches ran along not half a gunshot from the river, forming, as it were, a natural fortress, the task that Buller had was a hard one indeed.

"At Ladysmith I visited the different places over where battles were fought and went out to what was called the tin camp, owing to the most of the houses or huts being built of tins which once contained provisions. Here were eight thousand Boers in an enclosure, guarded by our troops, and some of the officers of different regiments told me it was very monotonous having nothing more exciting to do and that they would be much more contented to be using their rifles within shooting distance of those Boers that had inflicted the punishment on our troops along the Tugela river. On this particular voyage I speak of, I was at London and witnessed Queen Victoria's funeral. I went from London to St. Helena, where I landed stores for the garrison and for some eight thousand Boers of General Cronje's army, and thence to Cape Town and Durban. From Durban I went to Australia, thence to Noumea, and on my return to Australia I was put on time charter through North German Lloyd for the German government to carry stores for the German troops in North China. I had then to go down to New Zealand, where I took in two thousand tons of oats and came back to Sydney, New South Wales, and filled up with other stores. This was the time of the Boxer rising and it was certainly a very interesting voyage for the reason that all nations had sent troops to North China to quell that Boxer rising, and although the main trouble was about over, yet all these troops from Europe and all over the world were still policing the country, and to see these companies from all the different armies in the world's nations was a sight probably never seen before, nor is it likely to be ever seen again.

"Well, I will pass over the particulars of my voyages to South China, Burma, India and other voyages up to my two last voyages in the *Mary Park*, when I carried from Buenos Aires live stock to repatriate the Boer farms in the Orange River Colony, and then to Hull, England, with a cargo of wheat; and here at Hull I left the good steamship *Mary Park* in command of my chief officer as master and came to the Clyde to superintend the building of another steamer for the Park Steamship Company. So ends my career of the first six years in steam—a very successful period for that company and the owners of that ship.

"I was in Glasgow about five months until the new steamship *Catherine Park* ran her trial trip, and our maiden voyage was to Buenos Aires. I made several voyages to the Plate and Europe, to Mauritius, India and other parts of the world, and finally, about the time that Rodjevinsky fired on the Hull fishing fleet, I left Cardiff with a cargo of best Welsh coal for the east, calling at Angier Point and afterwards at Shanghai for orders, and, to make a long story short, I landed that cargo in Sasebo, Japan, and not one of my crew knew where I was going with the coal until I was signalled by a Japanese man-o'-war, near Sasebo, the big naval station in Japan, and escorted into the roadstead at Sasebo. Had a Russian man-o'-war come across us, needless to say, we should never have arrived. At Sasebo I gave a luncheon on board on New Year's Day to some of the head officials belonging to the fortress, and during luncheon a steam launch was sent off from the fort with a message giving the particulars to my visitors of the fall and surrender of Port Arthur the night before. After the message had been read and one officer had told me in English that Port Arthur had sur-

rendered, I said to him: 'You people seem very quiet on your great victory.' 'Yes,' he replied, 'we are, for we knew it must soon surrender, and it is no surprise.' I was amazed at the modesty of those officers, some of whom had fired the first shots at Port Arthur. And there was no demonstration at Sasebo on account of the surrender of that great Russian fortress.

"From Sasebo I went to Hong Kong, where my ship lay for four months fitting out to carry Chinese coolies from Chinguantao, in the Gulf of Liau Tung, North China, to Durban, South Africa, for the Transvaal Chamber of Mines. Leaving Hong Kong, I went to Kutsenutso, a coaling port in Japan, for three thousand tons of bunker, but was ordered to Shanghai with a cargo, and then, instead of sending me for coolies, I was supposed to load a cargo of nine thousand tons, chiefly raw cotton, for Kobe and Yokohama, but I refused to take a cargo of raw cotton as, when the war broke out, Russia proclaimed raw cotton contraband of war, and England and the United States proclaimed it conditional contraband of war, and I protested against it, seeing that the Baltic fleet that was then coming up the China Sea might serve my ship, if it caught her, as it did the Knight Commander—send her to the bottom. So the charterers, who wanted to get rid of me, seeing that my ship was on time charter for one year and I was my own agent, had to give in, and I went back to Kutsenutso for another three thousand tons of bunker, and whilst there the big naval battle was fought and the Baltic fleet annihilated, and we were in sound of their artillery. There were about forty ships at Kutsenutso, and the Tokio government would not allow any ship to clear for ten days after that battle, fearing that some of the Russian ships that survived the battle might come across us and commandeer our coal if they were in need of it, which, no doubt, they were.

"As soon as I got clearance I sailed for Chinguantao, and at that port and Chefoo we took in each voyage about two thousand six hundred coolies and landed them at Durban. We carried two European doctors and four Chinese doctors, our engineers, quartermasters and officers, making about twenty-six white people, the rest of the crew, about eighty sailors and firemen and comprador's gang, about forty Chinese. So there were only twenty-six white men out of nearly two thousand eight hundred people on board. We had a chief of police and one policeman appointed for every hundred coolies. These coolies were paid in advance thirty Mexican dollars, and got from the company two suits of dungaree clothes. Of that thirty dollars they left in China with their families on an average about five dollars, and the other twenty-five dollars they had in a belt around their waist. A great deal of it they spent gambling. We had a code of rules printed by the authorities and no corporal punishment was allowed in those rules, but these rules were not always strictly adhered to, for nothing would settle a big pow-wow fight among them but a bamboo. We held court from 9:00 to 10:00 A. M. every morning, and all the men that were in jail during the night for fighting or stealing, which was invariably the case when gambling, were tried and punished according to their misdeeds. From 10:00 to 11:00 A. M. we had inspection of the men and their quarters, and every place had to be kept scrupulously clean. The inspection was made by the head doctor, chief mate, boatswain and myself. To forward this rule of cleanliness every officer on board, including the European doctors and the master, got a bonus from the Transvaal Chamber of Mines, and no small bonus, either, if the men were landed in good condition at Durban.

"Coming back from Durban I generally had on board about five hundred sick and maimed, morphine fiends and undesirables. Of these I used to bury on the voyage about fifty or sixty, and then took charge of their effects to be sent to their families, but I never knew but one half-dollar found in the pocket of a dead man, as his nurse, another Chinaman, would look to that, probably when he was drawing his last breath. A disease called beri-beri was prevalent with the Cantonese coolies. The doctors say the cause is eating fish and rice. This disease seldom attacks the northern coolie, who lives on beef and grain foods. On my last voyage with coolies, from Chinguantao, whilst laying at that port an open

roadstead, a white sailor fell overboard, and the chief officer, with four sailors, lowered the gig and picked him up. There was a high sea and a fresh wind and a tide to pull against, and they were unable to pull back to the ship, and drifted for three hours about three miles to the shore and were all drowned. I knew what would happen if they were driven ashore in the break and signaled the shore to send the tender, quite a small steamship, which was laying in at the breakwater with steam up, as it was midday. I sent up distress rockets and tried every means to get him off to pick up the men in distress, but there being a Chinese master on board the tender, he would not put out a hand to save anyone, and the whole six were drowned. I could not get under way with the ship to go to their assistance, as the water was too shallow and there was no steam on the main boiler, as I had been cleaning it. So I had to watch these six poor fellows—my chief officer and five European sailors—go to their death and could not help them. These six made ten seamen lost since I was first master, as up to that time I had only lost four. We got the mate's body and one sailor, and I buried them in a churchyard in a small town called Shan Hai Quan, close under the Great Wall of China, where it juts out into the Gulf of Liau Tung, and I placed a stone over their graves showing that they lost their lives in trying to save the life of another.

“On that voyage we carried about two thousand six hundred coolies, about one thousand six hundred from the Province of Chi-li and about one thousand from Chefoo, in the Province of Shantung, and the Chi-li men could not understand the language of the Shantung men. We had had a little trouble with them, but did not anticipate any real trouble, when, one day about 4:00 P. M., I heard a terrific yelling, and, looking out from my chart house, saw about five hundred Chinese driving about two hundred towards the lower bridge. They were in battle array, facing each other, and using clubs and sticks and bolts of iron or anything they could get hold of. I walked down and stood between the front lines of the combatants and brandished a pair of revolvers. They then separated and ran down into their quarters. I followed down, as I heard terrific yelling below, and found there was a regular battle being fought. All the officers, engineers, quartermasters and doctors were among the fighters, and they had already got about forty in jail, and before the fight stopped they had another forty in behind the big iron door, and when it was over, which took about twenty minutes, we had to get about one hundred wounded into the hospital. One man was killed and one had to have his leg amputated next day. That evening about 7:30 the chief officer came to me and reported that the chief of police had said to him that the coolies threatened that unless we let the crowd out that we had in jail they would take the ship. We then mustered the white men, held a consultation and decided not to let them out. We had a considerable quantity of small arms got ready, but the best weapon was the hose, lying along from the engine room to the bridge, connected where they could not get at it, to give them a boiling hot water shower bath. We, however, did not have to use it, but instead, when eight bells was struck, we all made a rush into the sheltered deck where a thousand had their berths and drove them out of the berths and secured the clubs that they intended to fight with later in the night. A few shots fired up through the hatchways put fear into them, after which all was quiet the rest of the night. Next day we had court from 9:00 A. M. to 3:00 P. M., and the ringleaders were punished by staying in irons for a time. Others got bamboosed and we had a peaceful and quiet ship the rest of the voyage.

“On our return voyage I brought the usual number of undesirables and landed them in Chinguantao, after the ship had been three days frozen in the ice off the port, with the thermometer ten degrees below zero, although four days before it was ninety degrees above at Formosa Island. This quick change was a very trying experience. After getting out of the ice at Chinguantao I came to Hong Kong, via Chefoo, and that wound up our coolie business. On arriving at Hong Kong we were turned over to Dodwell & Company, as soon as

the ship was redelivered by the Transvaal Chamber of Mines, to owners, to be fitted out to carry Russian troops from Vladivostok to Odessa, in the Black Sea, as the Russian-Japanese war was now over. As soon as she was fitted out for the Russian soldiers and about twenty-five officers, I sailed under orders to call at Askold Island for a pilot to take the ship about thirty miles into Vladivostok harbor, but when I arrived there was no pilot, and a Russian corporal came off and told me not to steer in the channel, but keep to the north, as, if I did steer in the channel, I might get blown up by the mines laid across the channel near the lighthouse. The sea was covered with ice, some of it pretty heavy, but I got into the harbor all right. I did not let go an anchor, for I had to break my way through heavy ice and was frozen in solid as soon as we stopped, for the thermometer was twelve degrees below zero. My ship remained frozen in for a week, but the fourth day I bundled up and walked ashore and found the warning I got about the mines in the channel was not idle, for a big German steamer with two thousand four hundred troops had left the harbor for sea ten days previously and had struck a mine and blown the bottom out of No. 2 hold. She put back and her bulkheads saved her until she was beached, and they were now cutting the ice out of No. 2 hold to put in a coffer dam and cutting out the soldiers that were blown up and drowned and were now frozen in the ice. Some hundred and fifty, they told me, were frozen in the hold in ice.

"At Vladivostok the extreme cold lasted for a fortnight, and then the ice-breaker, the largest vessel of its kind in the world, broke the ice and we managed to get to the wharf or dock. At Vladivostok I found the town partly burnt, and was informed that about a month previously twenty thousand Russian soldiers at Harbin had mutinied and had captured the trains and came to Vladivostok. There they pillaged and set fire to the town and captured the forts, which they held for a fortnight, but the Cossacks came in and overpowered them and over one hundred of the ringleaders were shot. I saw where they were buried and it was like a newly-ploughed field. Now I had heard all about this mutiny before I left Hong Kong, and everybody advised me to leave my wife and daughter in Hong Kong, but I did not take their advice and they were with me. The ship had to be passed by about thirty generals in order to say that she was fit to carry two thousand eight hundred Russian soldiers, and every one of the old army generals was a palmist, that is to say, their palms had to be covered with a fifty-ruble note before they would give me a certificate that the ship was sanitary and fit to carry Russian troops. My ship was built for a trooper and no ship could be better equipped. Yet I had to give the same as other ships that were not fit to carry troops. After about three weeks laying at Vladivostok we received on board two thousand eight hundred troops, about one thousand of these being Port Arthur prisoners taken at the surrender of that port. Their quarters were on the lower deck, and the rest of the two thousand eight hundred were the remains of volunteer companies, with about five hundred of the regular army and five hundred stand of arms and twenty-five lieutenant-generals, with a colonel in command. We called, on our way, for fresh provisions at Sabang, Suez, Port Said and Constantinople, and had a very pleasant and interesting voyage, as I found the colonel a good man and all the Russian officers were very polite and nice, probably more so on account of the ladies being on board. After landing our troops at Odessa we loaded grain at Novrasisk and proceeded to Rotterdam, and thence to the Bristol Channel.

"I will now pass over several voyages to Buenos Aires, Europe, India, United States and China, thence on time charter a year for Messrs. Toyo Kisha Kaisha, a big shipping firm in Japan, for cargo and passengers from Hong Kong via the Japanese ports to Peru and Chile. Now at the time we finished up with the Japanese firm times were very bad for shipping, and we were laid up in Hong Kong four months. We had a terrific typhoon whilst my ship was laid up, and she was saved from damage by hooking the telegraph cables running across from Hong Kong Island to Kowloon, which brought her up, and her anchors held her through the typhoon. Nearly every ship got more or less damage. Hundreds

of the Chinese floating population were drowned and great destruction was wrought on shore, as the typhoon passed directly over the city of Hong Kong. Shortly after this typhoon I became ill and had to go to the Peak Hospital for treatment, one thousand eight hundred feet above sea level. I had been stopping at the Hong Kong Hotel and made the acquaintance of some of the officers of the Middlesex regiment quartered at Hong Kong, and learned a little about the fortifications of Hong Kong Island, which, like Singapore, is strongly fortified. Whilst in the hospital one night about midnight I stole quietly out on the veranda, although I was not supposed to leave my bed, and, looking down from my lofty elevation upon the lights of the shipping, I saw three or four British men-o'-war flashing their searchlights on the shipping in the harbor, which inspired me with the thought of the strength of the British navy and the impregnable fortresses scattered all over in different parts of the world.

"Shortly afterwards I got well enough to leave the hospital and left Hong Kong for ports in the Mediterranean and London, via ports in the Philippine Islands. I passed through the Straits of Messina two days before the great eruption and heard of the destruction of Messina upon arrival at Marseilles. Our last port of discharge being London, we were sent to Cardiff to dry-dock, but Messrs. Workman & Clark, of Belfast, gave a lower estimate for docking and ordinary repairs for wear and tear, and I took the ship to Belfast, where I handed over the command to Captain Kierstead. He had formerly relieved me in the SS. Mary Park. I had sent in my resignation a year previous, to be relieved on return to the United Kingdom, and after settling my business in London, Cardiff and Glasgow stepped on board the SS. Empress of Ireland at Liverpool, and thirteen days after I walked up Granville street in Vancouver. I had wound up my seafaring career.

"And now I saw and realized the great change that had taken place in a few years, during which time, in my absence, my property had nearly all been sold for taxes in the hard times and was now worth a great deal of money. But if I had thought of what might have been in a financial way, those thoughts also went over the ground that I had traveled since I walked down Granville street to go on board the Americana and back to the sea, and I felt a consolation that I was spared through all the dangers of the seas and navigation of the world's oceans, even to sailing among the Japanese and Russian drifting mines, which we saw every voyage in the Gulf of Pechilli from Port Arthur to Shantung Promontory, where ships that sailed along our track only a few hours afterward were blown up and sunk. But if I realized those dangers at the time, I also felt the security of that good old flag, the British ensign that I sailed under, which I have dipped to every nation's flag that sails the sea and which is much respected by them all. One thing more I feel thankful for, that now, at the age of three score and ten, I am blessed with good health, which is of much more value than gold, and also feel happy that I am back once again—where, no doubt, I'll remain—among the old-timers I know."

LUTHER F. HOLTZ.

Luther F. Holtz, who for the past three years has been conducting a real-estate and brokerage business in North Vancouver, was born in Randolph county, Illinois, on the 17th of April, 1867, and is a son of John H. and Margaret (Hausmand) Holtz, both of whom are now deceased.

The childhood of Luther F. Holtz was passed in Illinois, but the family later removed to Kansas, in the public schools of which state he continued his education until he was a youth of nineteen years. Leaving home he then went west, first settling in Washington and for a time he was engaged in the hotel business at Farmington and Spokane, that state. Later he removed to Moscow, Idaho, and after several years' residence at that point came to British Columbia.

When he first came here he located in the Slocan district, where for some time he engaged in mining with varying success. In 1894 he came to Vancouver and established a real-estate office, which he conducted for four years. At the expiration of that period he once more turned his attention to mining, following that vocation until three years ago, when he came to North Vancouver and went into the real-estate and brokerage business, and is meeting with a fair measure of success in the development of his interests.

Mr. Holtz was married at Spokane, Washington, on the 24th of August, 1898, to Miss Williamson, a daughter of F. Andrew and Eliza (Aitken) Williamson, and to them has been born one daughter, Louise, who is a student in the public schools. Although he is not at all remiss in matters of citizenship, Mr. Holtz has never been actively identified with political affairs, either during the period of his residence in the States or since coming to British Columbia. He is a man of progressive ideas and enterprising methods, and intelligently concentrates his entire effort upon anything he undertakes.

WILLIAM WHITEFORD MOORE.

The rapid growth of Victoria must be largely attributed to its alert real-estate men, among whom is William Whiteford Moore, of the firm of Moore & Johnston, real estate and insurance, No. 632 Yates street, this city. He was born September 16, 1879, at Nicola Valley, British Columbia, and is therefore a native son of this province. Mr. Moore is of Scotch-Irish ancestry, his paternal grandfather having been a native of County Cork, Ireland, whence he emigrated with his wife to Canada and located in Ontario and later removed to Nicola Valley, British Columbia, where he died at the great age of ninety-four years. His wife was also a native of Ireland. The maternal grandfather was Scotch and emigrated to Canada, also locating in Ontario. During all of his life he followed farming. His wife was of the same nativity as her husband. The parents of Mr. Moore were Samuel and Mary (Whiteford) Moore, the father a native of Ontario, as was the mother. The father was reared on the parental farm in that province and later homesteaded land in Manitoba, locating where the city of Winnipeg now stands. He left his homestead in 1862, coming on foot to British Columbia, among its earliest pioneers. Here he engaged in mining in the Cariboo district for several years with indifferent success. During his later years he engaged in packing supplies in this district from Yale to the mining camps and later engaged in sheep raising on San Juan island. He finally located in the Nicola Valley, engaging in ranching and stock-raising with marked success until the time of his death, which occurred in 1900. Our subject is the youngest of three children, there being one daughter in the family and one son, John Nicola.

William W. Moore was educated in the public schools of Kamloops, having, however, previously studied under a private tutor in Nicola Valley. From 1896 to 1898 he attended Kingston University at Kingston, Ontario, returning in the latter year to Nicola Valley and engaging in ranching with his father. In 1901 he came to Victoria, taking up fruit and poultry raising and being so engaged until 1908. He then abandoned this occupation and moved to Port Alberni, where he established himself in the real-estate and insurance business in partnership with a Mr. Cooper, the firm being known as Moore & Cooper. Property values being low at the time, he secured considerable interests along that line at remarkably advantageous prices, which he still retains, his investments having proven very successful. In 1909 Mr. Moore disposed of his real-estate business in Port Alberni and came to Victoria in order to profit by the greater opportunities of the larger city. In December, 1912, he formed a partnership with T. C. Johnston, under the name of Moore & Johnston, real estate and insurance, with offices in the Mahon building. Their business pros-



WILLIAM W. MOORE



pered from the beginning, as both are able and energetic young men, and within a few months their quarters proved too small. In order to secure larger and more desirable space and be able to transact their business on the ground floor, they moved to No. 632 Yates street, where they found a desirable location. Ever since their business has increased by leaps and bounds and the firm enjoys a satisfied patronage, as they have made it their principle never to misrepresent or to put through a deal under false pretenses. Mr. Moore by long experience is eminently fitted for his vocation and within a remarkably short time has become an able judge of local real-estate values and conditions. The firm does a general business in real estate and their insurance department is also fast growing. They not only specialize in residential local property, however, but do a profitable business in Port Alberni lands.

On September 16, 1903, Mr. Moore was married, in Mount Tolmie Presbyterian church, to Miss Ethel M. Irvine, a daughter of John and Alice (Whittaker) Irvine, the father a native of Vancouver island and of Scotch ancestry. He is now engaged in agricultural pursuits in the Cedar Hill district. Mrs. Irvine is a native of New York, of English ancestry. Mr. and Mrs. Moore are the parents of two children, Kathleen and Eileen. The family maintain a city residence at No. 1521 Camosun street, Victoria, but spend the summer season at their beach residence on Cordova bay.

Mr. Moore is a liberal and has always taken an active interest not only in his party but in public affairs of whatever character. He served efficiently as school trustee of Saanich municipality, resigning at the time of his departure for Port Alberni. In 1909 and 1910 he served as a member of the school board of that city, thereby again giving evidence of his interest in the cause of education. In Port Alberni he was also instrumental in organizing the Liberal Association and served for a time as its secretary. He was also a member of the executive committee of the Liberal Association of Saanich district. Mr. Moore is a member of the Presbyterian church and fraternally belongs to Dominion Lodge, No. 4, I. O. O. F. of Victoria. He is a member of the Automobile Association, the Camosun Club and the Progress Club, giving by his latter connection evidence of the interest which he takes in all movements undertaken in furtherance of the growth of the city, being in complete accord with the principles for which the Progress Club stands and the ideals which it tries to realize. The advent of Mr. Moore in Victoria must be considered fortunate from every point of view, for it has not only launched him in a successful career as a real-estate man, but through his activities he has become a factor in extending the growth and importance of the city.

GEORGE W. OLTS.

The life of George W. Olts has been so varied in its activities, so far-reaching in its purposes and so useful in its results that it is difficult to determine which of his many interests has been the most directly beneficial. He was connected with railroading at the time when history was being made in the northwest and he learned the conditions of life in the Washington lumber camps by direct personal experience. He was for many years in business in Maine and afterward won a comfortable fortune in real estate in Seattle and Vancouver and he has now retired from business life. There has, however, been no cessation of his useful activities for he is accounted among the greatest individual forces in the great work of the Apostolic Faith Mission and since his conversion in 1909 has given unstintingly of his time, service and means to the furtherance of this cause. Mr. Olts was born in Carlin county, New Brunswick, on the St. John river, November 6, 1867, and is a son of James H. and Magdalene (Thompkins) Olts, natives of New Brunswick. The father was a lumberman, following that occupation in connection with farming during practically all of his active career.

In 1908 he moved to Vancouver, where he has since resided, making his home with the subject of this review. He survives his wife, who died in New Brunswick in January, 1893.

George W. Olts acquired his education in the public schools of Carlin county, New Brunswick, and in the normal school at Fredericton. When still a boy he learned stationary engineering and at the age of eighteen came to Victoria, British Columbia, where he engaged in work of this character on the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railroad. He was employed in the bridge-building department of construction until the line was finished and was present at the ceremonies during which Sir John A. Macdonald drove the golden spike at the terminus. Mr. Olts then moved to Seattle, Washington, where he engaged in bridge work on the Seattle, Lake Shore & Eastern until that line was finished to Tuolumne Falls, after which he went to the lumber woods near Bothell, on the Squamish river, continuing to work at logging there for five years thereafter and operating the first "donkey" engine ever used in the state. When he left Washington he went east to Maine and there began working at bridge construction in connection with the Washington County Railroad from Calais to Bangor. He did not, however, remain long at this occupation, working his way upward to the position of locomotive engineer and finally to that of inspector and superintendent of the rolling stock. During the one year he held this latter position he had many interesting experiences and still likes to tell of the time when the private car of the famous Lillian Langtry was burned while being carried by one of the trains of that road. After four years' connection with the Washington County Railroad Mr. Olts resigned his position and began selling life insurance in the interests of the Metropolitan Company, for whom he acted as superintendent for two years, his district comprising Rustic county, Maine, and Carleton county, New Brunswick. In August, 1905, he severed his connection with this concern and returned to the northwest, settling in Seattle, Washington, where he engaged in the real-estate business for himself, becoming very successful during the four years of his residence there. At the end of that time, in May, 1909, he moved to Vancouver and established himself in the same line of business here. He met with gratifying prosperity, building up a large, flourishing and lucrative business and accumulating a substantial fortune which in 1912 enabled him to retire from business life. He has now but one commercial connection—that with the North Vancouver Dock & Storage Company—which he promoted in 1912 and of which he has since been president. He was also for two years president of the A. L. Olts Contracting Company but he has now given up this office.

Mr. Olts has not been idle since his retirement although he has materially changed the direction of his activities, his chief interests centering now upon the work of the Apostolic Faith Mission, to which he was converted in 1909. His faith is of the active kind, finding its best exemplification in personal service, in the generous giving of his time, labor and money to the promotion of the principles in which he believes. Since his retirement Mr. Olts has given five nights a week and every Sunday to the work of the Mission, counting his soul, mind, body and accumulated wealth small offerings in so worthy a cause. The mission is located at No. 60 Cordova street, Vancouver, and the great work which it is accomplishing can be known and appreciated only by those who pass with bowed heads through its doorway, receiving its teachings naturally and humbly. Nothing is neglected which will promote the spread of its doctrines, services being conducted in the Scandinavian language every Monday night for the benefit of the foreigners of that nation in the city.

On the 6th of November, 1887, Mr. Olts was united in marriage to Miss Bessie La Point, of Syracuse, New York, a daughter of William La Point, who was an officer on the despatch boat Cowslip under Admiral Farragut at the capture of Mobile bay during the Civil war. The first Mrs. Olts died September 1, 1893, leaving three children: Frederick William and Harry, of Vancouver; and Bessie, who was born and has always lived in Carleton county, New Brunswick. In 1895 Mr. Olts was again married, his second union being with Miss

Bertha McDonald, of Carleton county, New Brunswick, a section of which she and her parents were natives, her father being engaged in the lumber business there for many years. Mr. and Mrs. Olts have four children, Gertrude, Mildred, Phillip and Wilfred Hovey, all at home.

Mr. Olts is a staunch liberal and interested in the growth and welfare of the city, although not an active politician. His life has been one of continuous labor marked by strict adherence to high standards of integrity and uprightness and by a close observance of all the rules which govern honorable manhood. He has never been known to deviate from the course which his conscience has sanctioned as right and just and he has dealt honorably and honestly with all men, winning thus their unqualified respect and esteem. He is widely and favorably known in Vancouver and the most envious do not grudge him his success so worthily has it been won and so well has it been used.

EDWARD SUTER HASELL, L. S. A., M. R. C. S., A. K. C.

A distinguished physician, Dr. Edward Suter Hasell has since 1897 held the position of resident medical superintendent of the Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital of Victoria, British Columbia. A thorough medical education and extensive hospital work admirably fit him for his important post. Moreover, Dr. Hasell interests himself along historical, educational and philanthropic lines and his work, viewed from every point, has been of distinct benefit to the city. Edward Suter Hasell was born in Calcutta, December 9, 1859, a son of the Rev. Samuel Hasell. His mother was Katherine Suter, a daughter of Edward Suter, R. N., secretary to Admiral Freemantle, in command in the Mediterranean. Her grandfather on her mother's side was Major General Andrew Burn, R. M., commandant at Chatham, England.

Edward S. Hasell is an old Harrovian and received his professional education at King's College, London. In 1883 he was made L. S. A. (London); in 1884, M. R. C. S. (England); and in 1885, A. K. C. From 1883 to 1884 Dr. Hasell served as house accoucheur at King's College Hospital, London, and as clinical ophthalmic assistant. From 1885 to 1888 he was house surgeon to Brighton Hove and Preston Dispensary. Upon his arrival in Canada he became surgeon to the Union Collieries Company of Cumberland, Vancouver island, holding this position from 1888 until 1890, in which latter year he engaged in general practice in Victoria, British Columbia. In 1897 Dr. Hasell received the appointment of resident medical superintendent of the Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital of Victoria, a position which he still holds. For sixteen years he has now continuously discharged the onerous duties of his office, has wrought much good, and has taken as great a personal as official interest, in the growth and expansion of the hospital, serving its best interests with all fidelity and loyalty.

At Yarrow, Seattle, on June 25, 1896, Dr. Hasell was married to Mrs. J. W. Green, eldest daughter of Beville Ramsay, Esq., of Croughton Park, Northamptonshire, England. Mrs. Hasell has many interests both educational and philanthropic. She takes an active part in hospital and other benevolent work, ably supporting her husband. She has served on the executive of the Woman's Auxiliary, the Daughters of Pity, aid societies to the hospital, the King's Daughters and the Alexandra Club and is a provincial officer of the Imperial Order of the Daughters of Empire in British Columbia. She is fully alive to the needs and demands of growing community life and has wrought much good along those lines.

Dr. Hasell is a conservative but has never taken active part in politics. His military record comprises three years of service as surgeon major to the British Columbia Garrison Artillery, now the Fifth Regiment, from 1893 to 1896. From 1891 to 1895 he efficiently served as coroner of Victoria city and district. In 1892 he was superintendent of the smallpox detention camp and in the same

year appointed a royal commissioner in lunacy. The church associations of Dr. Hasell are with the Anglican faith and fraternally he is a member of the Masonic order and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He is one of the original founders of the Natural History Society of British Columbia and has ever taken a deep interest in that subject. He also assisted in founding the Island Arts and Crafts Club, from which has recently sprung the School of Handicraft and Design, which is now established in Victoria.

JAMES ALEXANDER KERR.

Religious, political and business interests of South Vancouver find a progressive, able and worthy representative in James Alexander Kerr, who, during the five years he has resided in the city, has come into prominence as a man whose civic spirit has dominated and directed the growth of the community along many lines, whose business ability has carried him forward into important commercial and financial relations and whose loyal worth has gained him widespread regard as an upright and worthy gentleman. He is at present serving his second term as reeve of the municipality and his business connections are with J. A. Kerr & Company, real-estate and financial brokers.

Mr. Kerr was born in Dundee, Restigouche county, New Brunswick, June 7, 1872, and is a son of George and Catherine (Walker) Kerr, the former a son of Daniel Kerr, who emigrated from the Isle of Ayr, Scotland, to Canada about the year 1820. He settled at Maple Green, Restigouche county, New Brunswick, and was a pioneer in that locality, where he spent the remainder of his life on the farm which he purchased at that time. His son, George Kerr, was born on the homestead and was there reared to manhood. He afterward turned his attention to farming near Dundee and so continued until 1900, and then resided at Sumas, Washington, until his death in 1910. He married Miss Catherine Walker, a daughter of John Walker, who emigrated from Dundee, Scotland, to Canada and settled in Restigouche county, New Brunswick. The homestead which he took up in the wilderness he called Dundee, after his native city, and eventually a thriving village grew up around him, which has ever since borne that name.

James Alexander Kerr acquired his education in the public schools of his native locality and resided upon the homestead until 1898. In that year he came to British Columbia and located in Vancouver, where he secured a position in the sawmills, learning stationary steam engineering. He afterward worked at that trade in Vancouver until 1904 and then moved to New Westminster, where he spent one year at his former occupation. He then entered the real-estate and financial brokerage business, forming the Royal City Realty Company, of which he became head, continuing thus for three years. At the end of that time he disposed of his interests, although the company is still in existence and controls an important patronage. In 1908 Mr. Kerr came to South Vancouver, where he resumed his connection with the real-estate and financial brokerage business, founding the firm of J. A. Kerr & Company, with which he has been connected to the present time. The company controls a representative trade and has gradually extended the field of its business connections, being associated with the Hudson's Bay Mortgage Company, Ltd., and many other equally important financial and business concerns.

Although Mr. Kerr has done excellent work in business, his interests have not by any means been concentrated along this line, but have extended to various fields touching closely the welfare of the province in general and of South Vancouver in particular. He has done excellent work as a member of the Progress Club of Vancouver and of the South Vancouver Board of Trade, and he is at all times active and prominent in promoting municipal advancement. He was president of the Main Street Improvement Association, the activity of which



JAMES A. KERR



resulted in the changing of the name of Westminster avenue to Main street and widening that thoroughfare in South Vancouver from sixty to eighty feet. His work along this line and as a member of the Ward 4 Rate Payers' Association and his general activity in affairs of a similar character brought him prominently before the people of South Vancouver, and in 1911 he was induced to make the race for the office of reeve of the municipality. He was elected in January, 1912, and made such an excellent official record that in 1913 he was reelected to the office, in which he is still serving, his administration being characterized by the successful accomplishment of a great deal of important and constructive municipal work. Mr. Kerr is a firm believer in and an active worker for public ownership of public utilities, and believes firmly that in time this will be adopted as a general policy. He has adopted this as his future policy and as reeve is working to this end.

On the 13th of April, 1900, Mr. Kerr was united in marriage to Miss Sarah A. Fleming, a daughter of William and Mary (McKenzie) Fleming, of Maple Green, Restigouche county, New Brunswick. Mr. and Mrs. Kerr have four children, Helena Mary, Horace George, Florence Sarah and Ira William.

Mr. Kerr's interests have extended also to the field of religious activity and for many years past he has been an important force in promoting the spread of the doctrines of Presbyterianism in this section of the province. While a resident of Vancouver he belonged to the First Presbyterian church there, and was for two years superintendent of the Sunday school. After he moved to New Westminster he joined St. Andrews Presbyterian church and there also was Sunday school superintendent. He now attends Mount Pleasant Presbyterian church and is a member of the session. His upright and honorable life is in strict conformity with the doctrines in which he believes, and has gained him warm regard and esteem in South Vancouver. The people of the community recognize the force and value of his public-spirited citizenship and count him among the greatest individual forces in promoting civic growth along many lines.

JOHN PHILIP DAVY MALKIN.

Throughout his entire business career John Philip Davy Malkin has been identified with the wholesale grocery and tea and coffee importing house in which he is now a stockholder and manager. This is not only one of the most important commercial enterprises of Vancouver, but is the largest establishment of its kind in British Columbia, and in capably directing its interests Mr. Malkin displays notable business ability, keen insight and unfaltering energy. England numbers him among her native sons, his birth having occurred at Burslem, Staffordshire, March 19, 1878, his parents being James and Ann Elizabeth (Edge) Malkin, the former a prominent manufacturer of earthenware and encaustic tiles of Staffordshire.

After mastering the branches of learning taught in the grammar schools, John P. D. Malkin continued his education in the high school of Newcastle-under-Lyme, England, and when his text-books were put aside he came to Canada in 1895, joining his brother, W. H. Malkin, in Vancouver. Here he entered the employ of the wholesale grocery and tea and coffee importing firm of Osmund Skrine & Company, conducted by W. H. Malkin and Osmund Skrine. The business was reorganized in 1897 under the name of W. H. Malkin & Company, and in 1900 was incorporated as The W. H. Malkin Company, Ltd., of which Mr. Malkin became stockholder and manager and so remains to the present time. The firm is probably the largest engaged in the wholesale grocery and tea and coffee importing and roasting business in British Columbia, and more mention is made of the enterprise in connection with the sketch of W. H. Malkin elsewhere in this work. The youthful ardor and hopefulness of J. P. D.

Malkin has been one of the factors in the success of the business, for he attacks everything with a contagious enthusiasm and accomplishes what he undertakes. He is recognized as one of the enterprising young business men of the city and his name is an honored one in commercial circles.

In 1907 Mr. Malkin was married to Miss Georgina Maud Grundy. He is a member of the Terminal City Club and is well known socially as well as commercially. He has never dissipated his energies among various business fields, but has concentrated his efforts upon a single line, and to this may be attributed in large measure the enviable position which he has attained.

HON. ALEXANDER ROCKE ROBERTSON.

In 1864 Hon. Alexander Rocke Robertson came to Victoria, a comparatively unknown barrister, unable to gain admission to the bar of the colony of Vancouver island owing to the exclusiveness of the law courts. In 1881 he died in this city, one of the judges on the supreme bench. His life had been far-reaching in its purposes and important in its accomplishments, and his death took from British Columbia one of its early residents and one of its most representative and able men.

Mr. Robertson was born in Chatham, Ontario, December 1, 1841, his father being a well known physician in that city. After completing a public-school education Mr. Robertson studied law in Chatham and Toronto and passed most successfully as a barrister, joining the law firm of MacDonnell & Robertson in Windsor. In the spring of 1864 he came to British Columbia, but being unable to gain admission to the practice of his profession in the then colony of Vancouver Island, he became editor of the Daily Chronicle and as such fought a well contested but uphill battle against the exclusiveness of the law courts which prevented his admission to the bar. Failing, however, in gaining his point, he proceeded to the separate colony of British Columbia, where he had no difficulty in gaining the right to practice. He spent a most successful season or two in Barkerville and by the time he returned to the lower country the disabilities under which he had labored were removed and he was admitted to practice in Victoria as well as on the mainland. He located in this city and became so prominent in his profession that after the confederation he was one of the first appointed as queen's counsel in the newly formed province of British Columbia, receiving his commission under Sir John A. Macdonald's administration. Soon afterward, when Mr. McCreight formed his cabinet in 1871, Mr. Robertson took office as the first provincial secretary under responsible government, this office carrying with it a seat in the legislature for the electoral district of Esquimalt. In this capacity he accomplished a great deal of important work, framing the school act and putting into motion the machinery of the British Columbia school system. Declining reelection in the summer of 1875, he henceforth devoted all of his energies and his great legal ability to the practice of his profession and rapidly reached the position of leading counsel in the province. He was in 1880 raised to the bench by the dominion government under the new Judicature act. He was an eloquent and powerful pleader and possessed also unusual legal acumen, and to the judges and his brother practitioners always exhibited a courtesy and an independence of character which won from them the highest admiration. As a practitioner he was justly regarded as conscientious, painstaking and able, and his patronage grew to extensive proportions, connecting him with notable and important litigation.

Mr. Robertson married Miss Margaret Bruce and they have become the parents of seven sons, a sketch of one of whom, H. B. Robertson, appears elsewhere in this work. Mr. Robertson was for many years superintendent of St. John's Sunday school in Victoria and was always conspicuous for liberality of thought and feeling toward all denominations of Christians, although he was

himself a devoted member of the Church of England. He was a man of exemplary character, high in his ideals and sincere in his purpose, and in the course of a career extending over practically the entire period of growth and development in British Columbia he left the impress of his ability and personality upon professional and political history.

JOHN JOSEPH BANFIELD.

Mastering the lessons of life day by day until his post-graduate work in the school of experience has placed him with the men of learning and ability, J. J. Banfield has for many years figured prominently in financial and real-estate circles of Vancouver. His breadth of view has enabled him not only to see possibilities for his own advancement, but also for the city's development, and his lofty patriotism has prompted him to utilize the latter as quickly and as effectively as the former. Moreover, his interests have largely centered upon activities which seek to ameliorate the hard conditions of life for the unfortunate, and he is no less widely known for his splendid business ability and high standing than for his broad humanitarianism.

Mr. Banfield was born in Quebec, July 20, 1856, a son of William and Rebecca (Bickell) Banfield, both of whom were natives of England. The father engaged in the ship-chandlery business in Quebec, where he lived for many years, but both he and his wife are now deceased.

After attending public school John J. Banfield pursued a course in a commercial college in Quebec and later entered the employ of a brother who was proprietor of a dry-goods store there, continuing in that establishment for several years. He then took up the work of an accountant and went to St. Catharines, Ontario, where he was employed in that capacity for eleven years. In 1891 he arrived in Vancouver and, believing that this great and growing western country offered excellent opportunity for activity in real estate, he opened an office and began handling property. In this field he has since continued and is today one of the most prominent representatives of real-estate interests in Vancouver. Since 1895 the business has been conducted under his own name. He deals in central business property, negotiates loans and writes insurance, and the various departments of his business are bringing to him substantial returns. He is a director of the British Columbia Life Insurance Company, and by the careful control and management of his business interests has won a clientage that makes him one of the most prominent and prosperous of the real-estate and insurance men of the city.

Business, however, is but one phase of existence to him and is never allowed to monopolize his entire time and attention. He has cooperated in many movements looking to the welfare of the individual and of the community at large. In many directions he has sought to ameliorate the hard conditions of life for the unfortunate and he is now one of the directors and the chairman of the Vancouver General Hospital, and has served on its board for the past eight years. He was one of the first members and the treasurer of the Tourist Association, serving in that office until 1912, and put forth earnest effort to accomplish its purpose of exploiting the resources and advantages of the city and surrounding country to the end that British Columbia's upbuilding might be furthered. The cause of education has ever found in him a stalwart champion and for many years he was chairman of the Vancouver school board. He organized the children of the city into a club to erect the queen's memorial in Stanley Park, devoting much of his time to that task. For four years he was chairman of the committee that provided the first swimming club, races and sports for the children of the city, in which work he was associated with Colonel Worsnop and Mr. J. A. Miller in giving on an average of two hundred dollars in prizes for several years in order to stimulate interest in the work undertaken.

Mr. Banfield is a member of the Vancouver Board of Trade and is now serving on its council. In 1896 he served as chairman of the finance committee. Vancouver has numbered him among her aldermen, but whether in office or out of it he has labored earnestly, persistently and effectively to further the city's interests, which are a matter of civic virtue and civic pride. He is president of the City Beautiful Association and also of the Home Reunion Association. He holds membership in the Terminal City and Burnaby Golf Clubs, the latter indicating something of the nature of his recreation.

In St. Catharines, Ontario, in 1883, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Banfield and Miss Harriett Oilie, and they have one son and two daughters. The parents hold membership in St. Andrews Presbyterian church, in which Mr. Banfield is an elder, while in the various lines of church work he is deeply interested. He has never allowed personal affairs or ambitions to dwarf his public spirit or impede his activities for the benefit of others.

SIMON FRASER TOLMIE, V. S.

Dr. Simon Fraser Tolmie is a practicing veterinary surgeon in Victoria and that he is capable in his profession and has attained high distinction in it is evidenced by the fact that he is now serving British Columbia as chief inspector of the health of animals branch for the Dominion department of agriculture, and as British Columbian representative of the Dominion live stock commissioner. Dr. Tolmie is a native of Victoria, born on the 25th of January, 1867, a son of William Fraser and Jane (Work) Tolmie. The father came from his native Scotland to America in 1832 as surgeon in the service of the Hudson's Bay Company at Fort Vancouver, Washington. A more extended mention of his career is found on another page in this work.

Dr. Simon Fraser Tolmie acquired his preliminary education in the public and high schools of Victoria and also attended collegiate institute in this city. He then turned his attention to the raising of pure-bred live stock and to general farming upon his father's property at Cloverdale, becoming interested in a line of work with which he has been to some extent connected since that time. A lover of animals, he determined upon the study of veterinary surgery and accordingly went to Toronto, where he entered the Ontario Veterinary College, from which he received the degree of V. S. in 1891. In the same year he began to practice his profession in Victoria, opening offices on Johnson street. In 1898 he was made provincial veterinary inspector and in 1904 chief inspector of the health of animals branch, for British Columbia, of the Dominion department of agriculture. He resigned the former position in 1906 in order to accept that of British Columbian representative of the Dominion live stock commissioner, in addition to that of chief inspector for the Dominion. The duties of his two offices are discharged capably and conscientiously and in a manner which reflects credit not only upon his professional, business and administrative ability but upon his public spirit as well. Aside from his profession Dr. Tolmie is engaged extensively in raising pure-bred live stock. Braefoot Farm, of which he is owner, comprises one hundred and eighty-seven acres and is well equipped and highly improved, reflecting everywhere the careful supervision which he bestows upon it and there he engages extensively in breeding Holstein cattle, Yorkshire swine and raising Leghorn chickens.

On the 6th of February, 1894, in Victoria, Dr. Tolmie was united in marriage to Miss Annie Harrap, a daughter of Edward and Caroline (Liddell) Harrap, natives of England. After they emigrated to Canada, the parents settled in Ontario where the father engaged in the general merchandise business until 1890. He then moved to British Columbia, and turned his attention to farming near Victoria, following this occupation until his death in 1903. His wife survives him and makes her home in the city. Dr. and Mrs. Tolmie became the parents of four



DR. SIMON F. TOLMIE



children: Jean, who was born December 16, 1894; John Wende, whose birth occurred April 17, 1898; Carolyn May, born September 29, 1900; and William Fraser, born November 21, 1905.

Dr. Tolmie is a member of the committee on agriculture of the Victoria Board of Trade; is president of the British Columbia Veterinary Association; was for five years British Columbia secretary of the American Veterinary Association; was elected president of the British Columbia Agricultural Association in 1911 and 1912, and was elected again, in 1913, by acclamation. He also owns Riverdale Farm at Enderly, British Columbia, which he has stocked with pure-bred Shropshire sheep. He belongs to the Pacific Club of Victoria and the Vancouver Island Development Association and is connected with the Woodmen of the World, Knights of the Maccabees and the Native Sons of British Columbia. In social circles he is known as an affable and courteous gentleman of powerful physique and commanding presence, while in professional and business fields his unusual ability has gained him high standing and gratifying recognition. His services are very much in demand as an expert judge of live stock at the various exhibitions and fairs.

GEORGE MURDOCH.

Almost fifty years of a gold miner's life, principally spent in British Columbia, have brought George Murdoch into contact with the men and conditions which have made the history of the province and, not considering his individual success, he has been a force in the development of one of the greatest industries in this section of the Dominion. At the age of seventy-eight years he is still active in his chosen work, and there is no man more familiar with mining methods or conditions than he.

Mr. Murdoch was born at Elderslie, in the parish of Abbey Paisley, Scotland, on the 1st of November, 1835, a son of James and Margaret Murdoch, and he came with his parents to lower Canada, to the county of Beauharnois, west of the city of Montreal, when he was twelve years of age. His education as a child and boy was acquired in the parish schools in Scotland and later at Chatham, Ontario, under a man named Jamieson, and it was while still a student that he formed a friendship with Alexander Mackenzie which endured until the latter's death in 1882, at Los Angeles, California. Together they went to the United States, making their way to Chicago, whence they proceeded to Alton, Illinois, and thence by steamer to St. Louis, Missouri, and from there to New Orleans, with the object in view of taking passage from the last named city via Colon and Panama to California. For the two passages they paid five hundred dollars in gold, which gives an idea of the exorbitant prices which were extorted from those who sought California's shores in the days of its greatest gold excitement. However, they changed their minds in order to avoid the danger of being shanghaied—not an unfounded worry in their case, as several hundred roughs were passengers on the same steamer, going out from New Orleans, who were recruited for Walker, the filibuster, and bound for Honduras. Mr. Murdoch then went to work at New Orleans on a cotton boat and so continued for two years, when, having contracted fever, he went north, to Cincinnati, Ohio, to recover his health.

As a boy he had been a member of a well drilled military company, and at the outbreak of the Civil war Mr. Murdoch volunteered his services to the Federal government for a three months' period, enlisting on the 13th of April, 1861, as a member of Company F, Captain Edward C. Mason, Second Ohio Regiment, from Springfield, Ohio. Mr. Murdoch had an eventful and honorable military career, participating in the first battle of Bull Run, although at that time his first period of enlistment had expired. He had done duty largely in Washington and across the Potomac in Virginia. After Bull Run the frag-

ments of the First and Second Ohio Regiments were returned to Columbus, Ohio, to be mustered out. While yet at Washington Mr. Murdoch had been recommended by General Sherman, then a lieutenant colonel of the Twentieth United States Infantry, commanding at Arlington Heights, the fortifications just across the river from Washington, to be sent to Ohio to recruit a company for service for three years. After being mustered out at Columbus Mr. Murdoch went to Springfield and Clark county, Ohio, in August, 1861. Captain James A. Mitchell, an able and brilliant lawyer at that place, had been deputed by Governor Dennison of Ohio to organize a six gun field battery, the third in the state. While Captain Mitchell was thus engaged Mr. Murdoch arrived and was successful in getting recruits, securing about one hundred men for an infantry company. Captain Mitchell then proposed an amalgamation of recruits to complete his company of artillery, which was done with the sanction of the adjutant general of Ohio and the military authorities at Washington. Mr. Murdoch was then elected first lieutenant. In September of that year, when St. Louis was in danger, General John C. Fremont being in command of the department at that time, the battery to which Lieutenant Murdoch belonged was ordered to St. Louis. The army drove the enemy north beyond Sedalia and afterward spent the winter at Jefferson City, Missouri. Although this was the third field battery of the state of Ohio, it was not until they had been in service for nearly a year that they were mustered in as state troops and thus became the Sixteenth Ohio Battery. In February, 1862, the six-gun battery in which he was a first lieutenant commanding a section, upon returning to St. Louis from northern Missouri, was attached to the army corps of General Steele. They left Pilot Knob, Missouri, going through the interior of the southern part of that state and through Arkansas, skirmishing continually with the vigilant enemy and, cut adrift from all rear communications, reached the Mississippi at Helena, Arkansas, on the 22d of July, 1862. This is what Mr. Murdoch still considers the hardest work in his long, eventful and adventure-filled life. After the siege of Vicksburg the army was sent to Jackson, Mississippi, again driving out the enemy from the capital, and upon returning to Vicksburg, Lieutenant Murdoch resigned his commission and was honorably discharged. During his whole military career he gave evidence of personal bravery, dutiful obedience and those other qualities so necessary for an officer in getting the best out of his men and making himself a valuable part of the service.

After his discharge Mr. Murdoch immediately left for Montreal, province of Quebec, but after a few months crossed the border to New York city, whence on Christmas day of 1863 he sailed for Havana and Colon, and after crossing the Isthmus by railroad to Panama, proceeded from that city by steamer to San Francisco and thence, on the steamer Oregon, to Victoria. Here he joined his old friend Mr. Mackenzie, who during the war times had written him of the possibilities of British Columbia. They together went to Barkerville, in the Cariboo district, where Mr. Murdoch bought valuable mining claims, beginning thus a career which has had an important part in the development of that industry. For a time he acted as foreman of the Watson claim and afterward, meeting Archie McNaughton, another pioneer miner of British Columbia, he purchased with him a part of this claim. They sunk a shaft and worked the mine successfully, realizing from it many thousands of dollars. For a number of years thereafter Mr. Murdoch continued to prospect in the Cariboo, locating many valuable claims and becoming acquainted with every phase of practical mining.

The year 1874 brought a great rush to Cassiar, where valuable placer deposits had been discovered, and, true to the instincts of the prospector, Mr. Murdoch journeyed to the new fields, going into the diggings via Fort Wrangel and on the ice up the Stikine river, and there spent several years, although he returned several times during that period to Victoria for a short time. In the winter of 1878 Mr. Murdoch made a departure from his usual occupation, becoming while sojourning on the Nass river, interested in the first cannery ever operated on

that stream. However, his attention was turned from mining only a short time, for the next fall found him in Victoria, whence he subsequently went to Graham island, one of the Queen Charlotte group, to prospect. He sailed from Port Simpson on the *Quickstep*, a vessel of the Hudson's Bay Company, for Fort Massatt with the view of starting a trading-post but the ship went on the rocks off Cape Chacou, Prince of Wales island, during the Christmas night of 1882. Mr. Murdoch lost nearly all his property by this wreck. However, none of the passengers or crew lost their lives, all finding a place of safety on Prince of Wales island. After twenty-three days on that place and without any prospects of rescue, Mr. Murdoch and the captain of the *Quickstep* made their way to the mainland in a small boat which they had patched together with nails from cracker boxes and pitch from fir trees in the woods for caulking. They arrived in Fort Simpson safely and there reported the wreck and sent help to the passengers. Mr. Murdoch returned later to the Queen Charlotte islands, prospecting for several months, and while there took up an eight-hundred-acre claim of coal lands, which eventually was sold by the company which he had organized. In 1881 he went to Juneau, Alaska, where he staked extensions on the Paris mine, now known as the great Treadwell mine, which he held for a year, abandoning his claim because he could not under the law hold a mining grant in his own name as an alien. Mr. Murdoch and his Alaskan partner, Mr. O'Hara, were the first to sell placer gold at Juneau, this being taken from under a glacier three miles from that place. Returning to Dease creek, on the Arctic divide, he there spent several seasons. In 1883 Mr. Murdoch went to Similkameen and thence to the Boundary section of Kootenay, where he staked a number of claims, some of which he afterward sold at a profit. Traveling from the Similkameen up Okanagan lake, he eventually took up three hundred and twenty acres of land at the head of Shushwap lake for a homestead. This land is situated at the mouth of Eagle river and near Eagle pass and is now within the railway belt of British Columbia, near Sicamous Junction. There he remained for twelve years, clearing his holding and putting it under cultivation. At the end of that period, however, he returned again to the Cariboo and took up mining after an absence of twenty-two years from the district, and he is there prospecting today.

As regards the land which Mr. Murdoch holds, there has been considerable trouble for the squatters and settlers within the railway belt on account of changes of the route to be taken. In 1882-83 a charter was obtained from the provincial government by a Portland (Ore.) firm—Ainsworth, Blasedale & Wright—to construct a wagon road from the head of Shushwap lake to the Columbia river at Revelstoke for the purpose of connecting at Kamloops by steamboats on the river and on the lake with a narrow gauge railroad across the forty-three mile portage—and with the Canadian Pacific Railway when built, which was at that time laid out to come down the North Thompson river. In order to promote the accomplishment of this enterprise the provincial government gave sixty thousand acres of land available anywhere in the Yale or Kootenay districts, from which the road was to be constructed. The change in the railway route, however, from North Thompson to Eagle pass and Rogers pass, as the railway now runs, changed that part of the railway belt reserved for railway purposes. This change eventually created a great deal of trouble for the squatters and settlers within the last mentioned belt, and Mr. Murdoch's own property within this contested belt was for a time in dispute, although he has now undisputed title to part of it. Of late the raising and shipping of wheat by this railroad to go down the Columbia river to Portland, Oregon, has been largely agitated and the realization of this project may greatly increase the value of Mr. Murdoch's holdings.

However, Mr. Murdoch still gives most of his time to his mining operations and at the age of seventy-eight is probably one of the best known old prospectors of British Columbia. His is an interesting figure on the pages of the mining history of the province to which he came in pioneer times, spending the best and most fruitful years of his life in promoting its representative industry.

He has witnessed practically the entire development of British Columbia; has seen its cities founded and grow and its institutions flourish and stands in the front ranks of those splendid pioneers who braved the hardships of the early mining camps and frontier districts and blazed the way for those who followed after, leaving in their wake, civilization firmly built upon equitable government, just laws and the highest principles as regards the conduct of man to man.

WILLIAM DUCK.

William Duck as a member of the firm of Duck & Johnston is engaged in the real-estate business in Victoria and controls an extensive and important patronage. He is a native son of the city, born April 3, 1866, his parents being Simeon and Sarah Duck. The former came to Victoria in 1859 and his wife took up her residence in the city one year later. Simeon Duck was for many years engaged in the carriage-building business here and served as a member of the provincial parliament for a number of terms, being afterward minister of finance for one term.

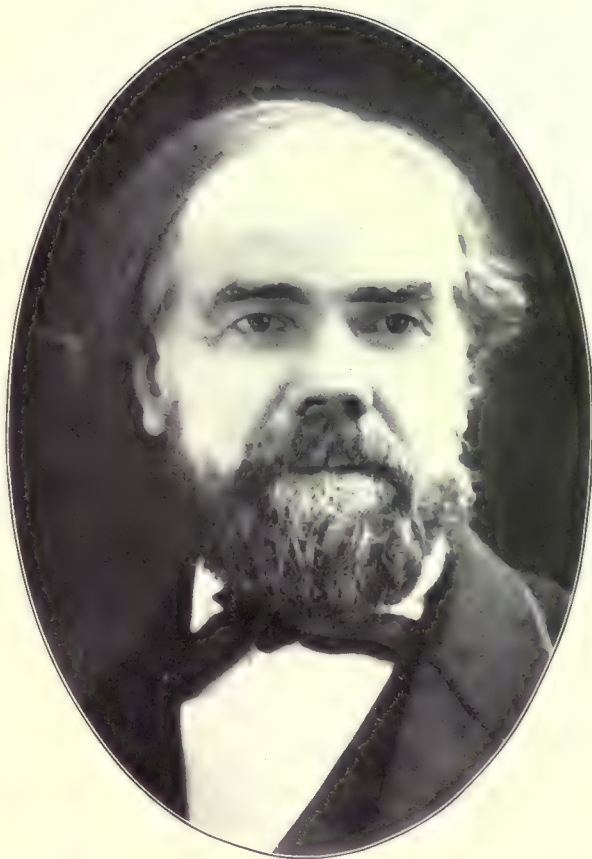
William Duck acquired his early education in the public schools of his native city and afterward attended Santa Clara College in Santa Clara, California. Upon his return to Victoria he studied law and was articled to S. Perry Mills, a prominent barrister of this city. He was called to the bar of British Columbia in 1894 and practiced in Victoria for a number of years, although he has since turned his attention to the business field. In 1904 he formed a partnership with J. H. Johnston under the firm name of Duck & Johnston and he has since that time been identified with real-estate interests here. This firm is today one of the most prominent and reliable of its kind in the city and it controls a large and growing trade, both partners being far-sighted, able and resourceful business men. Mr. Duck devotes practically all of his time to the business, which owes a great deal of its rapid growth to his industry and enterprise.

In Victoria, on the 2d of October, 1889, Mr. Duck was united in marriage to Miss Ada North, a daughter of George and Jane North. Mr. and Mrs. Duck have two children: Charles W. and Ilma. Mr. Duck is a member of the Pacific Club and is connected fraternally with the Knights of Pythias and the Woodmen of the World. His political allegiance is given to the conservative party but he has never sought nor desired public office. He cooperates in all movements for the advancement of Victoria and is recognized as one of the foremost business men of the city, his extensive and well managed interests placing him in a prominent position in business circles.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM IRVING.

The name of Captain William Irving, pioneer master and vessel owner, is intimately associated with the early history of British Columbia as builder of the first steamer constructed in the province and as commander and owner of many of the craft of pioneer days.

He was born in Annan, Dumfries-shire, Scotland, in 1816 and died at New Westminster, British Columbia, August 28, 1872. At an early age he began his sea-going career, sailing to all ports of the world, while still a young man. In the early '40s he was mate of the brig "Tuscany," plying between English ports and New York. Richard Hoyt and Richard Williams, both of whom became later well known as commanders of Pacific coast vessels, were captain and steward, respectively, of the same ship. Captain Irving came first to Oregon, in 1849, as master and part owner of the bark "Success," with which ship he entered the coasting trade. On one of his trips from San Francisco to the Columbia in 1849 he carried the original plat of the town of San Francisco to Oregon City,



CAPTAIN WILLIAM IRVING



where he had it filed with the United States district court for the territory of Oregon. This plat gave definiteness and validity to real-estate titles in the California metropolis and Oregon City was the only place west of the Rockies where such a record could be made at that early day. This map contained only about fourteen hundred lots and is a striking index to the marvelous strides in development of the Pacific coast.

Two years after his arrival at Portland, Captain Irving purchased a large tract of land in what is now East Portland and the city's subsequent growth in that direction added enormously to its value. His first steamboat venture was with the little "Eagle," which he brought on the deck of the "Success" and placed on the Oregon City and Portland route. Later he was associated with others, purchasing the "Express" and various other well known boats in the river and coasting trade. In 1858 he sold his Oregon steamboat interests and came to British Columbia, joining his old partner, Alexander S. Murray. They at once began the construction of the "Governor Douglas," the first steamer built in British Columbia, following her a short time later with the "Colonel Moody," with which Captain Irving made the first successful trip to Yale in 1861. The following year he disposed of his interest in these two steamers and built the "Reliance," the finest of her time, and owing to the great popularity and energy of her owner, the venture was immediately successful. In 1865 the "Onward" was launched. She represented the utmost in steamship luxury in these waters, and was for many years one of the best known boats of the province, and incidentally was the first command of his son, Captain John Irving.

Almost from the time of his arrival on the Fraser river Captain Irving was engaged in fighting the keenest of competition, but with indomitable will and unflinching determination he emerged from each engagement victorious and at the time of his death stood at the top of his profession, admired even by his business rivals for his rugged honesty and loved by a host of friends, who felt at his death an irreparable loss. In speaking of his many virtues, a pioneer friend said of him, "His purse was always at the disposal of any in need, and his generosity was unrestricted by class, faith, or nationality. He knew no distinction in his bounty and he never allowed a former injury to interfere with a present occasion for timely aid. He was a gentleman in the true sense of the word."

JOHN MACLURE.

John Maclure, who passed away at Clayburn in November, 1907, was termed the "grand old man of Matsqui." He well merited the title for he was one of the honored pioneer settlers of the northwest whose coming largely revolutionized conditions of life in the section in which he lived. He was always a leader, not a follower, and he led in paths of progress and improvement, easily recognizing and utilizing opportunities for the benefit of the district in which he made his home. A native of Wigtonshire, Scotland, he was born in 1831 and as he grew in years and strength there also developed in him the patriotic spirit and love of country characteristic of the people of North Britain. In his studies he manifested a tendency toward mathematics and pursued his course along that line, becoming an expert surveyor. His ability increased through practical experience and at length he was selected by the ordnance surveyor to assist in the trigonometrical survey of much of Great Britain and Ireland, in which connection he aided in perfecting the survey of Belfast and its environs.

Mr. Maclure was among those who volunteered when the British government wanted young men to come to British Columbia and take part in the development of this section of the country. Although a surveyor he was attached to the Royal Engineers, commonly known as sappers and miners. In those days the journey to the Pacific northwest was made by way of Panama or around Cape Horn.

Mr. Maclure chose the Panama route and after a long and interesting voyage in which occurred many incidents worthy of note he reached the Fraser river. At that time it was decided to make Derby the capital of the mainland but that plan was later abandoned and the town is now known as Fort Langley. The expedition proceeded down the river to the present location of New Westminster and began to lay out the town site, Mr. Maclure being busily engaged in the task by reason of his skill and ability as a surveyor. The British Columbian in writing of his career at about this period said:

"In due course the Atlantic Cable Company was struggling to bridge the ocean between Europe and North America. The cable had been laid and broken. Then the Collins Overland Telegraph Company, that had been watching the struggle, immediately set to work to run a telegraph line up the Fraser valley, through Cariboo, on through northern British Columbia, Yukon, across the Straits and Siberia to Europe. In this great enterprise and contest between the Overland and the Atlantic competitors Mr. Maclure was given an important and responsible position as surveyor in charge of location of the line from Quesnelle to Telegraph Creek. He remained with the company until the line was constructed. When news was flashed up to the party that the cable was again put in position and successfully working Mr. Maclure and his party dropped everything and at once returned southward. On coming out to the front the telegraph company put the surveyor in charge of the office at Matsqui. It was in this connection that Mr. Maclure declared on his future home. By the telegraph trail, on a high hill, overlooking the lovely Matsqui prairie, the Fraser river and the foothills of the mountains, he exclaimed 'this is the Promised Land and here will I remain.' At the foot of the hill he built his home where he lived a full generation and died one of the most beloved and respected of all old-time pioneers. No wonder his family selected for his resting place the hill crest which he loved from the first; and here in a costly and beautiful vault his loved ones placed his remains. This pioneer who aided in the survey of Belfast in Ireland, of New Westminster by the Fraser, and of Deadman's Island on Burrard Inlet, was surveying, though a man long past the age of three score and ten, at the time of contracting a serious cold, which in less than two weeks took him away. A grand man, a loving husband, a most tender father and filled with the spirit and nature that make manhood noble, Mr. Maclure passed from the ranks of splendid nation builders to the ranks already promoted to a higher calling."

In 1854 Mr. Maclure was married near Belfast, Ireland, to Miss Martha McIntyre, who nobly assisted her husband in overcoming the difficulties of pioneer life and at the age of eighty can recall many interesting incidents of the early days. They became the parents of five children: Mrs. J. C. McLagan; Mrs. W. McColl; Samuel Maclure, a prominent architect of Vancouver and Victoria; and J. C. and F. S. Maclure, who discovered the first fire clay in British Columbia and afterward founded the Clayburn Company within sight of the homestead, later organizing the Kilgard Fire Clay Company Ltd. of Sumas, of which they are the present directors.

Perhaps no better estimate of the life and character of Mr. Maclure can be given than in the address of his old-time friend, the Rev. Alexander Dunn, at his funeral services: "It is thirty-two years in December next since I paid my first visit, on a fair winter afternoon, to the home of the Maclures, of Matsqui. I well remember the hearty welcome I received from the different members of the family that day and their evident concern regarding my comfort and entertainment. Indeed, so frank and cordial was the welcome that I at once felt at home, or at least as much so as it was possible for a man of my temperament to feel. To the traveller exposed all day to drenching rains, contending with the obstructions and difficulties of pioneer travel on horseback, the delight in beholding a friendly light in the distance and in reaching a comfortable, well-appointed home, was very real. And when to this were added congenial company, entertaining conversation, mingled with mirth and harmless repartee, the delight was greatly



JOHN MACLURE



intensified, and this delight I always experienced in this happy home. Whatever troubles he had (and what public or professional man is without them, what father of a family, however promising or successful the members of his family may be, is free from all forms of anxiety?) were kept in the background or suppressed in his intercourse with others, and when in his own home. Nowadays we often hear the terms optimist and pessimist made use of. If I were to classify the late John Maclure I would place him in the optimist class. He had the happy faculty, more frequently commended than practiced, of looking at the bright side of the picture, of seeing the good rather than the evil, or at all events of seeing things as they really were, and not as the pessimist is in the way of representing them. Knowing that many false prophets have come into the world who occupy precious time in speculating upon uncertainties, time which would be much more profitably employed in dealing with the facts and verities of life, he did not lend himself to prophesying good or evil. He took the world as it came with its pleasures and its woes, and tried to make his own life and the lives of others brighter and better by cherishing a hopeful, contented outlook. If there was a humorous side to any subject he was sure to see it and emphasize it. The late John Maclure was a man of striking individuality, adapting himself with rare ease to the changed conditions and customs of new country life yet, true to the best instincts of the race and country to which he belonged, he retained his marked individuality to the end. His stalwart manly bearing, his intelligence, the width and accuracy of his information, his genial, peace-loving disposition, combined to assign to him a conspicuous place among men."

SAMUEL MACLURE.

Samuel Maclure was the first white child whose birth was recorded at New Westminster, his natal day being April 11, 1860. His father, John Maclure, a record of whom appears elsewhere in this volume, was a pioneer of British Columbia, and died November 1, 1907. His mother, who bore the maiden name of Martha McIntyre, is a native of Stewartstown, County Tyrone, Ireland, and is still living. They were the parents of five children: Sarah Anne, the wife of the late J. G. McLagan, at one time owner of the Vancouver World; Susan E., the wife of the late William McColl, a stepson of George Turner, C. E.; Samuel, of this review; J. C., who is now in the fire clay business at Kilgard, British Columbia; and Fred Soues, who is connected with his brother in the manufacture of fire clay building materials at Kilgard.

While the children were being reared on the home farm on the mainland, the father was given charge of a new telegraph station, which was installed in the home. He was a provincial land surveyor and civil engineer, who was employed to construct the government telegraph line. Taking a fancy to the locality during the process of that work, he decided to remain and secured the tract of land on which the family home was established. After the telegraph station was installed in his home, each of his children acquired a knowledge of the Morse code and all became capable telegraph operators, several members of the family later following the business.

Samuel Maclure, who was born at what was known as Camp Sapperton, was educated in the public schools of New Westminster and the high school at Victoria. Like the others, he learned telegraphy and became a relief operator and postmaster at Clinton, British Columbia, and at Yale, British Columbia, receiving government appointments to those positions. He afterward went to Granville (now Vancouver), British Columbia, as telegraph operator, and thence to New Westminster, where he remained as assistant government agent for two years, leaving the government service to enter the provincial service. It was his intention to go to Germany to take up the study of landscape painting, but reverses which he suffered through unprofitable investments that he had made

at Port Moody, caused him to remain on the American continent. He spent some time in Philadelphia and New York and devoted a year to study in Spring Garden Art School in the former city.

Mr. Maclure afterward returned to New Westminster and later became an operator on the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railroad on Vancouver island. In the meantime he continued his studies in architecture during the year there passed. Returning to New Westminster, he opened an office and began the practice of his profession. He received immediate encouragement in a liberal clientage and during that period in his life designed many of the best residences in New Westminster. In 1892 he came to Victoria, where he opened an office and met with immediate success in the practice of his profession. During the ensuing period he has designed many of the beautiful residences for which Victoria is justly famous. An example of his skill and ability is seen in the home of James Dunsmuir, former lieutenant governor of British Columbia, which is said to be the finest home in Canada. His work has received recognition all over the Pacific coast and includes the erection of notable residences in the states of Washington and California, and Florida and throughout the northwest provinces. In 1903 he organized the firm of Maclure & Fox, of Vancouver, and to them has been awarded the commissions for designing and erecting some of the most notable homes of that city, including the residences of E. P. Davis and B. T. Rogers. The principal homes in Victoria erected during the last twenty years have been built from the designs of Mr. Maclure. He is a member of the Victoria Chapter of the British Columbia Society of Architects and was its first president.

In 1889 Mr. Maclure was married to Miss Margaret Catharine Simpson, a native of Greenock, Scotland, and their children are Catharine O., Caroline B. and Marion S. Mr. Maclure is a member of the Vancouver Island Arts and Crafts Society and he belongs also to the Union Club of Victoria, while in religious faith he is an Anglican. He was one of the assessors who recently awarded the prize in the competition for a design for the new University of British Columbia. His appointment to that position was one of the high compliments that have come to him in recognition of his ability and standing in his profession.

JOHN B. ELLIOT.

Throughout southern British Columbia the name of John B. Elliot is a familiar one, because of his extensive building operations, because of his geniality, his good fellowship and his loyalty in friendship. He makes his home in Ladner, but is a native of the province of Quebec, having been born in Orange, in January, 1857, a son of Brown and Jessie (Oliver) Elliot. His ancestors in the paternal and maternal lines came from Roxburghshire, Scotland, the grandparents on both sides bringing their respective families to the new world when the father and mother of John B. Elliot were children. Both the Elliot and Oliver families established their homes in the province of Quebec and it was there that the boyhood days of John B. Elliot were spent, his education being acquired in the common schools of Howick. He remained upon the home farm with his father until nineteen years of age, assisting in the work of the fields and in all work incident to farm life. He afterward went to Montreal, where he began learning the carpenter's trade under a Mr. McIntyre, but soon afterward his employer failed in business. Mr. Elliot then went to South Monaghan township, Ontario, where he spent three years following the same line of work and thus laying the foundation for his successful operations along building lines in later years. On the expiration of the three years spent in Ontario he came to New Westminster, British Columbia. There he at once resumed work as a builder in connection with Mr. Turnbull, in whose employ he had spent some



JOHN B. ELLIOT



time when in eastern Canada. Business conditions, however, were not good in New Westminster through that summer and Mr. Elliot engaged for work E. A. Wadhams, who was building a house in the Delta country on the land now owned by Lieutenant-Governor Patterson. Mr. W. Howay, the father of His Honor, Judge Howay, was in charge of the building and it was under him that Mr. Elliot worked. He afterward made his headquarters in New Westminster while building in various places until 1886, when he returned to his old home in eastern Canada to visit his aged father.

The lure of the far west, however, was upon Mr. Elliot and after a few months he returned to British Columbia. He complied with the request of Thomas McNeely of Ladner to come to this place and build a hotel, erecting the Delta Hotel, still a popular hostelry of Ladner. Since that time he has continued his residence in Ladner and as carpenter and builder has been connected with the most extensive and important building operations of this section, building many of the fine residences in the town and upon the farms in this part of the province. He has recently completed the ten thousand dollar farm residence of Lieutenant-Governor Patterson. The list of other fine homes in the Delta and East Delta districts that he has built includes the Kittson, McNeely and McKee residences. He built the business blocks of McNeely & Lanning and of Fossett & Wilson at Ladner. He has also been the builder of many of the fish canneries along the Fraser river and also some in the far north. Among those in the vicinity of Ladner are the Alexander Ewen Cannery, the Brodie Cannery, the Pacific Coast Cannery, the Beaver Cannery, the Scottish Canadian Cannery and others. In 1895 he erected on the Skeena river the Good Hope Cannery for the Henry Bell-Irving Company and The Aberdeen Cannery for the Findlay, Durham & Brodie Company. His work is always well and conscientiously done and stands as a monument to the skill of the builder. He still continues in active business, is accorded a liberal patronage and has won the substantial and well merited rewards of his labor.

In politics Mr. Elliot is a liberal, but he has never sought nor desired office. He holds membership with the Woodmen of the World and he is a man of many friends, being most widely known and highly respected in southern British Columbia. His manner is genial. In action he is always courteous and kind and his many attractive qualities have made him popular with all who know him.

WILLIAM JOHN TAYLOR.

It is the peculiar function of a lawyer to participate in the various lines of activity in his city. He sees diverse sides of life and in his hands rest the peace, happiness and sometimes even the life of his clients. Upon the honesty of the lawyer depends our national justice; upon his soundness of judgment depends the efficacy of our legal institutions; in his hands rest the faith of men in the laws under which they live. A man who exemplifies in his conduct this lofty perception of an ancient and noble calling is William John Taylor, of Victoria, British Columbia, who for many years has followed his profession in this city, devoting his energies to a general practice. A native of the province of Ontario, he was born in Belleville, February 10, 1863, and is a son of John and Maria Taylor, natives of England.

In the acquirement of his education William J. Taylor attended the public schools of Belleville and the Albert College of that city, being admitted to the bar in Osgoode Hall, Toronto. Shortly thereafter he left his native section, being attracted by the larger opportunities of the great northwest, and, coming to Victoria, British Columbia, established himself in practice here. As the years have passed his reputation has increased, as he has become connected with much important litigation handled in the provincial courts. Soon after coming here he demonstrated his ability to find the right solution to the most intricate law

problems and each year his practice has grown in volume. He is entirely free from ostentation and display but carries his cases to success by the simple weight of his character, his sound understanding of the principles of the law, his convincing argumentative power and a sincerity of purpose which impresses court and jury. He is thorough in the preparation of his cases and on account of his methods has received the highest commendation. In the many cases with which he has been connected he has exhibited the possession of every faculty of which a lawyer may be proud—skill in the presentation of his evidence, marked ability in cross examination, persuasiveness before a jury, strong grasp of every feature of the case, ability to secure favorable ruling from the judge, unusual familiarity with human nature and the springs of human conduct, and, last but not least, untiring industry. For twenty years he ably served as counsel for the city of Victoria and at present acts in that relationship to the British Columbia Marine Railways, handling much important business for that corporation.

As prosperity has come to him Mr. Taylor has made judicious investments in Victoria real estate, showing thereby the supreme confidence he has in the future of his adopted city and a commendable spirit of local patriotism. During his career he has been connected with various local concerns as a director, giving them the benefit of his wide experience as a lawyer. Although he is not active in politics and has never cared to mingle in the fray for public preferment, he brings to all public questions a ready understanding and can ever be found when time or money is required to promote a worthy enterprise. His club relations are with the Union Club of Victoria and the Vancouver Club of Vancouver, being prominent and well known in both organizations. His record as a barrister is an honor to his profession and he ever adheres to the solid virtues and enlightened principles underlying the law, being loyal to its purpose, which forbids to distort and defile its machinery.

PERCY KING.

Business, political and fraternal interests of North Vancouver find a progressive and active representative in Percy King, who controls a large patronage as a real-estate and insurance agent, is in the fifth year of his able service as secretary of the Richmond Central Conservative Association, and whose fraternal affiliations connect him with some of the most important organizations of this kind in Canada. He was born in London, England, May 19, 1878, and is a son of Thomas and Sophia (Olpin) King, the former a native of Surrey, England, and the latter of Gloucester. The father was for many years a well known leather merchant in Bermondsey, London, and died there in 1900. His wife survives him and still makes her home in the English capital.

Percy King is the youngest in a family of twelve children, all of whom survive. He acquired his education in the Roan school, Greenwich, London, and after laying aside his books took up architectural work, continuing thus for a short time. He afterward became connected with a wholesale grocery house in London, remaining in their central office for some time and then spending seven years traveling in their interests. At the end of that time he emigrated to Canada, arriving in Winnipeg, Manitoba, June 2, 1904. For two months thereafter he worked upon a farm and then entered the employ of the contracting firm of Mackenzie & Mann, doing construction work on the Canadian Northern Railroad. Mr. King continued in that capacity until November, 1904, when he secured a position with the Canadian Pacific in their Winnipeg office as a collector. In August of the following year he moved to Vancouver, securing a city position, which he held until January, 1906, when he took up land on easy payments in Lynn valley, moving at this time to North Vancouver, where he has since resided. After his arrival here he took contracts for clearing land and engaged also in the real-estate business, continuing alone until July, 1908, when

he formed a partnership with Henry T. C. Eves under the name of Henry Eves & Company. In August, 1910, this was dissolved and Mr. King established himself in the real-estate and insurance business independently, opening an office at 18 Lonsdale avenue. He controls a large and important business, handling all kinds of North Vancouver business and residential property, and he acts also as representative for some of the most important insurance companies here and in England, having the exclusive agency for the north shore for the Commercial Union Assurance Company, Ltd., of London. He also writes all kinds of insurance and has built up a profitable business along this line. On the 23d of May, 1910, he was appointed notary public for the province of British Columbia and he still holds this office. He has become very prominent in politics and has done a great deal in the interest of the conservative party in this city, where he was for three years secretary of the North Vancouver Conservative Association. He was one of the organizers of the Richmond Central Conservative Association, and is now in the fifth year of his service as secretary, having held that office since the formation of the association. He is conscientious in the discharge of his official duties and progressive and public-spirited in all matters of citizenship, interested in the growth and welfare of his community and cooperating heartily in all projects to promote it.

In the Central Methodist church, Vancouver, on the 23d of July, 1906, Mr. King was united in marriage to Miss Caroline Maude Bollen, of London, England, and they have three children, Dora Maude, Percy Leslie and Harold Vincent Bollen. Mr. King is well known in local fraternal circles, as his connections of this kind are extensive and important. He is now serving his third year as secretary of the North Vancouver Lodge of the Fraternal Order of Eagles, and is a charter member and past president of the local lodge of the Sons of England. He is past master of the Loyal Orange Lodge, and was secretary of the Royal Scarlet Chapter for the Vancouver City Lodge of this order. He belongs to the North Vancouver First Baptist church and is a member of the Vancouver Press Club. He is well and favorably known in the city where he makes his home, his interests having extended to many fields, but lying always along lines of improvement and advancement.

ARTHUR PHILIP LUXTON, K. C.

Arthur Philip Luxton, practicing at the Victoria bar, a member of the firm of Pooley, Luxton & Pooley, with offices in Chancery Chambers, was born in Brushford, in the county of Devon, England, November 15, 1863, his parents being Robert George and Susan (Morgan) Luxton. The family has been represented continuously in Devon since 1576. There the father died in November, 1902, while the mother survived until May, 1910.

Arthur Philip Luxton pursued his education in various schools of England and was articled to a law firm in Exeter, spending five years in study there and in London. He was admitted as a solicitor in March, 1887, and a year later, or in March, 1888, left England for Canada's westernmost province, settling in Victoria in June of that year. Here he entered the law firm of Davie & Pooley as a solicitor and was called to the bar of the province the following year. In 1894 he became a partner in the law firm of Davie, Pooley & Luxton and continued in that relation until the organization of the present firm of Pooley, Luxton & Pooley. He is engaged in general practice and has attained a position of prominence among the successful barristers of British Columbia. In February, 1905, he was appointed king's counsel. Mr. Luxton, aside from his law practice, which, however, occupies the major portion of his time, is interested financially and as an officer and director in several of the commercial, financial and industrial enterprises of British Columbia.

On the 21st of September, 1899, Mr. Luxton was united in marriage to Miss Mary C. O'D. Martin, a daughter of Edward Henry Martin, K. C., of Hamilton, Ontario, and they have become the parents of four daughters: E. M. Sylvia, A. Wilna, Elizabeth May Eileen and Phillipa.

Mr. Luxton gives his political support to the conservative party, but has never been an office seeker. In January, 1910, he was appointed with Charles Wilson, K. C., as commissioner from Vancouver to revise the existing statutes of the province. He is fond of outdoor sports, greatly enjoying golf, cricket and hunting, and he belongs to the Union Club of Victoria. Along professional lines he is known as one of the benchers of the British Columbia Law Society, and he is a member of the most prominent and well known law firms of the province. His life is an extremely busy one and he ranks high in his profession, his eminent ability being manifest in the success which has attended him in the conduct of important cases.

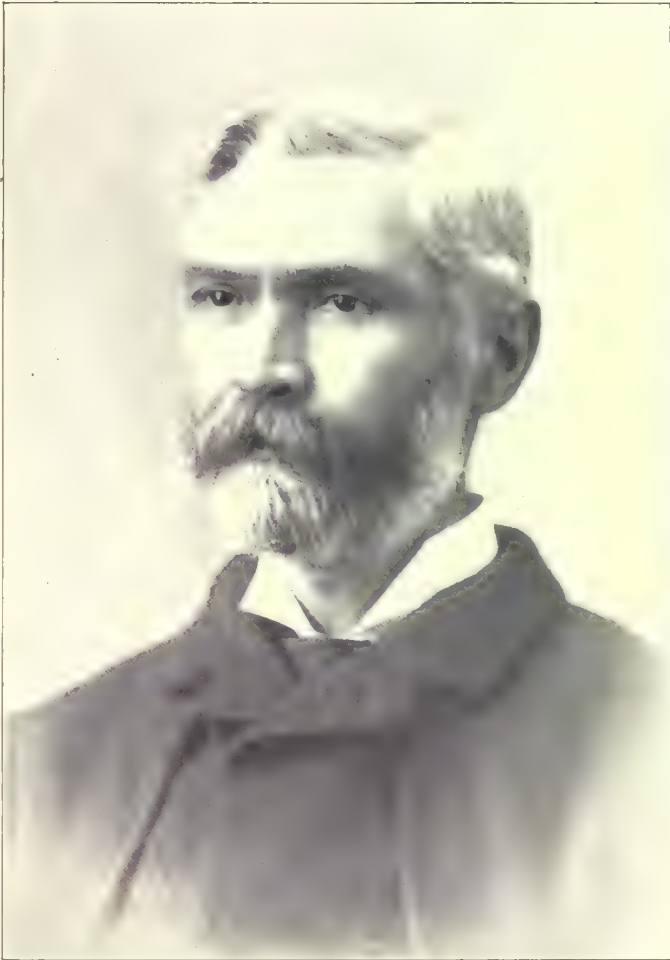
HON. BENJAMIN WILLIAM PEARSE.

Hon. Benjamin William Pearse, one of the early pioneers of British Columbia, especially well known in Victoria and on Vancouver island, was intimately identified with the development and growth of his section of the province throughout his long residence here, covering a period of over half a century. He was one of the hardy early comers whose strong faith and confidence in the ultimate destiny of what was then Canada's far western frontier made the highly developed province of today a possibility, while the story of the lives, activities and adventures of these pioneers constitute one of the most thrilling chapters in the history of British Columbia.

Mr. Pearse was born in Devonshire, England, January 19, 1832, and after acquiring his preliminary education in the old country prepared himself for the profession of civil engineering. He came to British Columbia in 1851 when a young man of about twenty years and soon was made surveyor for the crown colony, having won the appointment in competition with over forty other applicants. In this capacity he laid out the city of Victoria and had to do with the erection of a number of the government buildings of the early times. His wide knowledge of affairs caused him to be appointed a member of the executive council of the colony of British Columbia which voted the colony into the confederation of the provinces of the dominion of Canada, and it was at this time that the title of Honorable was given him. He served as assistant surveyor general under the late Hon. Joseph D. Pemberton, surveyor general of the province. He laid out most of the public roads of Vancouver island and did valuable exploration work in the more northerly sections of the island. He was largely responsible for the settlement of the Cowichan country and succeeded in gaining the confidence of the formerly savage Indians of that district. For many years after his retirement he was frequently visited by the leaders of the tribe who sought his counsel and advice on various questions arising out of what they deemed encroachment on their rights by the white settlers.

In 1872 he was appointed provincial engineer of the federal works department and the erection of the customs house, postoffice, Northwest Penitentiary, the lighthouse at the entrance to Barclay Sound and various other projects came under his direct supervision. After the union of the colonies and the consequent formation of the province he extended his activities to the mainland, taking charge of the Cariboo road, an important artery of communication with the interior, and in this connection kept up his record as an efficient public official.

His interest in civic affairs was keen and any project the object of which was the furtherance of the city's development was always sure of his hearty support and cooperation. He served for several years as a member of the Vic-



HON. BENJAMIN W. PEARSE

toria city council and for two years was on the sewerage commission which had in charge the installation of the present efficient sewerage system.

Mr. Pearse was twice married, his first wife passing away in 1872. In June 1876, he married Sarah Jane Palmer of Norfolk, England, a daughter of Henry Palmer, a prominent solicitor of that place. He was a member of the Reformed Episcopal church from its inception and was a close friend and loyal supporter of the Rt. Rev. Bishop Cridge when he organized the Victoria branch of the church.

His faith in the city's future led him to invest largely in real estate and he profited by its subsequent advance in values. In 1860 he built the beautiful residence, Fernwood, and subsequently the surrounding estate was subdivided and became one of the city's finest residential districts. Mr. Pearse's death occurred June 17, 1902, and the announcement of his passing caused expressions of the sincerest regret from the thousands who had known and respected him for his many admirable characteristics of heart and mind and his valuable and unselfish devotion to the upbuilding of the province. His death marked the parting of another link in the rapidly shortening chain of the trail blazers of British Columbia—a chain that bound the primitive past to the progressive present with its splendid development of modern civilization.

Happily Mr. Pearse lived to see and enjoy the fruition of many of the early plans for the later development of the province and to feel the satisfaction of having been an important factor in the transformation of Victoria from a frontier trading post to the beautiful city of the present.

JESSE P. FLINT.

Jesse P. Flint, living retired in Vancouver after many years of close identification with the upbuilding, growth and development of Port Coquitlam and the surrounding districts of British Columbia, was born in Essex, Ontario, on the 23d of April, 1863. As a very young child he was left an orphan and was adopted into first one family and then another, acquiring in his childhood a very limited education in the public schools of his native community. At the age of twenty-one he began earning his own livelihood, working for a few years in the United States and in eastern Canada. During this time he saved a considerable sum of money and with it came west to British Columbia, locating on the present site of Port Coquitlam in 1887. He found here a wilderness which stretched for miles in every direction, broken here and there by the scattered habitations of the few white people who had come to the vicinity. Mr. Flint worked for a time on the ranches and also homesteaded from the government land lying one mile from the junction of what is now known as the Flint road. During the winter months he contracted to clear land and also spent a great deal of his time improving his own place, operating upon it for a time his own logging camp. He proved title to his land and, seeing the steady and rapid rise in property values, was one of the first to subdivide his farm into twenty acre tracts. He disposed of all of his holdings, selling at nine dollars per acre land now worth about one thousand dollars. Mr. Flint continued to reside in Port Coquitlam for some years thereafter, witnessing practically the entire development of the city and bearing an active and honorable part in the work of progress. About the year 1902, having accumulated through his own ability and well directed efforts a substantial fortune, he retired from active life and came to Vancouver, where he has since resided. He has invested extensively in city real estate and, being an expert judge of land values, these investments have proven extremely profitable.

He is fond of athletics and spends a great many of his leisure hours in outdoor sports. His political allegiance is given to the conservative party, and while a resident of Port Coquitlam he served as a member of the city council, discharg-

ing his duties in a capable, energetic and far-sighted way, his influence being always on the side of reform and progress. The period of leisure and rest from the active cares of life which he now enjoys is well deserved, for it was won by unremitting industry and well directed work in former years.

JOHN C. McARTHUR.

John C. McArthur, active in municipal affairs in South Vancouver since 1908, has throughout the entire period held the office of license commissioner and has also filled other responsible positions. He was born January 25, 1852, at Georgetown, in the county of Peel, Ontario. His parents, Peter and Margaret (McCannel) McArthur, were both born on the island of Islay, Scotland, and when quite young accompanied their respective parents to Canada, the family settling in County Peel. It was John McArthur, a great-uncle of John C. McArthur, who made Australia famous for its wool and mutton. By special permission of King George III he imported a number of fine-wool Spanish sheep to Australia and there began raising sheep, his first range being now a suburb of Sydney.

John C. McArthur pursued his education in the common schools of Stayner, in the county of Simcoe, Ontario. In early life he was apprenticed to the building trade, and in 1872, when twenty years of age, in company with a younger brother, he began business as a contractor and builder at Collingwood, Ontario. In 1882 he removed to Emerson, Manitoba, where he entered into partnership with Robert Hamilton and his brother, organizing the Emerson Construction & Building Company. Although this venture was attended with success the western fever had taken hold of Mr. McArthur and he finally made his way to Moosomin, in the northwest territory. He was elected a member of its first council in 1889 and filled that position until he left that place for British Columbia in 1891. He carried on a contracting business in Westminster for nine years, or until 1900, and was afterward appointed on the staff of the British Columbia Electric Railway Company, in which connection he remained for ten years. In 1908 he removed to South Vancouver and has since taken an active part in municipal affairs. In fact, he has filled various offices in the different places in which he has lived. He was appointed a justice of the peace for the northwest territory in 1883 and for British Columbia in 1899. For three years he was police magistrate for South Vancouver, severing his connection with that office in April, 1913, having been appointed police magistrate for the municipality of Point Grey in August, 1912. He was also elected a member of the South Vancouver school board in the same year, and since 1908 he has continuously filled the position of license commissioner.

Mr. McArthur has been a lifelong conservative. He organized and was the first president of the Richmond Central Association, and took an active part in bringing about party politics for British Columbia.

On the 8th of January, 1878, at Collingwood, Ontario, Mr. McArthur was united in marriage to Miss Ann McCorkindale, a daughter of Alan McCorkindale, of the island of Islay, Scotland. The children of this marriage are: George S. M., Welwyn A., Harry R. H., Clifford P. R., Jennie E., Bella C. and Margaret M. The eldest son, George, when but eighteen years of age, was with Baden Powell in South Africa, but was invalided home after a year's service. The youngest son, Clifford, served for two years on Her Majesty's Ship Rainbow. The daughter Jennie is the wife of Walter H. Long, a sergeant of the mounted police force of Vancouver. Bella is the wife of Albert Champion, on the detective force of Vancouver, and George wedded Mary Ross, of Ross-shire, Scotland.

Mr. McArthur was reared in the Presbyterian church. He belongs to several fraternal organizations, having joined Collingwood Lodge, No. 54, I. O. O. F., in 1874, while at the present time he is still in active membership. He is

also a Knight of Pythias in good standing and is a member of Cedar Cottage, L. O. L. In 1900 he was the grand councilor of the Royal Templars of Temperance in British Columbia, a position which indicates his standing upon the temperance question. His has been a well spent life, actuated by high and honorable principles and worthy motives, and his influence has been a potent force for good in the various localities in which he has lived.

JOHN RITCHIE MUIR.

John Ritchie Muir, prominent in theatrical circles of British Columbia, is the president, managing director and principal stockholder of the Dominion Theatre Company, Limited, of Vancouver, and is identified in the same capacities with the Victoria Dominion Theatre Company, Limited. His birth occurred in Truro, Nova Scotia, on the 14th of March, 1879, his parents being David and Minnie Muir. The father, a leading physician in Truro, Nova Scotia, was at one time a candidate for a seat in the Dominion parliament. John William Ritchie, the maternal grandfather of our subject, served as chief justice of Nova Scotia in the '70s, holding that important office for a number of years.

John R. Muir supplemented his early education by a two-year course in Dalhousie College of Halifax, Nova Scotia. After leaving that institution he made his way to Alberta and for a number of years was engaged in ranching near Calgary. In 1906 he came to Vancouver, British Columbia, and embarked in the theatrical business, of which he has since become an influential representative, being now president, managing director and the principal stockholder in the Dominion Theatre Company, Limited, of Vancouver, and also president, managing director and the principal stockholder of the Victoria Dominion Theatre Company, Limited, of Victoria. The latter company has a theatre costing eighty-two thousand dollars, which is the finest in Canada. As the head of two important theatrical concerns Mr. Muir has displayed executive ability of a high order, and in providing for the entertainment and pleasure of the public exercises a degree of discernment that has continually augmented his success.

At St. John, New Brunswick, on the 28th of September, 1902, Mr. Muir was united in marriage to Miss Blanche Nelson, a daughter of G. P. and Florence (Tupper) Nelson. Her father, now deceased, acted as collector of customs at Truro, Nova Scotia, for a period of twenty-eight years. Mrs. Blanche Muir is a niece of Sir Charles Tupper, formerly prime minister of Canada. Our subject and his wife have three children: Eileen, John and George.

In his political views Mr. Muir is a liberal conservative, while his religious faith is that of the Anglican church. He belongs to the Rotary Club and to Western Gate Lodge, F. & A. M., of Vancouver, being also a Scottish Rite Mason. Mr. and Mrs. Muir are popular in social circles of Vancouver, having a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

WILLIAM ROBERT FRAMPTON.

A young man who has attained a creditable degree of success in business by virtue of an energy, a resourcefulness and a quickness and keenness of discrimination which are salient elements in his character, is William Robert Frampton, known in real-estate circles of Vancouver as the founder and managing director of the Western Farming & Colonization Company, Ltd., and as the proprietor of several other important land development enterprises. He was born in Trinity, Newfoundland, on the 26th of November, 1879, and is a son of William and Christina Frampton, the former a retired shipbuilder, who was for many years well known in that line of work in Newfoundland.

William Robert Frampton acquired his early education in the public schools of Montreal, Quebec, and afterwards entered the Denver School of Mines, in Denver, Colorado, from which he was graduated in mining engineering in 1907. From that year until 1910 he was employed at professional work in connection with the Guggenheim interests, his duties consisting chiefly in land and railroad locating in Alaska and elsewhere. In this way he became thoroughly familiar with business conditions throughout the northwest and an expert judge of land values and, having proved his force, efficiency and capacity in the employ of others, started in business for himself. With sound business judgment he made his headquarters in Vancouver, where he recognized a favorable field and in three years he has become one of the prominent men in the mining and land business in the city. In 1911 he founded the Western Farming & Colonization Company, Ltd., and was appointed managing director of the concern, a position which he still holds. It has called forth his excellent organizing and administrative ability and has made frequent demands upon his tact, efficiency and quickness of decision—demands which have been met fully, as the rapid growth and development of the concern abundantly testify. Mr. Frampton is known also as the proprietor of several other land development enterprises, and is recognized as an expert judge of land values and a business man of such power and foresight that he is always able to carry forward to successful completion whatever he undertakes.

On the 1st of June, 1911, in Vancouver, Mr. Frampton was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Farmer, a daughter of John and Sarah Farmer, both of English extraction. Mr. and Mrs. Frampton have a son, Eugene. Mr. Frampton is a member of the Anglican church. He belongs to the United Service Club and is a veteran of the Boer war, having served in South Africa as a member of the Second Canadian Mounted Rifles. He is at all times progressive and public-spirited in matters of citizenship and is always ready to cooperate in movements to promote community advancement, although he has never been an active politician. He is preeminently a business man, possessed of the discrimination, the sound judgment, the quickness of perception necessary for success in this field, and although he has been in Vancouver only three years, has already taken a prominent place among its representative and able men.

CAPTAIN JOHN IRVING.

British Columbia, the birthplace of the marine industry in the northwest, has been the scene of Captain John Irving's entire active career, and his activities have been a dominant element in the development of the province's transportation facilities.

He was born in Portland, Oregon, November 24, 1854, a son of the late Captain William and Eliza Jane Irving. He came to New Westminster, British Columbia, in 1858, and received his elementary education there and in Victoria. At sixteen he began with his father in the steamboat business and showed such aptitude for the work that he was at twenty years in command of the steamer "Onward." He continued in association with his father until the latter's death in 1872 when he assumed the entire responsibility of the business founded in 1858 by the building of the "Governor Douglas." Under his management numerous steamers were added to the fleet, the "Lillooet," "Hope," "Glenmora," "Onward" and "Royal City" being familiar names to old timers.

Competition at this time was of the hottest kind but Captain Irving was equal to the emergency and came out of each conflict with his organization more perfect than when he entered the fight. In 1874 the famous old "William C. Hunt" was added to the line and plied between Victoria and the Queen City in competition with the Hudson's Bay Company steamer "Princess Louise." In 1881 the "Elizabeth Irving," the finest steamer on the Fraser, built at a cost of over fifty thousand dollars, while making her second trip caught fire at Hope



CAPTAIN JOHN IRVING



landing and was totally destroyed. In 1883 Captain Irving perfected the organization, with five hundred thousand dollars capital, of the Canadian Pacific Navigation Company, of which he became the active head. The company, which was a consolidation of the Irving pioneer line and the Hudson's Bay line, took over the steamers "R. P. Rithet," "Princess Louise," "William Irving," "Western Slope," "Enterprise," "Reliance," "Otter," "Maude," "Gertrude," "Yosemite," and later the "Premier," "Islander," "Sardonyx," "Danube" and "Amur" were added to the fleet and the company under the able management of Captain Irving and his associates became a dominant factor in Pacific coast water transportation. In 1901 the business and ships of the Canadian Pacific Navigation Company were purchased by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and became the nucleus of the present British Columbia Coast Service fleet of steamers operated by that company. In 1890 Captain Irving and his associates organized the Columbia & Kootenai Steam Navigation Company, buying and building a fine line of boats which were placed on the Columbia river, Kootenai river, Arrow lakes and Kootenai lakes, filling a gap in the transportation facilities of that region and adding enormously to its development possibilities. This line was also later absorbed by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, becoming a part of its water service.

Captain Irving probably did more than any other in solving the problems of transportation to the Yukon and both he and his ships became as well and popularly known in the north as in the waters of British Columbia, the John Irving Navigation Company, which he founded, operating the steamers "Gleaner," "Reaper" and "Scotia." It proved a highly profitable venture and was sold in 1900 to the White Pass Railway Company. In 1905 he escorted the excursion of the American Institute of Mining Engineers to the Yukon territory and the members of the party were amazed at his intimate knowledge of the country. Said one, "He seemed to know every inch of the country. He was most invaluable and indefatigable and we are might sorry to lose him."

Shortly after their return Captain Irving received the following:

"Captain John Irving,
"Victoria, British Columbia.

"Dear Sir: I am instructed to convey to you the thanks of the Council and visiting members and guests of the American Institute of Mining Engineers for your most congenial and helpful companionship during the recent excursion to the Yukon territory. Every member of the party became your personal friend and joins individually in this official acknowledgment.

"By order of the Council,

(Signed)

"R. W. RAYMOND,

"Secretary."

The Song of the Mining Engineers, written by Dr. Raymond on the occasion of their visit to the Yukon, contained this verse:

"And there was Admiral Kafer, a sailor of the sea,
And shiver my tarry toplights but a heart of Oak had he!
And there was another heart of oak for his to lean upon,
The heart I mean that could be seen in the face of Captain John."

June, 1889, on Queen Victoria's anniversary, Captain Irving layed the cornerstone of the First Presbyterian church at Bennett, Yukon, and delivered the principal address of the day in which he paid an eloquent tribute to the pioneers of Christianity in the far north. He said in part:

"It is a most gratifying thought that hand in hand into the frozen regions of the north are entering commerce, civilization, and religion, wedded in inseparable bonds which no power on earth can break asunder.

"Years hence, as man passes through these natural gateways to the north, possibly we may all have passed away, may this edifice still stand as a monument to the pioneers of Christianity in this wilderness of mountain, lake, and stream."

Outside his activities in the transportation field Captain Irving has contributed much to the development of the northwest, his interests in mining, fisheries, and lands, having represented large investments of capital. Politically he has been consistently conservative and prominent in the councils of his party, being for eight years a member of the provincial parliament of British Columbia. He is a member of the Union Club of Victoria, the Arctic Club of Seattle, Vancouver Club, Vancouver, and the Prince Rupert Club, Prince Rupert, British Columbia.

Captain Irving married Jane, daughter of the late Chief Factor Alexander Munro, of the Hudson's Bay Company, and they became the parents of one son and two daughters.

Genial, generous, prosperous—Captain Irving is living in practical retirement from an active business career in which he performed a big man's work, in a big man's way. There are few men more widely acquainted or popular from the Columbia to the Yukon than "Captain John," as he is familiarly known wherever his ships have gone.

HON. DAVID HENRY WILSON, M. D.

Hon. David Henry Wilson, physician, surgeon and legislator, has been an active factor and pioneer in the development of western Canada since 1879. Born in Carleton county, Ontario, October 2, 1855, he graduated from Trinity and Toronto universities in 1878. In the same year he qualified as a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario.

After practicing his profession for a short time in eastern Canada he removed to Manitoba, a province of confederation recently carved out of the "Great Lone Land." Entering that province before Winnipeg was in railway communication with the outer world, he located at Nelson, at which time, 1879, he was the only legally qualified practitioner south of Winnipeg and between Red river and the Rocky mountains.

In 1882 he was elected to the legislature, representing the North Riding of Dufferin county, which constituency he continued to represent while in public life.

In 1884 he entered the government of Manitoba as provincial secretary and in 1886 was appointed minister of public works, which office he filled till the defeat of the Norquay administration. Retiring from public life at this time, Dr. Wilson resumed the practise of his profession in Vancouver, his present home, in the spring of 1889. A liberal private practice has always been accorded him and he was honored by the profession as the first president of the Vancouver Medical Association. He continued in the active practice of medicine for fifteen years in Vancouver and then retired, enjoying now a well earned rest. Various business interests and investments, however, have at different times claimed his attention and profited by his energy and sound judgment. He is the president of the Pacific Coast Fire Insurance Company, vice president of the British Columbia Permanent Loan & Savings Company and president of the Royal Plate Glass Insurance Company.

He took a large part in organizing and laying the foundation of these companies, which today are the oldest and of the very soundest financial institutions of their character in western Canada.

In politics Dr. Wilson is a conservative, though not in public life since 1887, and he was the first president of the Vancouver and Provincial Conservative Associations of British Columbia. He sat for North Dufferin, Manitoba, in the local parliament from 1881 until 1888 and while a member of the legislature, amongst other measures, introduced and secured the passage of the bill incorporating the Manitoba Medical College. His service as provincial secretary covered the years from 1884 until 1886, and as minister of public works in Manitoba from 1886 until 1888.

In January, 1887, Dr. Wilson was married to Miss Annie Armstrong, the only daughter of Robert Armstrong of Kinburn, Ontario. They have three daughters. Theirs is one of the beautiful homes of Vancouver, the surroundings being most artistic and indicative of culture and refinement. Dr. Wilson is a member of the Vancouver Club. Few men have more intimate and accurate knowledge of the history of the west, for since pioneer times he has been identified with the provinces of Manitoba and British Columbia. Vancouver was a comparatively small city when he took up his abode here, entering actively into the life of the community, his ability and public spirit making him soon an important factor in its affairs. No one has ever questioned his devotion to the general welfare or doubted the sincerity of his convictions. Some may differ from him in policy or hold to opposite opinions, but none question his honorable purpose in promoting what he believes to be right.

JOHN M. WHITEHEAD.

A residence of twenty-five years in Vancouver has brought John M. Whitehead to a position of prominence and distinction in business affairs as assistant secretary of the British Columbia Packers Association. It has brought him the added distinction of Belgian consul for British Columbia, which he has held for the past twelve years, and he has a decoration, conferred by the king of Belgium, entitling him to the honor of Chevalier, in recognition of able service in the interests of that country. In his life record he has demonstrated the power of determination, perseverance, integrity and intelligently directed effort as factors in the achievement of a notable and desirable success, and he has, moreover, made the development of his individual interests advance general prosperity. He was born in Sheffield, England, December 27, 1860, and is a son of William and Caroline (Martin) Whitehead, natives of that city. The father was at the time of his death and for many years previous managing director of Vicker's Sons & Maxim, iron and steel manufacturers and ship and gun armament builders.

John M. Whitehead acquired his education in Brahmman College, Yorkshire, England, from which he was graduated in 1877, and in a college at Neuwied, Germany, where he spent one year. Returning to England at the end of that time, he associated himself with Vicker's Sons & Maxim for a short time, after which he went to Glasgow, Scotland, where he served an apprenticeship in Dubs Locomotive Works, remaining there for a full term of five years. At the end of that time he came to the United States and settled in Momence, Illinois, turning his attention to farming and stock-raising. At the end of three years, however, he moved to British Columbia, arriving in Vancouver August 19, 1888. Soon afterward he entered the real-estate business and continued active in this field until 1890, when he engaged as local manager for Robert Ward & Company, a capacity in which he acted for two years thereafter. He became connected with the British Columbia Packers Association in 1892, holding the position of chief clerk, which he filled creditably and ably until 1905, when his efficient services were recognized in his appointment to the office of assistant secretary. Through the years of his connection with this concern his work has been a helpful factor in the growth of the business and his standards have affected the direction of its development, influencing in an important way the reputation which the company has earned for reliability and for safe and conservative business methods.

At Glasgow, Scotland, Mr. Whitehead was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Robertson, a native of Perthshire, and they have become the parents of five children: William D., who is engaged in the shipping business in Vancouver; Ethel, the wife of George Nesbit, manager of the Bank of Montreal at New Denver, British Columbia; James M., who is connected with the Canadian branch of Fairbanks, Morse & Company; and Helen and Elizabeth, who live at home.

Mr. Whitehead is a conservative in politics, seldom failing to support any project looking toward public improvement. He belongs to the Terminal City Club and is interested and active in the work of that organization. During the twenty-five years of his residence in this city Mr. Whitehead has gained widespread respect and esteem and is today numbered among progressive business men and desirable citizens.

ERNEST V. YOUNG.

Ernest V. Young is identified with industrial interests of North Vancouver as secretary, treasurer and director of the North Shore Iron Works, Limited, with which he became officially connected in July, 1911. His birth occurred in Florence, Italy, on the 11th of February, 1879, his parents being Dr. David and Jane (Brown) Young, both natives of Scotland. The father spent five years in India and on the expiration of that period went to Florence, Italy, where he practiced medicine for nine years. He was then appointed physician to the British embassy at Rome and held that commission for fourteen years. At the end of that time he retired and removed to the Isle of Wight, where his demise occurred in October, 1900. His widow makes her home in England.

Ernest V. Young was educated at Kings College School, London, and received technical training at Finsbury Technical College of that city, pursuing the engineering course. He subsequently served an apprenticeship with the Westinghouse Company of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and represented that corporation in Chicago for about a year and in London for two years. In association with a Mr. Dyer he afterward organized the firm of Dyer & Young, of Stansted, Essex, an electrical engineering concern which still exists. In July, 1911, he came to Vancouver, British Columbia, and immediately was made secretary and treasurer of the North Shore Iron Works, Limited, having served in the dual capacity to the present time. In 1913 he also became a director of the company. As an important factor in the control and management of this industrial enterprise his efforts have been productive of good results and have contributed in large measure to its continued growth and success.

On the 28th of April, 1910, at Wargrave-on-Thames, England, Mr. Young was united in marriage to Miss Emily F. W. Bainbridge, a daughter of the late Colonel C. E. Bainbridge, of Middleton House, Teesdale, England. They now have one son, Maurice Durward.

Mr. Young is a conservative in politics and belongs to the North Vancouver Conservative Association. He is also a member of the North Vancouver Board of Trade but is not particularly active in public affairs. He is a director and a member of the committee of the North Vancouver Lawn Tennis Club and finds both recreation and pleasure through his connection therewith. He likewise belongs to the North Vancouver Club. In his business connections he is known as a man of unflinching enterprise and determined purpose, accomplishing what he undertakes and utilizing in the attainment of the result only such methods as will bear close scrutiny.

JOHN FRANKLIN RICHARDSON.

Of John Franklin Richardson it may well be said: "He has done things worthy to be written," for he has been connected with events of an historic nature and has successfully accomplished work of an important character. He holds a prominent position in connection with the largest corporation in Canada, being now superintendent for the Canadian Pacific Railway telegraph service in British Columbia, with headquarters in Vancouver. A native of Quebec, he was



JOHN F. RICHARDSON



born at Granby, August 23, 1860, a son of Joseph Franklin and Mary Jane (Parker) Richardson, both of whom were natives of Quebec and are now residents of Lanigan, Saskatchewan.

John F. Richardson was a pupil in the Shefford Academy at Waterloo, Quebec, and matriculated from McGill University. He learned telegraphy at the Waterloo station in the employ of the Central Vermont Railroad Company in 1876, and when Professor Graham Bell exhibited his new invention, the telephone, at the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia, Mr. Richardson obtained from him the details of the instrument and manufactured and operated the first telephone in the Dominion of Canada. This was achieved in Waterloo, Quebec, in the winter of 1876-77.

After three years' experience as a telegraph operator in Waterloo, Mr. Richardson entered the service of the Montreal Telephone Company, which was later merged into the Great Western Telegraph Company, and with the latter corporation he continued until 1883, when he entered the Canadian Pacific Railway telegraph service at Ottawa. He was in charge of the construction of the Canadian Pacific telegraph lines in the maritime provinces from 1888 until 1892 and in the latter year was appointed general inspector for the entire Canadian Pacific Railway telegraph system. The same year he made his first visit to British Columbia and from that time on made periodical tours of inspection throughout this province as well as over all other branches of the road. In 1897 he erected a Canadian Pacific Railway wire in the Kootenay, between Arrowhead and Lakusp and repaired a single core cable between Point Grey and Vancouver island. In August of the same year he was loaned by the company to the Dominion government to explore the different routes through British Columbia and north to Dawson City, and made report upon the most feasible route and the cost of construction. In 1899 he was permitted by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company to build this line for the government from the head of Lake Bennett to Dawson, thereby opening the first telegraphic communication with the Klondike. The Dawson office was opened September 28, 1899. This line is still in use and is connected with Vancouver by way of the old government trail from the main line of the Canadian Pacific north from Ashcroft.

Mr. Richardson was superintendent at Montreal for eight years and in January, 1912, was transferred to British Columbia as superintendent of the department of Canadian Pacific Railway telegraph service in this province. Since a boy in college he has made a study of electricity in all its branches, and throughout his entire life this has been his work and his recreation. He has invented and patented several electrical devices, one of which is a pole and connectors used as an emergency train equipment for connection with telephone train despatching circuits. It is used in case of a break-down or an accident. Ofttimes if a brakeman had to be sent to the nearest station or telephone booth or pole box, valuable time would be lost, but with an emergency telephone in each conductor's outfit and a practical extension pole and connector a despatcher can be quickly informed of anything that has happened, of the location and the assistance required. This invention of Mr. Richardson's is recognized as of most practical value and more than two thousand are now in use on the Canadian Pacific Railway in addition to those on other railways in Canada and the United States. Every Canadian Pacific Railway train is equipped with a telephone and one of the instruments which may be connected instantaneously at any point along the line forms a part of each conductor's outfit. In this alone Mr. Richardson has made a valuable contribution to practical inventions and his service in other connections has been of equal worth. He is a member of the Old Time Telegraphers and Historical Association and also of the Association of Railway Telegraph Superintendents.

On the 10th of November, 1883, in Montreal, Mr. Richardson was married to Miss Josephine Elizabeth Elliot, a native of one of the eastern townships of Quebec. There are two children of this marriage: Mary Ayleen, now the wife of W. J. Desser, of Montreal; and Creighton Elliot, who was graduated from

McGill University in 1911 with the Bachelor of Science degree and is now a civil engineer in the employ of the Canadian Pacific Railway service, with residence at Montreal. In religious faith Mr. Richardson is an Anglican and his fraternal connections are with the Prince Consort Lodge, No. 52, A. F. & A. M., and Carnarvon Chapter, No. 5, R. A. M., V. R. He is very fond of big game hunting and fishing, which constitute his chief source of recreation. His life has been one of intense activity and usefulness and his labors have constituted a valuable contribution to the world's work.

ROBERT ADDISON MATHER.

Mastering the lessons of life to be gained in the school of experience, Robert Addison Mather in his business career has advanced step by step since he started out, a youth of seventeen, as an employe of a lumber company at Ottawa, Ontario. Today he is at the head of large financial interests in Vancouver as president of Mather & Noble, Limited. He was born in Montrose, Scotland, November 19, 1851, and is a son of John and Jean Mather, representatives of an old Scotch family. The parents removed to Ottawa, Ontario, and in the grammar schools of that city Robert A. Mather pursued his education. After leaving school he entered the employ of Gilmour & Company, lumber merchants of Ottawa, with whom he remained from 1868 until 1884. This period of sixteen years spent with one firm indicates clearly his faithfulness, industry and capability. He acquainted himself with every phase of the lumber business, gradually working his way upward, and when he left that company in 1884 he became manager of the Keewatin Lumber Company, with which he remained in that connection until 1907. He came to Vancouver in 1907 and organized the Mather & Noble, Limited, for the purpose of conducting a financial business. He was elected president of the company and has since remained its chief executive officer, directing his efforts to shaping its policy and controlling its affairs.

In 1878, in Eau Claire, Wisconsin, Mr. Mather was united in marriage to Miss Maud Cameron, a daughter of Alexander Cameron. Their children are: John D., associated with his father in business; R. Fenton, an electrical engineer; Allen C., a lumberman at Calgary, Alberta; I. Fred, an attorney at Vancouver; A. Eva; and Marjorie. The two eldest sons are married. Mr. and Mrs. Mather belong to the Presbyterian church and he also has membership in the Masonic fraternity, in the Vancouver Club, and in the Manitoba Club at Winnipeg. His political allegiance is given to the liberal party, and while residing in Keewatin his fellow townsmen, appreciative of his worth and ability, called him to public office. He served for three terms as reeve and was also councillor for three terms.

He is not ambitious, however, to hold office, yet is ever recognized as a public-spirited citizen. He prefers to give undivided attention to his business affairs, and since coming to Vancouver has developed an enterprise of large proportions, building up his business along progressive and honorable lines, so that his name everywhere commands respect in financial circles.

THOMAS H. TAYLOR.

Thomas H. Taylor, a surveyor of Vancouver, member of the well known and successful firm of Garden & Taylor, was born in London, Ontario, June 28, 1868, a son of John and Sarah (Minard) Taylor. The father was a native of the north of England and the mother was descended from United Empire Loyalist ancestry. She is still living, but Mr. Taylor has passed away.

In the public schools of his native city Thomas H. Taylor pursued his education, passing through consecutive grades to the high school and afterward attend-

ing a private university of London, Ontario. Subsequently he was apprenticed to the firm of Peters, Jones & McBride, surveyors and architects of London, with whom he was thus connected for three years. He next went to Seattle, Washington,—a young man of nineteen years—and took up surveying work on the Tacoma & Puget Sound Railroad, spending a year in that way. He next went to San Francisco, where he engaged in surveying, being active in laying out the first electric car line extended to Sutro Heights. A year was thus passed. In the year 1889 he entered the service of the Great Northern Railroad Company and spent more than two years in location and construction work from Montana westward to the coast.

Mr. Taylor arrived in British Columbia in 1892 and a year was passed in location and construction work on the Nelson & Fort Shepherd Railroad and another year on the Nakusp & Slocan Railroad. He then returned to London, Ontario, principally for a visit, but remained for a year. He next spent a short time at Rossland, British Columbia, and in 1896 arrived at Fort Steele, where he continued for nearly three years. While there he worked for T. T. McVittie, B. C. L. S., and also passed the examination which licensed him to do surveying for the province of British Columbia, thus becoming a B. C. L. S. He engaged in general surveying practice, also being engineer for the Pharmigan Mines Company at Windermere in the east Kootenay for more than three years and also spent a year at Atlin. About 1903 he came to Vancouver and entered into partnership with J. F. Garden, under the firm name of Garden & Taylor. The former looks after their private practice while Mr. Taylor supervises the government work.

During recent years he has been engaged on government work in the Chilcote, Peace river and Cariboo districts of British Columbia and during the last two seasons Mr. Taylor has been engaged in running out the meridian and base lines in the Ground Hog coal district. He has attained a high degree of efficiency in his chosen calling, being recognized as one of the most able land surveyors of British Columbia. His business today is extensive and of an important character and all acknowledge that he merits the success which has come to him.

In 1902 Mr. Taylor was united in marriage at Edmonton, Alberta, Canada, to Miss Charlotte M. Robson of London, Ontario. He is well known fraternally, especially in the Masonic order, holding membership with St. John's Lodge, No. 209, A. F. & A. M., at London, Ontario, while at Vancouver he has membership in the Knight Templar Commandery and in Victoria in the Mystic Shrine. He also belongs to the Vancouver and Terminal City Clubs and in politics he is a conservative, but not an active party worker, his time being fully occupied by his professional duties, which are of growing volume and importance.

WILLIAM JOHN CUNNINGHAM.

Since 1908 William John Cunningham has been engaged in the general brokerage business in Vancouver, giving particular attention to mining securities and properties. He is an able and shrewd business man and his distinct ability has led him to become connected with several mining companies of importance. William J. Cunningham was born at Thornton, near Barrie, province of Ontario, July 12, 1875, a son of William and Mary (Scott) Cunningham. The father was engaged along agricultural lines and also in contracting and in the woolen mill business in Ontario until he removed to Los Angeles, California, where for three years he engaged as a contractor. He then returned to Ontario and after making his home there for a number of years came to New Westminster in 1888, where, during the latter years of his life he engaged in building. He was also for a time in the employ of the provincial government as a carpenter in charge of the work around the provincial asylum. He died in New Westminster in February, 1910, at the age of sixty-eight, but Mrs. Cunningham survives and now resides in Vancouver. Her family, the Scotts, came from Scotland, where they were large contractors

and built many of the large stone warehouses on the river Clyde. Members of the family lived in New York city for many years and some of them were connected with building a section of the Rideau canal from Kingston to Ottawa, Ontario.

William J. Cunningham was educated in the grammar and high schools of Toronto and New Westminster. Graduating from the New Westminster high school, he was the one to receive the gold medal for the province. He began his independent career as a clerk in the hardware business in Ontario and subsequently removed to Pomona, California, whence he returned to Ontario. In the winter of 1900 Mr. Cunningham arrived in British Columbia. For a time he taught school at New Westminster and then for two years was principal of the Sapperton, British Columbia, schools. For three years he was principal of the West Burnaby school and for one year professor of mathematics in Columbia College, New Westminster. In 1908 he gave up school work, taking up the general brokerage business and giving his special attention to mining properties. He has since proved himself a capable business man, well informed as to the values which he handles, shrewd, able and reliable. The several companies which he is interested in are engaged in exploiting and promoting mining properties in British Columbia, and their successful operation is largely due to the personal efforts of Mr. Cunningham.

Mr. Cunningham has been twice married. On December 28, 1898, he married Miss May Latham, of New Westminster, who died March 4, 1903, leaving one daughter, Maud E. On July 5, 1910, in San Francisco, California, Mr. Cunningham married Miss Mary Truscott, of Hamilton, Ontario. During 1907-8 he was secretary and treasurer of the Central Park Agricultural Association. Politically he is a liberal and has taken an active part in several campaigns. He is prominent in Masonic circles, being postmaster of Union Lodge, No. 9, of New Westminster. Mr. Cunningham enjoys the highest reputation in his line of business and his clientage is large and important. Such success as has come to him is well merited, as it is but the natural result of close application, good judgment and most scrupulous integrity.

ALLAN PURVIS.

At the age of eleven Allan Purvis was a messenger boy in a clothing store in Vancouver and at thirty-five he is manager of the interurban lines of the British Columbia Electric Company, with headquarters at New Westminster. The years which cover the intervening period record a continued struggle upward to prosperity, a rise through successive stages of progress and advancement to a final success in which energy, steadfastness of purpose and commanding ability are the salient elements. He stands today among the prominent and able men of this city and is honored not only for the position to which he has attained but more especially for the methods by which it has been accomplished and the high standards and ideals which have been important factors in it. He was born on the island of Java on the 29th of June, 1878, and is a son of Thomas and Laura (Cook) Purvis, natives of England, who were reared and married in that country. Shortly after they went to the island of Java and there the father engaged in coffee growing, acquiring an extensive plantation which he cultivated for many years, dying upon his holdings in 1888. In the following year the mother came to British Columbia, locating in Vancouver, where her death occurred in 1906.

When but a child of seven years Allan Purvis was taken to England by his mother and in that country they remained for four years, Mr. Purvis acquiring a limited education in the Merchant Tailor public school. In 1889, when he was eleven years of age, he accompanied his mother to British Columbia and thus early began his independent career, becoming a messenger boy in a clothing store in Vancouver. Shortly afterward he secured a position as office boy with an



ALLAN PURVIS



insurance firm and one year later entered the service of the Canadian Pacific Railroad as an office boy and from that humble position he rose steadily, advancement coming in recognition of signal ability, and he was promoted through the various departments of the corporation until at the time of his resignation in 1909 he was filling the important position of division superintendent. He tendered his resignation to the Canadian Pacific Railroad Company in order to accept the office of local manager of the British Columbia Electric Company and, acting in their interests, in 1910 built the Chilliwack line. This proved to be such an advantageous business transaction and was so ably promoted along progressive and modern lines that in the same year Mr. Purvis was advanced to the position of manager of all the interurban lines controlled by the company and in this capacity he is now acting. It is a position which calls for executive ability, an initiative spirit, tireless energy and sound judgment and upon his possession of these qualities Mr. Purvis has built his success. Every detail connected with the important affairs under his charge is given proper and timely attention, the power of coordinating forces and systematizing business detail being important elements in Mr. Purvis' highly developed intellectual powers. Under his management the affairs of the company have prospered exceedingly and the remarkable results which he has accomplished place him in an indisputable position among the men of marked ability and substantial worth in this community.

In 1903 Mr. Purvis was united in marriage to Miss Jean Baker, of San Francisco, and both are well known in social circles of New Westminster. Mr. Purvis holding membership in the Burnaby Lake Country Club. Both are members of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Purvis holds membership in the Westminster Club and in the Terminal Club of Vancouver. He takes a great interest in the advancement of New Westminster, believing firmly in her future opportunities, and he has done a great deal of important public work as a member of the executive committee of the Royal Agricultural and Industrial Society of New Westminster, of the Board of Trade and the Progressive Association, of which he was recently elected president. He has risen from a humble position in the ranks of the many to stand among the successful few and his rapid rise reflects credit upon his ability, his energy and his business foresight, qualities which have been important factors in it.

WILLIAM HAROLD MALKIN.

A visitor to Vancouver is always soon impressed by the spirit of commercial enterprise which pervades the city. Its business enterprises are a monument to the energy, capability and laudable ambition of the wide-awake men who constitute a most important element in Vancouver's citizenship. Of this class William Harold Malkin is a representative, and his efforts have found tangible expression in the upbuilding of the large wholesale grocery and tea and coffee importing house of The W. H. Malkin Company, Ltd. In other connections, too, his name is almost equally well known and his signature is ever an honored one on commercial paper. He was born at Burslem, Staffordshire, England, July 30, 1868, his parents being James and Ann Elizabeth (Edge) Malkin, the former a prominent manufacturer of earthenware and encaustic tile in that city. As a pupil in the endowed high school at Newcastle-under-Lyme, England, William H. Malkin continued his studies to the age of sixteen years and then left England in 1884 for Canada, attracted by the opportunities of the growing western country. He settled at Grenfell, Saskatchewan, where for four years he was associated with his brother, J. F. Malkin, a large wheat grower of that province. Turning his attention to mercantile interests in 1888, he entered the employ of Sherlock & Freeman, proprietors of a general store at Grenfell, with whom he remained until 1891, gaining during that period valuable practical experience which enabled him to assume

larger and heavier responsibilities when he became manager of the store of Osmund Skrine & Company at Grenfell, continuing in that connection for four years.

Still he heard the call of the west and the year 1895 witnessed his arrival in Vancouver, where in association with Osmund Skrine he organized the firm of Osmund Skrine & Company, wholesale produce merchants. In April, 1897, he bought Mr. Skrine's interest in the business and the firm became W. H. Malkin & Company, which continued until 1900, when the business was incorporated as The W. H. Malkin Company, Ltd., of which he became the president, the other officers being his brothers, J. P. D. Malkin, who is manager, and J. F. Malkin, secretary. In 1905 W. T. Heddle became a member and director of the firm, the executive officers, however, remaining as above. At its inception the business was of a modest character, at first occupying the premises at No. 115 Water street, with a floor space of five thousand feet. In 1897 they removed to larger quarters, having doubled the floor space, at No. 161 Water street, and in January, 1903, their rapidly growing business necessitated another move to No. 353 Water street, their new quarters being four times as large as the other location. In 1908 they purchased the building at No. 57 Water street and later the adjoining property, now occupying a seven story building with a floor space of one hundred and sixteen thousand feet, or more than twenty times that with which they started. The floors are arranged in various departments and contain an immense stock of everything pertaining to their line of business. They are now agents for various well known companies and firms in various sections of the country, including Cadbury Brothers, Bourneville, Chivers & Sons, Ltd., of Cambridge, England, and Peek, Fream & Company, Ltd., of London. They are also distributors for a large number of the best known manufacturers of England, and all goods handled by them are imported direct from the country of their growth or manufacture. The top floor of their building is devoted to the tea and coffee departments and they have the most modern coffee roasting and tea blending plants in British Columbia. The former, a Burns' coffee roaster, is of the latest type and enables the coffee to be treated without being touched by hand. The tea packing and blending plant is also modern in every particular and the excellence of the products which they handle insures a large sale on the market. They employ an extensive force of traveling salesmen and their territory extends from the Pacific coast to points three hundred miles east of Calgary, north as far as Edmonton and south to the United States. They also cover the Yukon territory and conduct one of the most extensive businesses in their line in Canada. The enterprise has grown steadily from the beginning, due in large measure to the enterprising methods, initiative spirit and far-sighted business ability of Mr. Malkin. He may well be termed one of the founders of Vancouver, for he has been promoter of a number of its leading business enterprises, and the growth and development of the city depend upon its commercial and industrial activity. His connection with any undertaking insures a prosperous outcome of the same, for it is in his nature to carry forward to successful completion whatever he is associated with. He has won for himself an enviable reputation as a careful man of business and in his dealings is known for his prompt and honorable methods, which have won him the deserved and unbounded confidence of his fellowmen. Mr. Malkin has always been active in the business life of the city and province and in its financial circles. Aside from his important commercial interests he is a director of the British Columbia Permanent Loan Company, Ltd., and a director of the Pacific Coast Fire Insurance Company, Ltd.

On the 9th of April, 1901, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Malkin and Miss Marion Dougal, of Windsor, Ontario, a daughter of Frank D. Dougal, a prominent merchant of that city. Their children are Harold Richardson, Lila Marion, Marjory Millett and John Locke. The parents are members of and very active workers in the Methodist church, contributing generously to its support and taking a helpful interest in every movement tending to promote its growth and extend its influence.

In fact, Mr. Malkin is neglectful of none of the duties and obligations of life and does everything in his power to promote the welfare of city and province, his cooperation being ever counted upon in support of plans for the growth and development of the northwest. He was president of the Vancouver Board of Trade for the years 1902 and 1903 and was a member of the royal commission on provincial assessment and taxation in 1910 and 1911. He has always been deeply interested in educational matters, and is chairman of the board of governors of Ryerson College which is to be built at Point Grey and which will be the headquarters of the Methodist denomination in the province. He is appreciative of the social amenities of life, to which end he holds membership in the Terminal City and Jericho Country Clubs of Vancouver. All who know him entertain for him warm regard by reason of what he has accomplished and by reason of the upright, honorable life he has led. The specific and distinctive office of biography is not to give voice to a man's modest estimate of himself and his accomplishments but rather to leave a perpetual record, establishing his character by the consensus of opinion on the part of his fellowmen. Throughout Vancouver Mr. Malkin is spoken of in terms of admiration and respect. His life has been so varied in its activity, so honorable in its purpose, so far-reaching and beneficial in its effects that it has become an integral part of the history of the city and has also left an impress upon the annals of the province.

ALISON CUMMING, M. D.

Dr. Alison Cumming is engaged in the general practice of medicine and surgery at Vancouver. He has never specialized in any particular branch of the profession but has kept well informed on the important phases of medical practice and his ability has enabled him to cope with intricate professional problems. A native of Stellarton, Nova Scotia, Dr. Cumming was born on the 25th of September, 1878, a son of the Rev. Dr. Thomas and Matilda (McNair) Cumming, both of Scottish descent. The father was born in Nova Scotia, was educated for the Presbyterian ministry and engaged for many years in spreading the gospel in Halifax, Stellarton, Montreal and Truro, but finally retired from pulpit work. His influence was of no restricted order nor was he denied the full harvest nor the aftermath.

A student in the public schools of Truro, Dr. Cumming afterward entered Dalhousie College at Halifax, Nova Scotia, from which he was graduated with the B. A. degree in 1899. He spent the succeeding two years in travel in South America and the West Indies and then resuming the pursuit of his education matriculated at the McGill University of Montreal as a student in the medical department, winning his professional degree upon graduation with the class of 1905. For two years thereafter he was in the Royal Victoria Hospital at Montreal, gaining during that period knowledge and varied practical experience which only hospital training can bring. When ready to enter upon the private practice of his profession he sought the opportunities offered in the far west and in 1907 came to British Columbia, settling in Vancouver where he has since remained. His ability has been acknowledged by a liberal and growing practice. He has been most careful in the diagnosis of his cases and his judgment is seldom if ever at error in determining the outcome of disease. He studies broadly, thinks deeply and his experience and research are continuously promoting his skill. He holds membership in the Vancouver Medical Association and his colleagues entertain for him high respect because of his strict conformity to a high standard of professional ethics.

On the 10th of June, 1909, Dr. Cumming was united in marriage at Montreal to Miss Edith Murray Rawlings, a native of that city and a daughter of Edward Rawlings, president of the Guarantee Company of North America. The only child of this marriage is Phyllis Rawlings. Dr. Cumming belongs to the Presby-

terian church and to Western Gate Lodge, A. F. & A. M. He is also a valued representative of the Vancouver and University Clubs. He can not only work well but also plays well, is a devotee of golf and a member of the Shaughnessy Heights Golf Club and of the Vancouver Golf and Country Club. He is a typical young man of the present day, energetic and determined, never neglectful of opportunities for professional advancement yet always recognizing the fact that life should mean more for the individual than material gain. His high principles find exemplification in his daily living and in his relations to his fellowmen.

JAMES S. REAR.

James S. Rear, who enjoys a reputation as one of Vancouver's most successful business men, is president of the North American Securities, Limited, and also the chief executive officer of the Richland Orchard Company. His birth occurred in Toronto, Ontario, in 1876, his father being Dr. William Rear, who practiced medicine in Toronto throughout his active professional career. His demise occurred in Vancouver in 1912.

James S. Rear was first employed by the Ontario government for five years and then resigned his position to become identified with the North American Life Insurance Company as general manager for British Columbia, Washington state and Yukon. In 1904 he resigned the position to accept that of general manager of the Mutual Life of New York for British Columbia, meeting with phenomenal success in all of his work. In 1909 he severed his connection with the Mutual Life to give his personal attention to his large holdings and investments in British Columbia, having since given special care to the development of farm and fruit lands. He now serves as president of the North American Securities, Limited, which was organized in July, 1911, and reorganized the following year, and is a director of the Canadian Title & Mortgage Guarantee Corporation, Limited, of Vancouver. As president he likewise controls the affairs of the Richland Orchard Company, which has large holdings of fine fruit lands under irrigation in the Okanagan valley. He has won a highly gratifying measure of prosperity in his undertakings and has long been numbered among the prominent business men and leading citizens of Vancouver.

Mr. Rear was married in London, Ontario, and has four children, namely: Beryl, Vivian, Carlton and Jack. In politics he is a conservative but not an active party worker. He belongs to the Vancouver, Terminal City, Jericho Country and Vancouver Automobile Clubs and is also a devoted member of Christ church (English).

HAROLD BRUCE ROBERTSON.

Harold Bruce Robertson is engaged in the general practice of law in Victoria as a member of the firm of Robertson & Heisterman, barristers. He was born February 26, 1875, in Victoria, and is a son of Hon. Alexander Rocke Robertson. The paternal grandfather of the subject of this review was a native of Scotland and studied medicine in Edinburgh University. He afterward emigrated to Canada, settling in Chatham, Ontario, where he engaged in practice until his death, which occurred in 1864. Mr. Robertson's maternal grandfather was a native of Chatham and a prominent merchant and shipowner there.

Harold Bruce Robertson acquired his education at Trinity University and Osgoode Hall in Toronto, receiving the degree of B. A. from the former institution in 1894 and from the latter his degree in law in 1897. He was admitted to the



JAMES S. REAR



bar of British Columbia as a barrister and solicitor January 19, 1898, and in the same year he formed a partnership with his brother Herbert E. A. Robertson, with whom he continued for one year. He afterward practiced alone with offices in Bastion square until August, 1905, when he formed a partnership with G. H. Barnard, K. C., M. P. This association terminated January 1, 1911, when Mr. Barnard retired from active practice. Mr. Robertson immediately afterward became a partner with H. G. S. Heisterman under the name of Robertson & Heisterman. This association still continues and the firm is known as one of the strongest and most reliable in the city, the partners controlling a large and representative general practice. They act also as solicitors for the Dominion Bank and the Imperial Bank, both of Victoria, and other large corporations.

On the 3d of June, 1903, in Peterboro, Ontario, Mr. Robertson was united in marriage to Miss Helen M. Rogers, a daughter of Lieutenant Colonel H. C. and Maria (Burrill) Rogers, of whom further mention is made elsewhere in this work. Mr. and Mrs. Robertson reside at 510 St. Charles street, in a delightful home set in the midst of attractive grounds. Mr. Robertson is very fond of outdoor life and belongs to the Golf Club of Victoria and the Automobile Association. He is connected fraternally with St. Andrews Lodge, No. 49, A. F. & A. M., belongs to the University Club of Vancouver and the Union Club of Victoria and is a devout adherent of the Church of England. He is also a member of the Victoria Board of Trade.

SAMUEL THOMPSON.

Unremitting diligence and well organized methods directed toward the achievement of a definite purpose, have been the dominant factors in the success of Samuel Thompson, who holds the title to a hundred and twenty acres of fertile land in the East Delta district where he engages in diversified agricultural pursuits. He is a son of Ireland, his birth having occurred in County Fermanagh, in June, 1867, his parents being Joseph and Mary (Parker) Thompson.

Samuel Thompson was reared in the rural sections of his native country, where he was given the advantages of a common-school education, terminating his student days at the age of fifteen years. The son of a farmer, his energies were early directed along agricultural lines, and after leaving school he assisted his father with the operation of the home place until he had attained his majority. He was a thoughtful, ambitious youth, and had previously resolved to come to America to pursue his career, feeling assured he would here meet with greater success than it was possible for him to achieve in his native land. Therefore soon after he was twenty-one he took passage for America, with Winnipeg as his destination. After eighteen months' residence in the latter city, he came to East Delta and leased some land. That was prior to the building of the dykes and for six or seven months of the year the land was under water. Mr. Thompson well remembers seeing logs float over sections where are now highly improved farms, some of these timbers being as much as three feet in diameter. The tract he had leased had not been broken and he began plowing a small portion of it, the work progressing very slowly owing to the condition of the soil, while three or four horses were required on each plow. Ultimately he had the entire farm under cultivation, his fields being largely planted to hay and grain. He there engaged in diversified farming until the following autumn, when he purchased eighty acres of land, which formed the nucleus of his present homestead. This was likewise wild land and had to be treated practically the same as the tract he had been cultivating. As rapidly as possible he prepared the soil for planting, and as his time and circumstances permitted, promoted the development of other improvements. He directed his operations with marked foresight, using intelligence in the pursuit of methods he felt would insure the quickest and best results. Naturally his work progressed in a systematic manner, each year showing an advance

in his business and an improvement in his farm, to the value of which he was adding by the erection of substantial buildings and the introduction of various devices to simplify operations and reduce the labor involved. In 1909, he extended the boundaries of his farm by the purchase of another forty acres, his holding now aggregating a hundred and twenty acres, all of which is in a high state of productivity.

Mr. Thompson was married in 1902 to Miss Elizabeth Henderson of Chilliwack, and to them have been born five children: Stanley, Ernest, Norman and twins, who have not yet been named.

The agricultural interests of East Delta municipality find a worthy representative in Mr. Thompson, who is diligent and enterprising in whatever he undertakes. He works early and late, directing his operations along practical yet progressive lines, and is meeting with the success he merits by reason of his earnest and zealous efforts.

ALBERT E. BECK, K. C.

The ability that wins prominence and success for the barrister has found expression in the life work of Albert E. Beck, of Vancouver, widely recognized as an able member of the bar and one whose comprehensive skill and analytical power enables him to readily solve and master the intricate problems of jurisprudence. He was born in Sarnia, Ontario, October 16, 1860, a son of John and Mary (Cooper) Beck. After attending private schools in his native city he matriculated in Osgoode Hall in 1881. In 1886 he arrived in British Columbia and four years later was called to the bar of this province. His advancement since that time has been continuous and court records bear testimony of his power and knowledge. In the year of his admission to practice he was appointed registrar of the county court and in 1891 was appointed registrar of the supreme court, so continuing until 1907, when he resigned. In that year he became claim agent for the British Columbia Electric Railway Company and so continues today with offices and residence in Vancouver. In 1900 he was appointed king's counsel. His ability and prominence are attested by colleagues and contemporaries.

Mr. Beck was married to Miss Esther Marshall, of Portage la Prairie, and they have one son and one daughter. Mr. Beck served as a volunteer in the Nile expedition under Sir Garnet Wolseley. He is a member of the Terminal City Club and of the Episcopal church. His interests are those of the high-minded gentleman of liberal culture and the simple weight of his character and ability has carried him into important relations.

THOMAS HAYTON MAWSON, HON. A. R. I. B. A.

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT, AUTHOR, CITY PLANNING EXPERT AND UNIVERSITY LECTURER.

While still retaining his residence in England, Thomas Hayton Mawson is represented in the professional interests of Vancouver by the firm of T. H. Mawson & Sons, landscape architects and city planning experts. He was born May 5, 1861, at Scorten, near Lancaster, England, and represents a family that has been connected with the arts for over one hundred and sixty years. He was educated by a private tutor and received his early art training under Charles Gilbert, uncle of the world-famous sculptor, afterwards entering upon the study of the profession with which the firm has so long been associated. He has steadily worked his way upward until he has attained the highest eminence in his chosen calling. This is indicated by the fact that he is honorary associate of the Royal Institute of British Architects, a member of the Art Workers' Guild and lecturer on landscape architecture in the Liverpool University. He has also lectured at

many of the universities on the continent and in the U. S. A., and recently he has given a course of lectures on city planning at the University of Toronto. He is also the author of two standard works on landscape architecture, "Civic Art" and the "Art and Craft of Garden Making," the latter of which is now in the second print of the fourth edition. Mr. Mawson has always been a close student of everything connected with his chosen profession and his skill and ability have well won for him many distinguished clients, including Queen Alexandra, queen mother, and the king of Greece. Amongst the nobility of England he is probably better known than any professor of the art during the last century. Mr. Mawson has also worked for many clients with a world wide reputation, including the late Cecil Rhodes, Andrew Carnegie, Douglas Freshfield and many other distinguished people. In British Columbia the subject of our biography is best known by his designs for the treatment of Coal Harbor and the improvement of Stanley park.

In religious belief Mr. Mawson is a free churchman, and is closely identified with the newer movements in the Congregational church which aims at a broader theology and a more beautiful musical and liturgical service. Fraternally he is connected with the Masons and politically with the English liberal party. He is a member of the National Liberal Club of Whitehall and Royal Societies Club of St. James, London, England. He was married in Norfolk, England, to Miss Anna Prentice, a daughter of the late Dr. Prentice, representative of a family that for six generations has been connected with the medical profession in the County of Norfolk, England. Two of his sons, Edward Prentice, late student Ecole Beaux Arts, Paris, and John William, Diploma Civic Design, Liverpool University, are associated with their father in business.

As founder of a business, which aims at the creation of beautiful, healthy and efficient cities, and which now has an important branch in British Columbia, Thomas Hayton Mawson well deserves representation in the history of the northwest.

GEORGE THOMAS CARVER.

George Thomas Carver has had practically a lifelong experience in hospital management and has become an expert in this line, his prominence increasing with the passing years until today he is regarded as one of the best trained and most efficient hospital managers in British Columbia. He makes his home in Victoria where he is in charge of the Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital and he is well known in the city both as a reliable, far-sighted and capable man of business and a representative and progressive citizen. He was born in Yorkshire, England, December 12, 1877, a son of Samuel and Emma (Cox) Carver, natives of Bedfordshire. There the parents were reared and married and from that place removed subsequently to Yorkshire where the father died in 1898. His wife survives him and still makes her home in Yorkshire.

George Thomas Carver was reared at home and acquired his education in private schools and under private tutors. He afterwards studied accounting in the London Chamber of Commerce, passing the examination at the early age of twenty. Soon afterwards he secured a position in the general infirmary at Leeds in Yorkshire, an institution which is one of the largest and most important of its kind in Great Britain. Here Mr. Carver received his excellent early training in the occupation which he made his life work, occupying various positions for eight years and learning the details of the work in every department. He proved energetic, capable and reliable and was advanced rapidly, spending the last four years of his connection with the hospital as chief clerk and assistant to the secretary. After twelve years service in the general infirmary Mr. Carver resigned his position and came to Canada, going first to Winnipeg, Manitoba, whence, after three or four weeks he moved to Edmonton, Alberta. From Edmonton he went to Calgary and after some months spent in that city came to the coast, settling in Van-

couver. There he was for nine months in the employ of the municipality and he afterwards spent about six months in New Westminster. Returning to Vancouver at the end of that time he again entered the employ of the municipal government, remaining however only a short time. He then moved to Vernon in the Kootenay country and there he became manager and secretary of the Royal Jubilee Hospital. In this position he did creditable and efficient work for eight months, resigning in order to accept the management of the Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital of Victoria. He is still serving in this capacity and the results he has accomplished are the best proof of his capabilities. His long and thorough experience in his chosen line of work and his excellent general business ability have been important factors in his success and have brought him a gratifying reputation as one of the best trained and most capable hospital managers in this part of the dominion.

In 1899 Mr. Carver married Miss Elizabeth Scholefield of Leeds, England, and they have four children: Florence, Clifford, Harry and Norman. The parents are members of the Church of England and Mr. Carver is connected fraternally with the Royal Arcanum. He is held in high esteem in business and professional circles of Victoria, being known as a man whose ability is supplemented by experience and whose actions conform always to the highest standards of straightforward and honorable dealing.

JOHN HAROLD SENKLER, B. A., K. C.

John Harold Senkler, senior partner in the firm of Senkler, Spinks & Van Horne, barristers of Vancouver, has attained high rank in his profession and is almost equally well known in political and athletic circles. In fact the interests of his life are varied and evenly balanced, making his a well rounded character. He was born in Brockville, Ontario, July 24, 1866, a son of Edmund John and Margaret McLeod (Cumming) Senkler. His education was acquired in St. Catharines Collegiate Institute, in Upper Canada College, in Toronto University, from which he won his Bachelor of Arts degree in 1889, and in Osgoode Hall. Thorough preliminary studies qualified him for the practice of law. He was called to the bar of Ontario in 1892 and the following year came to British Columbia, being soon afterward called to the bar of this province. He has continuously remained in practice here for twenty years and success has attended his efforts, owing to his thorough and careful preparation of his cases, his strong and forceful presentation of his cause and the logic of his arguments. In 1905 he was appointed a king's counsel and since 1909 he has been at the head of the firm of Senkler, Spinks & Van Horne, one of the strongest practicing at the bar of Vancouver, their ability being attested by the large and distinctively representative clientage accorded them. In 1904 Mr. Senkler was appointed a royal commissioner to revise and consolidate the rules concerning the practice and proceedings of the county courts and the supreme courts of British Columbia.

Moreover, his prominence in other connections makes him one of the foremost citizens of his province. He was chairman of the board of conciliation of the British Columbia Copper Company's employes, to which position he was appointed in 1910. He has declined appointment to the position of gold commissioner and also as commissioner to the Yukon.

In politics Mr. Senkler is well known as a liberal and has always taken an active interest in the vital political questions of the day. He has been for some years president of the Vancouver Liberal Association. He unsuccessfully contested Vancouver for the local legislature at the general election of 1909, heading the liberal candidates at the election, and for the house of commons at the general election of 1911. While his party is in the minority, he is one of its recognized leaders and his opinions carry weight in its councils.

In June, 1895, in Vancouver, Mr. Senkler was united in marriage to Miss Margaret Hargrave Richards, the youngest daughter of the late Hon. A. N. Richards,



JOHN H. SENKLER



Q. C., and ex-lieutenant governor of British Columbia. The children of this marriage are two sons and four daughters. The parents are members of the Anglican church and are interested in much that pertains to the moral progress of the community. It has been said by a renowned philosopher that the next most important thing to working well is playing well, that the individual should enter with all possible zest and interest into his recreations, and this Mr. Senkler does, having a very extensive acquaintance in athletic circles. In 1908 he was appointed a member of the Canadian Olympic committee and for years was captain of the Vancouver Cricket Club and Vancouver Rowing Club. He has won fame by his skill in athletics and after a long series of honors previously gained he won the all around championship in athletic games at Toronto University in 1886-7. He belongs to the Vancouver Club of Vancouver and the Union Club of Victoria and his social qualities render him popular in those organizations. He not only takes part in their social features but also in the movements therein instituted for the welfare and benefit of the two cities.

JOSEPH MOORE STEVES.

High on the annals of the pioneers in British Columbia stands the name of Steves, which for nearly forty years has been prominently identified with the agricultural interests of Lulu island and vicinity. A worthy representative of this family and one who is known as a foremost stockman and agriculturist of this section is Joseph Moore Steves, who owns a highly improved and valuable farm near Steveston. He was born in New Brunswick, on the 11th of June, 1864, and is a son of Manoh and Martha (Taylor) Steves, also natives of New Brunswick, where the name of Steves has had a prominent place in the history of the province for one hundred and fifty years. In 1878 the father brought his family to British Columbia and here acquired an extensive tract of wild land, in the cultivation and improvement of which he engaged until his death, which occurred in 1897, when he was sixty-nine years of age. He was a man of unusual character, being fearless, self-reliant and resourceful, and in every respect able to meet the requirements of pioneer life. His enterprise and public spirit marked him for leadership and he became one of the influential citizens of the community. The mother of our subject is still living, having celebrated her eighty-third birthday on the 9th of March, 1913. In the family were six children, three of whom are still living: Joseph Moore, of this review; Mary Alice; and Ida B., the widow of W. H. Steves. The daughters are both residents of Lulu island. William Herbert, who was the founder of the town of Steveston, died in May, 1899, at the age of thirty-nine years; Josephine died in 1884, at the age of twenty-six years; and Walter T. died in 1911, at the age of thirty-six.

Joseph Moore Steves acquired his education in the public schools and accompanied his parents on their removal to British Columbia. At the time of their arrival there were but few settlers in this section and Lulu island was then covered with water all during the winter months, giving no promise of its present rich development. Mr. Steves assisted his father in the cultivation and improvement of the farm and for many years was associated with him in agricultural pursuits. Later he began farming on his own account and in 1887 turned his attention to the breeding and raising of registered Holstein cattle and Suffolk-Punch horses. His success in this connection has been most gratifying and he has received the majority of the first prizes awarded at the various stock exhibitions in British Columbia for the past ten years. He is the owner of a Holstein cow which holds the Canadian record on a seven days' test for butter. His farm has acquired much more than a local reputation and he ships his stock not only to all parts of British Columbia but to the neighboring provinces and sections of the United States as well. He has met with marked success in his farming and stock-raising and his carefully tilled fields yield abundant harvests, the quality

and quantity of which are a tribute to his agricultural skill. In business he is both practical and progressive and anything he undertakes is pursued in a systematic and well defined manner, which invariably brings success.

Mr. Steves was united in marriage to Miss Bessie McEllhaney, a daughter of Captain McEllhaney, of Nova Scotia, and to them have been born the following children: Harold, Jessie, Winnifred and Allen, who are all attending school; and Jean, now four years old. Mr. Steves has passed the greater part of his life in the locality where he now resides and is one of those whose experiences connect the past with its hardships and privations and the present with its progress and prosperity. When the family located here their nearest neighbor was three miles away and it was seven years before the first road was built across the island. Mr. Steves has watched with interest the gradual development of the country and has always borne his part in its transformation. His has been a life of diligence and well directed effort and today he is regarded as one of the leading citizens of his community.

HIS HONOUR W. W. B. McINNES.

His Honour W. W. B. McInnes, a son of that eminent political leader and the late lieutenant governor of the province of British Columbia, Thomas Robert McInnes, was born in Dresden, Kent county, Ontario, on the 8th of April, 1871, and upon the removal of the family to New Westminster acquired his education in the high school of the city, complementing the same by a course in Toronto University, from which he was graduated with the degree of B. A. in 1889. The intermittent years he devoted to the study of law and in 1893 he was called to the bar of British Columbia, establishing himself in practice in Nanaimo in partnership with his brother, who was admitted to practice in the same year. The partnership was productive of excellent results and the firm won favorable criticism for their careful and systematic methods. Judge McInnes showed very remarkable powers of concentration and application and in the discussion of legal matters demonstrated his comprehensive knowledge of the law as manifest in the application of legal principles and in his oratorical ability.

In 1896 he was elected as an independent liberal to the house of commons, defeating the sitting member, Andrew Haslam. He has the distinction of having been the youngest member of the house at that time but notwithstanding his age was active on the floor and in the committee rooms of the house, and was connected with important legislation of constructive value. On the opening of parliament he was assigned the distinguished honor of making the reply to the address from the throne under the liberal regime of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. Although he had attracted attention before this to his brilliant accomplishments, it was particularly the opportunity which was given him in his career as legislator that made him known as an orator throughout the Dominion. In 1900 he resigned his seat and during the provincial campaign ran on an independent platform and was elected to the local legislature in that year. In 1903 in a by-election he was chosen provincial secretary in the government of the Hon. Colonel E. G. Prior and at the general election in 1903 was reelected a member of the provincial house. In 1905 he resigned and was appointed commissioner of the Yukon, which office he held till 1907 when he resigned to contest the city of Vancouver in the liberal interests in the provincial general elections of that year. He was defeated and resumed the practice of law in the city of Vancouver. He was the unsuccessful standard bearer of the liberals in the city of Vancouver in the general dominion elections in 1908. He was elevated to the county court bench on which he serves as senior judge. His decisions are strictly fair and impartial, based upon the law and equity of the case, and he is regarded as one of the most capable judges that ever presided over the county court. He is a worthy son of a worthy sire and, judged by the eminent attainment of his il-

lustrious father it may safely be predicted for him that there are high honors awaiting his bidding and that if such come to him he will perform all of his obligations in that same spirit of dauntless conviction of right and with the same energy and ability as did his father before him.

DAVID DICKSON ENGLAND.

In 1913 David Dickson England was appointed superintendent of government grounds for the province of British Columbia and he has already proved himself eminently well qualified for this difficult position, being ranked with the most able landscape gardeners in this part of Canada. He has devoted his entire active life to his profession, attaining in it a place of prominence and distinction and accomplishing a great deal of notable work along his chosen line. He was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, November 20, 1864, and is a son of John Temple and Martha England, the former of whom was for many years bailiff in charge of Lord Londonderry's estate in County Down, Ireland. The family later moved to Scotland, where the subject of this review was born.

David D. England acquired his education in the public schools of England and after laying aside his books was apprenticed to the Liverpool Horticultural Company of Liverpool, studying landscape gardening for five years. At the end of that time he moved to Southport, England, where he began working at his profession, remaining there for ten years and acquiring a widespread and enviable reputation for proficiency in his chosen work. In 1893 he emigrated to Canada and settled in Winnipeg, where he was in the same year appointed park superintendent, assisting in inaugurating the first park system in the city. For thirteen years thereafter he did able and well directed work in his official capacity, resigning his position in the spring of 1907 in order to come to British Columbia. He settled in Victoria and was appointed park superintendent in this city, establishing the present park system and carrying forward the work which he began in an intelligent and practical way, doing a great deal toward making the city parks among the most beautiful in the province. Mr. England resigned his position in Victoria in 1910 and moved to Vancouver, where he engaged in landscape gardening and in the florist business with H. Cox under the firm name of England & Cox. Six months later they dissolved partnership and Mr. England carried on the business alone until the fall of 1911, when he was called upon by the provincial government to lay out the grounds for the Vancouver courthouse and to install new landscape gardening in the grounds of the normal school. In 1912 he returned to Victoria, where the work of installing the present landscape gardening in the grounds of the government house and the lieutenant governor's residence was placed in his hands and successfully accomplished. During all of this time Mr. England's reputation as an artist in his chosen line was growing and his remarkable work finally received official recognition when in 1913 he was appointed superintendent of government grounds for the province. He is now serving in this position and his knowledge of his profession and his ability in it insure his rapid and continued success.

At Southport, on November 15, 1884, Mr. England was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Jordan, a daughter of Thomas Jordan, deceased, who was for many years a shoemaker in Shropshire. Mr. and Mrs. England have become the parents of six children. Lillian married David Love, a farmer in Edmonton, Alberta, and they have four children. Harold, who is engaged in the plumbing business, is married and has a son. Ada became the wife of Stanley Patch, manager of a grocery in Victoria, and they have a son. Hilda married W. C. Brown, a piano finisher, and they are the parents of a son. Eva is the wife of A. Pruden, shipping clerk for a rubber concern in Vancouver. Lucy, who completes the family, is the wife of Earle Jefferson Davis, a real-estate dealer in Victoria.

Mr. England was a member of the Thirteenth Rifles, now the King's Own Rifles, in Liverpool for five years and he is past chancellor of the Knights of Pythias and belongs to the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, the Fraternal Order of Eagles, the Canadian Order of Foresters and the Loyal Order of Orange. He is a non-conformist and a conservative in his political beliefs, taking an intelligent interest in public affairs without being active as an office seeker. He belongs to the Camosun Club of Victoria and is active in its work, cooperating heartily in all movements for the promotion of the business development of the city. In Victoria he is well known and popular in professional, official and social circles and is highly esteemed for his many excellent qualities of mind and character.

CAPTAIN JOHN F. GOSSE.

Captain John F. Gosse, known as one of the pioneers in British Columbia and as one of the most able skippers on the west coast of Canada, has been connected with navigation in some capacity or other since the beginning of his active career and has reached a position of importance as captain of the government dredge at New Westminster. He is a native of Newfoundland, born in May, 1864, and is a son of Bartholomew and Fanny Gosse, both of whom were also born on that island.

Captain Gosse acquired his education in the public schools of his native community and after completing the prescribed course laid aside his books and went to sea as a sailor and fisherman, continuing in this occupation off the Newfoundland coast until he was twenty-six years of age. His last rough voyage brought him to British Columbia in 1889 and he is thus numbered among the pioneers in the province where he has since made his home. This was before the days of Pullman cars and, like all of the early settlers, Captain Gosse crossed the prairies and mountains as best he could. After reaching Vancouver he engaged in steamboating and has since been connected with this occupation, having behind him an interesting and honorable career. He has been master mariner of various boats for different companies and served for ten years in the Union Steamship Company and in the ferry service for four years. When he came to the Canadian Pacific coast there were but a few boats on the inlet and he had the distinction of acting as mate on the first boat registered at Vancouver and owned by Professor Odlum, Rev. Betts, R. E. Gosse and T. J. Janes. He has risen to an important place in the ranks of his associates and is now captain of the government dredge, "The Fruhling," at New Westminster, a connection in which he is proving his ability, efficiency and conscientiousness by the capable discharge of his important duties.

Captain Gosse has been twice married. After the death of his first wife, who was in her maidenhood Miss Mary E. North, he married Mrs. Elizabeth Miles, who was born in Buckinghamshire, England, a daughter of Dr. W. H. and Elizabeth (White) Somerset. In England, Miss Elizabeth Somerset was married to William Miles and to this union were born four children, as follows: William Henry, who was connected with the Canadian Pacific Railroad for about twenty years, being baggageman at the end of that period, and who died in February, 1913; Catherine Mabel, now Mrs. Ralph Burnet, of Vancouver; Lillian Florence, the wife of William Taylor, of that city; and Leonard Clegg, also of Vancouver. Mr. and Mrs. Miles came with their children to British Columbia in 1888, making their way directly to New Westminster, but about a year later they removed to Vancouver and some six or eight years later Mr. Miles returned to his native land, where he passed away. Mrs. Miles remained in British Columbia, where she educated her children. She was married in 1906 to Captain Gosse of this review and to their union have been born four children, Walter George, Minnie May, Gladys Isabelle and Gordon John.



CAPTAIN JOHN F. GOSSE



Mrs. Gosse is a woman of many parts, highly accomplished and very popular in social circles, having made many friends in the city. She is a member of the Eastern Star and a prominent officer in the New Westminster lodge of that order. Captain Gosse and family occupy a handsome residence on St. Patrick street, New Westminster, which the captain purchased in 1908.

Among fraternal associations Captain Gosse is a member of the Masonic order, the Eastern Star, the Fraternal Order of Eagles and the Loyal Orange Lodge. He also is enrolled in the Shipmasters' Association, of which he was one of the founders. In his religious belief he is an Episcopalian. His recreations consist of hunting and fishing and he takes great delight in a good game of lacrosse. Of a genial nature, Captain Gosse personifies good-fellowship in the best sense of the word and he is greatly appreciated and admired by his many friends. A public-spirited and progressive citizen, he is interested in the growth of the community and ready at any time to lend a hand in promoting the general good. He has always aimed to meet every obligation of life with confidence, courage and unflinching responsibility and he performs his duties to the best of his ability. His reputation places him among the representative men of this region.

ALBERT EDWARD HAMER.

Albert Edward Hamer, who lives retired in Burnaby municipality, making his home in McKay, is one of the respected and honored citizens of this section. He was born in Lancashire, England, on July 26, 1864, and is a son of Smith and Hannah Hamer, the father formerly a cotton manufacturer and a member of the Manchester exchange for many years. He left England for the American continent in 1882 and became one of the early pioneers of British Columbia, where he was among the first to take up one of the small government holdings which were then thrown open by the government in the Central Park district. Although he is getting along in years, being now seventy-nine, he still makes his home on the same place.

Albert E. Hamer received his education in Lancashire schools and subsequently followed a commercial career, becoming eventually manager for John Grey, Limited, Princess street, Manchester, the firm being engaged in the manufacture of cotton goods. He first emigrated to Canada in 1887 but after a two years' stay at Brantford, Ontario, returned to England in 1889. In 1900 he and his wife and two children again started for the western hemisphere, then making for the Northwest Territories—for a part which is now the province of Alberta. Mr Hamer engaged for some time in clerking, agency work and painting and also took up a homestead, continuing in ranching for about four years. After making his home at this place for about seven years he made up his mind to proceed to British Columbia, where his father was already established. He has since been a valuable citizen of Burnaby municipality, in the progress and advancement of which he is always deeply interested, doing everything in his power to promote its welfare. As he expresses it, he would not only be pleased to see it become the foremost municipality but, better still, part and parcel of Greater Vancouver.

Mr. Hamer was twice married, his first union taking place at Brantford, Ontario, in 1887. Of this union two sons were born, Harold Stanley and Frederick Selous. At Nelson, Lancashire, England, in 1900, just two days previous to their departure for Alberta, Mr. Hamer married Miss Anne Shackleton, a daughter of James Shackleton, of Lancashire, England, and a sister of ex-Mayor Shackleton, of Olds, Alberta. Politically Mr. Hamer is a follower of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, religiously an adherent of the Church of England and fraternally an ex-chief ranger of the Canadian Order of Foresters. Although not active politically in public office, he is deeply interested in all worthy public measures and

gives his support, means and time to every movement which he believes will promote his municipality. He enjoys in great measure the confidence and respect of his fellow citizens and after an active and successful career can now live in comfortable retirement.

HENRY EARLE.

After a long and varied career, rich in labors but also rich in results, Henry Earle now lives retired in South Vancouver in the enjoyment of a comfortable competence. He is one of the highly respected citizens of the town, where he has made his home for about twenty years on the corner of Earle and Westminster roads.

Born in England, in the county of Surrey, on December 22, 1842, Henry Earle is a son of Robert and Ann Earle, both deceased. During his active life the father followed the trade of carpenter. Henry Earle received his education in private schools and after discontinuing his lessons learned the same trade which his father had followed all his life. He afterward worked for thirteen years as carpenter in England, which he left in 1870 for Canada, making his home in Toronto, where he continued in the same occupation for a number of years. During that period, however, he crossed the border into the United States and for about four years found employment along the same line in Chicago and St. Louis. Previous to that he also did some work on a fort in North Dakota on the site where the capital of Bismark now stands. This was about forty years ago. Mr. Earle remained in eastern Canada after returning from the States until he came, in the spring of 1889, to British Columbia and located in Vancouver. He bought his present place in South Vancouver about twenty years ago, when it consisted of nothing but brush and wilderness and the only way to reach the place was by means of narrow trails. It comprises four acres and he has since given much of his time to its beautification, having obtained gratifying results, as he is deeply interested in gardening, from which occupation he derives much pleasure.

In August, 1878, in Toronto, Mr. Earle was united in marriage to Miss Margaret Coyne and they became the parents of four children, three sons and a daughter. Politically Mr. Earle is an independent liberal and his religion is that of the Church of England. He is a member of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters of England and also of the local organization of the Sons of England. Mr. Earle, during his many years of residence on this side of the ocean, has taken several trips to visit his old home in England. He is highly respected and esteemed by all who know him and may be considered one of the founders of South Vancouver, of which he is one of the early pioneers.

ROBERT K. TURNER.

A man who has founded a gratifying degree of success upon energy, determination and untiring industry and who has made that success a factor in the general business development of Vancouver, is Robert K. Turner, assistant manager of the Terminal Steamship Navigation Company and one of the best informed and most capable men engaged in this line of work in the city. He was born in Belleville, Ontario, on the 3d of June, 1872, and is a son of John and Catherine Turner, the former the first appraiser of that port.

Robert K. Turner acquired his education in the public schools of his native city, but his advantages along that line were very limited and he is largely self-educated, having made up for his early deficiencies by wide reading and study since arriving at mature years. At a very early age he was obliged to lay aside his books and work at something which would bring him an income. In eastern

Canada he turned his attention to farming and when he abandoned that occupation secured a clerical position in a general store. This he held until he came to British Columbia in 1890, settling first in Nanaimo where he was identified for a time with the firm of David Spencer & Perkins. From Nanaimo he came to Vancouver and his first position in this city was with an electrical concern. Afterwards he was associated with Charles Woodworth when the latter opened his first drygoods store on Westminster avenue and when he severed this connection went to Kamloops, this province, where he worked at various occupations for two years. At the end of that time he made an entire change in his active pursuits, becoming identified with the line of work which has engaged his attention since that time and in which he has gained such a prominent and important place. He began in a comparatively humble capacity, securing a position as purser on the steamship Capilano, running between Vancouver and Skagway. Mr. Turner was connected with this vessel during the rush of gold seekers to the Klondike and it was during his term of service that she carried her largest cargo. His duties were in consequence very onerous but he had the advantage of learning his business in principle and detail—an opportunity of which he did not fail to make use. When he left the Capilano he joined Captain Cates on the little steamer Defiance which formed the nucleus of the fleet now owned by the Terminal Steamship Navigation Company of Vancouver. When the traffic grew heavier and the number of vessels was increased, Mr. Turner became purser and mate on the Britannia. His services to the company proved valuable and important, for he not only thoroughly understood the science of navigation but was himself a practical seaman and familiar with every phase of the work under his charge. In 1897 in recognition of his faithful and competent services, he was made assistant manager of the Terminal Steamship Navigation Company and so remains to the present time. The company's three boats, the Bowena, the Bramba and the Britannia doing business on Howe Sound were the pioneers on these waters and still carry the greater part of the freight across them. The company controls an important and growing business and owes a great deal of its prosperity and importance to Mr. Turner's discriminating work and helpful cooperation.

Mr. Turner is a devout member of the Presbyterian church and guides his honorable and straightforward life by the doctrines in which he believes. Business men in Vancouver respect his integrity, his high standards and his upright dealings, and many friends have been drawn to him by his genuine personal worth and his many sterling qualities of mind and character.

WILLIAM BRIDGE.

William Bridge, one of the estimable citizens of Steveston where he has long been identified with agricultural interests, was born in Blackburn, Lancaster, England, on the 3d of May, 1866. He is a son of William and Mary (Howarth) Bridge, both of whom are now deceased.

The first twenty years in the life of William Bridge were passed in England. He was reared at home and acquired his education in Christ Church school at Blackburn. Upon laying aside his text-books he obtained employment in the cotton mills, being identified with that industry until he was twenty years of age. In common with many of his fellow countrymen he longed to leave his native country and try life in one of the colonial possessions, where larger opportunities and greater advantages were afforded the industrious young man than in the mother country. Acting upon this desire he gave up his work in the cotton mill and took passage for America, first locating in eastern Canada. In 1886 he journeyed westward to British Columbia, and for ten years thereafter followed the dairy business at Cedar Cottage. He subsequently came to Lulu island and took up wild land and has ever since devoted himself with tireless energy to its

cultivation and improvement. Intelligent methods systematically pursued have brought the usual results and today Mr. Bridge is ranked among the foremost ranchmen in his community.

In connection with the development of his agricultural interests, Mr. Bridge has found time to participate in public affairs. While residing at Cedar Cottage he was the first councillor in South Vancouver, having served in this capacity for five years. At the present time he is the incumbent of the office of reeve in the municipality of Richmond. His services in this connection have proven to be so satisfactory to the community at large that he has been elected by acclamation on four occasions, his incumbency having covered a period of five years. Many improvements have been instituted during his term of office, including the building of a new set of dykes and drains and the installing of a fresh water system. The introduction of these public utilities has not only added to the general appearance and convenience of the district but has greatly increased property values, the assessment having been increased from one million to five.

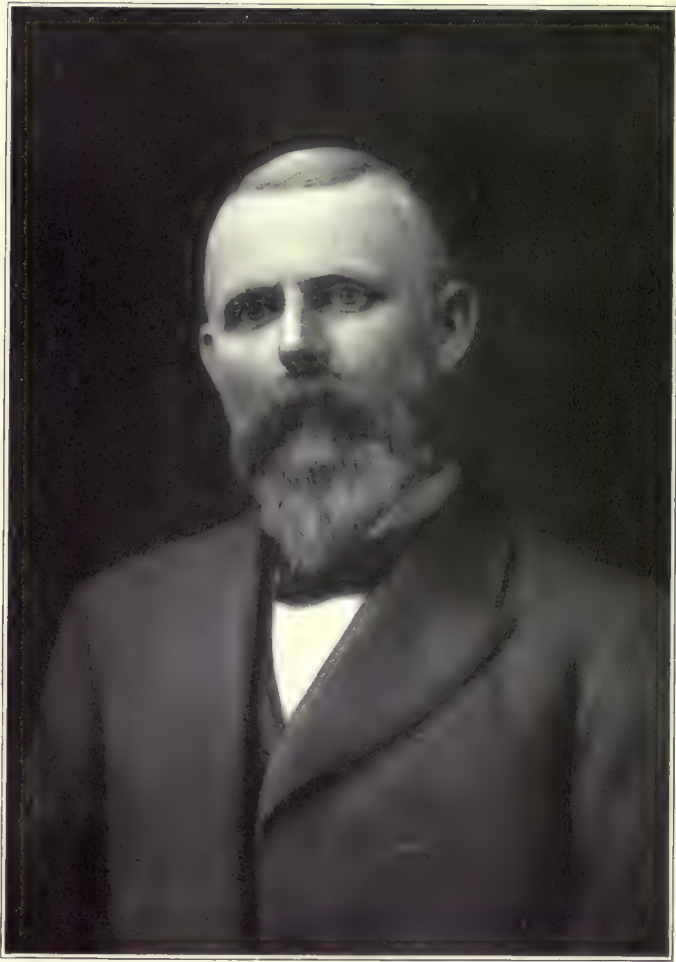
For his wife and helpmate Mr. Bridge chose Miss Martha McConnell, a daughter of ex-Councillor McConnell of Chilliwack, and to them have been born two children: Lillian May, who is ten years of age; and Norbert Edward, who has passed the eighth anniversary of his birth.

The family are members of the Church of England and take an active interest in the work of its various organizations. Fraternally Mr. Bridge is a member of the Masonic order. He is a man of broad views and progressive ideas, and takes an active interest in all movements affecting the public welfare, while he champions every cause he feels will benefit the community or elevate its standards of citizenship. He is held in high regard by his fellow townsmen and neighbors, having manifested those qualities both as a public official and in private life which invariably command respect.

CHRISTOPHER BROWN.

Christopher Brown was one of the first settlers of the East Delta country and no history of the district would be complete or satisfactory were there failure to make prominent reference to him. He was the owner of the Colebrook farm, located in Surrey municipality, and was one of the highly successful agriculturists and dairymen of his district. For many years he carried on general farming and dairying and thus laid the foundation for his growing fortunes. During the latter period of his life, however, his energies were largely devoted to his real-estate investments and transactions in New Westminster and Vancouver, in both of which cities he negotiated important property transfers. In addition to his city real estate, at the time of his death he held title to thirteen hundred and forty-five acres of land in East Delta and vicinity.

Mr. Brown was a native of County Fermanagh, Ireland, born on the 10th of June, 1853, his parents being Thomas and Jane (Stinson) Brown, who spent their entire lives on the Emerald Isle. Under the parental roof Christopher Brown spent the days of his boyhood and youth, acquiring his education in the schools of his native county. He terminated his school days at the age of eighteen years and turned his attention to farming, assisting in the cultivation of the home place until 1874. In the latter year he sailed for America, his destination being San Francisco, California. For four years he engaged in handling stocks and in 1878 came to British Columbia, where he filed upon one hundred and sixty acres of wild land and turned his attention to dairying and general farming. The country was but sparsely settled. For nine years after their arrival Winnipeg remained the western railroad terminus. Mrs. Brown was the first white woman to settle in this vicinity and with her husband shared in all of the hardships and privations of pioneer life.



CHRISTOPHER BROWN



Some years after his arrival Mr. Brown added to his possessions by the purchase of another three hundred and twenty acres, but after holding it for a time he sold two hundred acres of that tract. In the meantime the country was becoming rapidly settled and real estate consequently rose in value. The sale of his land netted him such profitable returns that he resolved to engage in the real-estate business in connection with farming. For a time he bought and sold farm lands only, but in 1903 he invested in four hundred and thirty-five acres of land on the coast, bordering Meridian road in Surrey municipality. He engaged in the cultivation of his farm whereon he made his home, but the greater part of his time and attention was devoted to his real-estate business. The enterprise and diligence which have been manifest in the development of the west were among his strongly marked characteristics. He formulated his plans readily, was determined in their execution and carried them forward to successful completion. He was actively engaged in business until a short time prior to his death, which occurred on the 19th of December, 1908. In directing his interests he displayed marked foresight and capability and accordingly won the merited returns of his labor and his sound judgment. His experiences were those which came to the majority of the pioneer settlers of his section of the province. When he acquired his land it was covered with water during a large portion of the year, but dykes were built and drains laid and thus in time the soil was ready for cultivation. He did his work gradually and thoroughly, breaking up a small portion of the land at a time until he had the entire tract planted. During the early period of his residence in the East Delta country dairying claimed the major portion of his attention and was always his specialty.

On the 25th of January, 1878, in Oakland, California, Mr. Brown was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Thompson, also a native of County Fermanagh, Ireland. They had attended the same school and were boy and girl sweethearts. The attachment of youth developed into the more mature love of manhood and womanhood and they were married ere coming to British Columbia. Together they shared in the hardships and privations of pioneer life and together worked and labored in the home building and in the development of their farm. Their first home was on the East Delta farm and their second was another East Delta farm on the highland in the eastern part. Still later they removed to another residence. Thus buying and building, they gradually increased their holdings and at length erected the present commodious and modern dwelling now occupied by Mrs. Brown. Their prosperity was attributable entirely to their own efforts. Mr. Brown possessed notable discrimination and insight into business affairs and conditions, made judicious investments, carefully developed his holdings and gradually became one of the prosperous and successful land-owners of the Delta country. In all he was encouraged and assisted by his wife. Moreover, they reared a large family, each of whom, like the parents, has won a place among the highly esteemed and intelligent citizens of this part of British Columbia. Their children were eight in number. Norman, the eldest, who married Josephine Mary Hale, of Nova Scotia, is now living in Montreal. He was the first white child born in the East Delta country, just as his mother was the first white woman to enter the country and live here. Norman Brown early displayed natural aptitude in his studies and fondness for his books. In the public schools he made remarkable progress and his work at McGill University was of a brilliant character. He was president of the graduating class in medicine in 1913 and he is now practicing in Montreal in connection with the Royal Victorian Hospital. Thomas J. Brown, the second son, married Margaret Gray, of Langley, and is now occupying a part of the old homestead. He lives in Surrey and is a member of the Surrey council. Christopher, who wedded Margaret Lewis, of Vancouver, is now a resident of East Delta and is a member of the Delta council. Joseph T., who wedded Ellen Elizabeth Weaver, also makes his home in East Delta. John James, Jennie Mary, Henry Wadsworth and Cecil Clare are all living at home. In 1908 Mr. and Mrs. Brown made a trip to Ireland to visit their old homes and renew the acquaintances of youth. They spent

many pleasant hours among friends of early days and amid the scenes of their childhood. They then again crossed the Atlantic to Canada, stopping for a visit in the east with a brother of Mr. Brown and also visiting their son Norman, at that time a student in McGill University. It seemed as though Mr. Brown had a premonition of the near approach of death. His determination to go to his old home and visit his living relatives was made very suddenly. Soon after he again reached this province he went one day to New Westminster and, his buggy striking a washout in the road, he was thrown upon the ground and striking on his head was instantly killed. This was on the 19th of December, 1908. His death was, indeed, a great blow to his family and to his many friends. He was devoted to the welfare of the members of his own household, finding his greatest happiness in promoting their comfort. He held membership in the Church of England and while in his native land was an Orangeman. His was a clean record and over his life history there falls no shadow of wrong or suspicion of evil. Mr. Brown's interests were always closely identified with those of the community and he contributed liberally to the support of many progressive movements that tended to further the interests and promote the welfare of his part of the province.

HON. THOMAS ROBERT McINNES.

To the late Hon. Thomas Robert McInnes came high honors in his life's course as mayor, legislator and statesman for he arose from the position of reeve of Dresden, Ontario, to the highest place within the province of British Columbia as its lieutenant governor. Along another line he also attained a reputation which greatly redounds to his credit, being classed among the eminent physicians and surgeons of the Canadian northwest. Although his services in the latter capacity have been over-shadowed by his eminent public attainment they nevertheless cannot be forgotten. His career is closely interwoven with the history of the making of British Columbia to which province he came in 1874 to follow his profession, but his paramount ability along public lines was soon recognized and he was called forth from the quiet of his private practice to important political offices in which he acquitted himself, in the discharge of the duties imposed upon him by the public, in a highly creditable manner.

Thomas Robert McInnes was born at Lake Ainslie, Nova Scotia, on the 5th of November, 1840, and is a scion of a Highland Scottish family of prominence. His father, John McInnes, was born in the city of Inverness in the northern kingdom and there was married to Mary, a daughter of Captain Edward Hamilton, of Paisley, Scotland. Stories of adventure and resulting success found response with the ambitious young man and more and more the idea of emigration to the new world became fixed in his mind until he finally decided to seek the new world and there make his home, to enjoy its business advantages and grow with the new country and profit by its development. He therefore left his Scottish Highlands and crossed the ocean, arriving at Lake Ainslie, Nova Scotia, in 1825. He had sailed the seas before that time as captain but after settling in the Dominion he turned his attention to farming, procuring property there, and did so to good account.

Thomas R. McInnes was reared on the parental homestead and received his early education in the normal school at Truro, Nova Scotia. In the true appreciation of a thorough education his parents provided him with all of the advantages within their means and he subsequently matriculated at Harvard University, at Cambridge, Massachusetts, taking the medical course and also acquiring broad general knowledge upon which to rear the superstructure of professional learning. Later he graduated from the Rush Medical College, at Chicago, Illinois, with the degree of M. D. Towards the end of the Civil war he offered his services to the Confederacy as surgeon and acted in that capacity until the close

of hostilities, gaining valuable experience in this connection. After the close of the war he again crossed the border to Canada and established his home in Dresden, Kent county, Ontario, where in 1866 he was married to Mrs. Martha E. Webster, the widow of George Webster, of Dresden. Dr. McInnes soon built up an extensive and profitable practice and his ability along public lines was also recognized in his election to the office of reeve of the town. He discharged his duties in that connection with such fidelity that he received further recognition in his nomination for the Ontario legislature in 1874, declining the honor, however, as he had decided upon removal to New Westminster, British Columbia, and the spring of 1874 marks his advent in that city where he entered upon his professional practice, attaining marked success in that direction. Again it was not long until public office came to him, his qualities of leadership being quickly recognized, and he was chosen to the office of mayor of the city, which he held through 1877 and 1878, giving an able and businesslike administration to the growing community. During that time he also continued in active practice, his ability being recognized by appointment as surgeon of the Royal Columbia Hospital and superintendent of the British Columbia Insane Asylum. Other political honors were conferred upon him in his election to the house of commons of the Dominion in 1879, winning the election as an independent candidate, defeating the conservative candidate for the office. At the subsequent general election he was again chosen to represent his district.

In 1881 he received direct recognition from the federal government in his appointment as senator by the Marquis of Lorne, who subsequently became better known as the Duke of Fife, the husband of the princess royal and son-in-law of Edward VII. Dr. McInnes took a very active part in shaping the policy of the provincial government at that time and always labored to obtain the greatest good for the greatest number, championing many measures of value and benefit, his services being widely acknowledged in that direction. He was one of those who were instrumental in the establishment of the Canada mint and in fact was the first advocate of that enterprise, studying continuously problems of national and international importance. He was also the first to break the lance for the existence of a board of reciprocity to promote trade relations between the Dominion and the United States which, however, did not lead to any material results on account of the position taken by the United States government at that time. It is interesting to note that a similar measure was only recently undertaken on the part of the United States which in turn was repudiated by the Dominion government. Mr. McInnes at that time became an imperial federalist and in 1898 was recipient of the high honor of appointment to the office of lieutenant-governor of the province of British Columbia at a time when the country was in a state of transition which resulted in the establishment of federal party lines. In July, 1898, he dismissed the Turner ministry, a move which caused widespread dissatisfaction but was sustained by the legislature. In 1900 the Semlin government which had dismissed the Hon. Joseph Martin from its cabinet was dissolved by the government and on being defeated in the legislature the Hon. Joseph Martin was called upon to form a cabinet which was not put in operation, however, on account of the bitter parliamentary opposition of both parties to Mr. Martin. The stand taken by the governor resulted in official antagonism at the federal capital against him and he and Mr. Martin were defeated at the general election and the governor was requested to offer his resignation. This he refused to do on constitutional grounds but was overruled by a decision of the liberal government of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and in June, 1900, Governor McInnes ended his connection with the office. Although there was strife and dissension among the various political parties, not the bitterest enemy carried his political antagonism against Governor McInnes to a matter of personalities as everyone was absolutely convinced of Mr. McInnes' true and honest convictions in this matter and that he had taken this stand upon the question after due and careful deliberation and that in his view he was sustained by many of the eminent men of the province. Retiring from the political arena Governor McInnes came to Vancouver to make his home. In 1901

he undertook an extensive journey to Australia and New Zealand where he made use of every opportunity to study governmental questions and observe the political machinery of those countries. In 1903, however, he again entered the field of politics, being made an independent candidate for the house of commons in a by-election held in Vancouver, but on account of peculiar conditions existing was defeated. The Hon. Thomas Robert McInnes passed away on the 19th of March, 1904, in the sixty-fourth year of his life.

In his life, rich with labors and achievement, there had been little room for fads or fancies or play or recreation, yet Mr. McInnes was an enthusiastic rifleman and served as president of the Senate Rifle Club of Ottawa for some time and also of the Vancouver Rifle Association. He believed that the true proficiency of the soldier and routine of war lay more in the ability to properly handle a rifle and in true marksmanship than in everlasting drill or parade, and firmly advocated that all boys over fourteen years of age should be instructed in school in the use of the rifle. Having been reared in the Presbyterian faith, the Hon. Thomas Robert McInnes remained true to the belief of his fathers. He was ever actuated by the highest principles and manly purpose. His professional learning and his business ability brought him material results and he became one of the important property owners of the city, while he was also connected with a number of mining enterprises. Governor and Mrs. McInnes had two sons: T. R. E. McInnes, a prominent lawyer; and His Honour, W. W. B. McInnes, senior judge of the county court of Vancouver. The life work of Governor McInnes has been of such high order that its far-reaching effects can hardly be estimated at the present and it has had an important bearing upon the formation of the political, professional and business life of the province such as that of few others have had. As time will give the proper perspective the enduring value of his work will be recognized and his fame will grow brighter as the years pass on and generations to follow will appreciate the worth of the labors of one whose life record reflects credit and honor upon the land that honored him.

WILLIAM HENRY LADNER.

One of the oldest residents and best known pioneers of British Columbia was William Henry Ladner, one of the family in whose honor the historic town of Ladner's Landing was named.

For nearly three score years the name of Ladner has held its place in the annals of the Province and among men of this name no man is better or more favorably known than the subject of this record. His life has been intertwined with the record of this great west and to omit from any history of British Columbia the name of William Henry Ladner would be to leave it incomplete.

Mr. Ladner was born in Cornwall, England, November 28, 1826. His father was Edward Ladner and his mother, Sarah Ellis Ladner, both natives of Cornwall. The father was a farmer and came to America in 1847, going immediately to Wisconsin where he followed agriculture until his death in 1851.

Mr. Ladner went from England to Wisconsin in 1848, just one year later than his father, and remained there until the fall of 1850, when he returned to England. In the spring of 1851 he again sailed for the United States and spent one more year in Wisconsin. In the spring of 1852 he set out across the plains for California. He started from Omaha, Nebraska, and the time consumed in the journey to Sacramento was five months and six days. He lived in California until 1858 when gold was discovered in British Columbia along the Fraser river in the Cariboo country. He arrived at Victoria on the steamer Brother Jonathan, May 15, 1858, when that city was a mere trading post and the mainland a complete wilderness. There were six men in his party and at Victoria they built skiffs in which to navigate the Fraser river. The party secured transportation as far as Point Roberts for which they paid the sum of fifty dollars and



WILLIAM H. LADNER

from there they proceeded in their skiffs to Fort Langley, where they arrived the 30th of May. By taking that route they avoided the custom duties at the mouth of the Fraser river, there being a duty of ten per cent on all imported goods and a charge of five dollars for each mining license. They left Langley June 1, 1858, and on the following Saturday night reached Hope. On Sunday morning Mr. Ladner witnessed two surprises—a surprise of the Indians and the arrival of the American boat "Surprise"—that being the first boat to make the passage up Fraser river.

Mr. Ladner took up some mining claims and did trading. A little later he was appointed customs agent and government officer, having the honor of being the first constable appointed on the mainland of the province. He remained in Hope until the spring of 1859, when he started a pack train to the interior, continuing in that business until 1865. Freight rates were then very high. He always received at least fifty cents per pound for all goods carried between Yale and Williams creek, exclusive of the road toll. After conducting the packing business in the Big Bend country for a year he suffered a large financial loss and in 1868 returned to the province, settling at what is now known as Ladner's Landing, where he pre-empted one hundred and sixty acres and later bought four hundred and eighty acres, all of which he devoted to farming and stock-raising. This has ever since been his principal business and through this he has become wealthy. He was equally prominent in commercial and public affairs. He was one of the earliest pioneers of that section and is a member of the Pioneer Society of British Columbia.

Mr. Ladner is a conservative, has been active in party ranks and represented New Westminster in the provincial parliament from 1886 to 1890. He has been reeve of Delta almost continuously since 1880, justice of the peace since 1872 and has been police magistrate for the municipality of Delta for the past twenty years or more.

Early in 1865 he married Miss Mary A. Booth, who was a native of Iowa. She died in 1879. Their four children are: Ida Harriet; Sarah Louise, wife of Fred Howay; Paul Edward; and Delta Mary, wife of W. J. Watson of Ladysmith. In 1880 Mr. Ladner married his present wife, then Mrs. McLellan, of Clinton, British Columbia.

WILLIAM RODERICK ROSS, M. A., K. C., M. L. A.

William Roderick Ross, who was sworn in as minister of lands for British Columbia on the 10th of October, 1910, has since made an enviable and highly commendable record in that important position. He was born at Fort Chipewyan, Athabasca, on the 29th of March, 1869, and is a son of Donald Ross, a native of Norway House, Lake Winnipeg, Manitoba. His paternal grandfather, Donald Ross, was a native of Scotland and came to Canada, eventually becoming chief factor of the Hudson's Bay Company, being identified with the northern department under Sir George Simpson. Donald Ross, Jr., the father of our subject, obtained his early education at McCallum's Academy and later attended St. John's College of Winnipeg. At the age of seventeen years he entered the service of the Hudson's Bay Company and at length was given charge at Fort Dunvegan in the Peace river country. His demise occurred at Fort Vermilion, in 1878, when he had attained the age of forty years. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Ann McKenzie and who passed away in 1871, was a daughter of Samuel McKenzie, of Prince Albert. The latter was likewise an officer of the Hudson's Bay Company, being variously employed by that corporation in different capacities until his death in 1878, at which time he held the position of chief trader and was in charge at Fort Dunvegan.

William R. Ross was educated in St. John's College of Winnipeg, which institution conferred upon him the degree of B. A. in 1887 and that of M. A. in 1890,

in which year he was called to the Manitoba bar. He studied in the offices of different law firms and practiced his profession as junior partner of the firm of Munson & Allen of Winnipeg until 1895, while during the following year he was a member of the firm of Nugent & Ross. In the fall of 1896 he came to British Columbia, locating at Rossland, but the following winter returned to Winnipeg to conduct an important case. In 1897 he came out to Fort Steele, East Kootenay, and in that year was called to the bar of British Columbia. He then formed the firm of Ross & Herchmer and practiced law as the senior member thereof until it was dissolved in 1901. In December of that year he removed to Fernie, British Columbia, where he joined J. S. T. Alexander under the firm style of Ross & Alexander, which association was maintained until 1909, when Mr. Alexander became government agent. Mr. Ross then organized the firm of Ross, MacDonald & Lane at Fernie. In 1903 he was elected to the British Columbia legislature for Fernie and was accorded the same honor in 1907, 1909, 1910 and 1912, his repeated reelection giving incontrovertible proof of his ability as a legislator and his unswerving faithfulness to his constituents. In 1906 he was made king's counsellor. On the 10th of October, 1910, he was sworn in as minister of lands for British Columbia and still holds that office at the present time, discharging the important duties devolving upon him in a manner that has won uniform approval and commendation. In the year 1901 he was made stipendiary magistrate in his district.

In 1902 Mr. Ross was united in marriage to Miss Leila Young, a native of Ontario, by whom he has two sons and three daughters, as follows: William Cameron, Herbert McKenzie, Eva Helen, Beatrice and Geraldine. The residence of the family is in Victoria.

Mr. Ross is a valued and popular member of the Fernie Club of Fernie, British Columbia, and the Union and Pacific Clubs of Victoria. In Masonry he has attained the Scottish Rite degree, belongs to Fernie Lodge, A. F. & A. M., and is a past master of Fort Steele Lodge. He is likewise identified with the Knights of Pythias at Fernie and the Knights of Khorassan at Spokane. In politics he is a conservative, while in religious faith he is an Anglican. Mr. Ross acts as vice president of the Clan Ross in America and is widely recognized as a prominent and leading citizen of this province.

CHARLES DE VERGNE NUNN.

Charles De Vergne Nunn, who since 1910 has been engaged in the restaurant business in New Westminster, where his success places him among the leading and representative business men of the city, is a native son of British Columbia, born in Victoria, August 1, 1874. His parents were natives of England and his father, Captain Nunn, was connected with the British army and stationed in India for several years. They came to British Columbia in 1852, locating in Victoria, then the only city in the province. The father became an officer on one of the coast-wise vessels plying between this city and San Francisco. He died in San Francisco and is survived by his wife, who has for many years lived in Portland, Oregon.

Charles De Vergne Nunn acquired his education in the public schools of South Saanich, then known as Sydney, Vancouver island, and was reared upon a farm there, whereon he remained until he was twenty-one years of age. He then went to Victoria and served as apprenticeship at the tinsmith's trade under the firm of McLennan, McFeeley & Company. He followed this occupation, however, only about two years, afterward obtaining his first experience along the line of his present business by working as first steward on the steamer Lytton under Thomas Vincent. Mr. Nunn spent one season on the Columbia river and then returned to Victoria, where he was for a time head waiter in the old Globe restaurant. After resigning this position he went to California, where he spent two years farming in the Sacramento valley, after which he returned to British Columbia and became connected with the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railroad. He

was for several years in the restaurant business in Victoria and Vancouver, but removed to New Westminster in 1910. He purchased the Kenny Café and conducted it with great success until 1912, when the building was torn down. On the 10th of September of that year he opened the Dunsmuir Café, which he still owns, and which, under his able management, has become one of the leading enterprises of its kind in the city. Mr. Nunn understands the restaurant business in principle and detail and gives personal supervision to each department of his concern. The food is of high quality and the service prompt and courteous, and as a result he has built up a large and representative patronage.

Mr. Nunn is a member of Victoria Lodge, No. 17, K. P., and New Westminster Lodge, L. O. M., and he also belongs to the Native Sons of British Columbia. In politics he votes independently, supporting men and measures rather than parties. He is recognized in New Westminster as a discriminating, progressive and resourceful business man and his ability is known and respected in commercial circles.

WILLIAM GEORGE.

There is much that is interesting in the career of William George, who has been intimately connected with the earlier history of the province and especially that of Vancouver. Mr. George is now an esteemed resident of McKay, where he lives retired in the enjoyment of a comfortable competence. A native of Scotland, he was born in Edinburgh on February 1, 1850, a son of William and Elizabeth George, both deceased.

He was educated in the public schools of his native city and, like most of the boys of his time, was set to work at an early age. He learned the shoemaking trade and worked at that occupation until he left home for Canada in 1881. He first located in Winnipeg, Manitoba, where he obtained employment as a well driver with the Canadian Pacific Railroad, continuing so for one year. As that road was constructing its line westward, Mr. George continued to make his way in that direction. He worked in various occupations, as men in those days were not given much of a selection of what to do. Before the transcontinental trains ran over the line Mr. George was located at Moberly House, on the main line of the Canadian Pacific, this place being named after Walter Moberly, the well known pioneer engineer. There Mr. George remained for about two years as section foreman. In December, 1887, having left the employ of the Canadian Pacific, he located in Vancouver, where he was employed by the city in the construction of streets and in similar work, acting as foreman. When he began work there were but few thoroughfares here worthy of the name of street. He was in this position for seventeen years and it was during that time that Vancouver was converted from a wilderness of pine and brush into a modern city. Colonel Tracey at that time was engineer in charge of the work. Mr. George has since retired and now lives in comfortable ease in McKay after a life rich in labor but also compensating in financial returns.

In December, 1873, Mr. George was united in marriage to Miss Mary McPhedran, a daughter of Donald and Sarah McPhedran. There are six children in the family: Elizabeth, who is teaching school in Vancouver; Mrs. Mary Hasty, of Calgary, Alberta; Williamina, who is connected with the National Drug Company; Walter Moberly, born in the old Moberly House and named after Walter Moberly; Grace Masterton; and Hazel.

In politics Mr. George is a liberal and has always taken an active part in municipal and school matters. He was president of the trades and labor council and along educational lines was the first to advocate manual training in Vancouver schools. He has always had advanced ideas along educational lines and has served on the Burnaby school board with distinct success and to the benefit of the community. His religion is that of the Presbyterian church and fraternally he is a

charter member of Mount Pleasant Lodge, No. 19, I. O. O. F. Mr. George is fond of gardening and, having bought one of the government small holdings in Burnaby about twelve years ago, settled there and has a beautiful home on Westminster road, where he engages in his diversion, having made his property one of the most attractive in the neighborhood.

JAMES McGEER.

James McGeer, an honored pioneer citizen uniformly esteemed, was born March 19, 1855, at Bruel House, Crookstown, County Kildare, Ireland, a son of James Arthur and Emily (Wilson) McGeer, the former of the Roman Catholic and the latter of the Protestant faith. The Wilsons were woolen mill manufacturers, while Mr. McGeer gave his attention to farming. The son pursued his education in the public schools of Dublin and then left home and became a reporter on the Manchester Guardian under T. P. O'Connor. It was about the year 1882 that he arrived in Canada, and making his way to what was then the far west, joined the police force of Winnipeg, then numbering twenty-five men. Remaining there some five years and then continuing his westward journey to Vancouver, arriving in February, 1887, he engaged in the dairying business in this city soon after arriving, distributing milk to most of the hotels and restaurants. He was one of the pioneer residents here and was an interested witness of the later growth and development of the city, at all times proving himself a helpful and stalwart champion of the work of public progress. In May, 1893, Mr. McGeer and family removed to Langley, British Columbia, and engaged in the cattle and dairy business, but this venture did not prove successful. That was a year of exceedingly deep snow and bitter cold. The Fraser river froze over to so great a thickness that the ranchers used sleighs and drove on the ice as far down as the north arm of the river, a thing that has not happened since. The severe winter caused many of his cattle to die and general hardships attended the family. After these heavy losses he returned to Vancouver the following March and there resumed the dairy business. Broken in fortune, he again began the upward climb to success. These were times of discouragement but, aided and encouraged, as always, by his faithful wife, he laid well the foundation of the financial independence he afterward attained. Soon after his return to Vancouver he was made milk and dairy inspector. He introduced the first DeLaval Separator into British Columbia and brought the first Babcock milk tester to the country. He was also the first milk and dairy inspector in Vancouver. Eventually he turned his attention to the insurance and general brokerage business in which he continued successfully until 1910, when he retired from active business life, still holding, however, extensive real-estate interests in and near Vancouver.

In Manchester, England, at the Murray Street church, by Rev. Birch-Jones, on February 2, 1881, Mr. McGeer was united in marriage to Miss Emily Cook, a daughter of John Cook of Cork, Ireland, who was a son of Richard Cook, a famous Irish engineer. Unto Mr. and Mrs. McGeer were born the following sons and daughters: Gerald G., a law student at Vancouver; James A., who is practicing law in Vancouver; Manfred, a druggist, now in Phoenix, British Columbia; Eric, at Powell River, British Columbia; Ninyas, at home; Lucy, the wife of C. M. Campbell, of Phoenix, manager for the Granby Mining Company; Gertrude Emily, a teacher; Dudley, Kathleen, Geraldine and Aileen, still in school.

In politics Mr. McGeer was a staunch liberal and took an active part in all elections. He was well known as one of the earnest supporters of the Hon. Mr. Joseph Martin. He was likewise much interested in municipal affairs and was especially loyal to the welfare of his adopted city. Throughout his life he held the belief that this should be a "white man's country," that the white race should develop it and reap its benefits. In accord with this belief he paid the



JAMES McGEER

highest wages and did not employ Orientals. His early connection with newspaper work called forth his literary taste and talent and brought him into close connection with members of the newspaper fraternity. He wrote many poems, including one on the coronation which is addressed to the King and is entitled "An Irishman's Prayer." It reads as follows:

"We kneel and thank Thee, God, because
 Our King and Emperor sees
 That only by Thine own just laws
 Can man-made empires live;
 'Tis ours to kneel and supplicate,
 'Tis Thine, Oh God, to give.

"For Thou hast put into our hands
 A power for weal or woe;
 O'er seas, o'er peoples, and o'er lands
 Thy viceroy is our lord the King.
 'Tis his to do Thy will on earth,
 While we Thy praises sing,

"Oh, grant him wisdom, foresight, fear,
 For fear of Thee is power,
 And make him steadfast to adhere
 To simple truth and simple love,
 That he may do Thy will on earth,
 Thou guide him from above."

There is an interesting little story connected with this poem which is told by one of the local papers as follows: "Prior to paying a visit to the land of his nativity, he had composed a poem on the coronation. It so happened that on the same steamer, the *Virginian*, was Professor Gibb, to whose notice this ode had been brought and who had several copies of it printed. To his great surprise, Mr. McGeer discovered that it was his own composition he had purchased a copy of, and on the fact becoming known that the author was on board the vessel, his signature helped to swell the fund for the Sailors' orphanage."

No better indication of the position which James McGeer occupied in public regard can be given than by quoting at length from the local papers at the time of his death, which occurred from pneumonia on the 8th of September, 1913, after an illness of but four days.

One paper wrote: "No greater compliment can be paid to him than to state that he was quite a character, one of the men who are becoming smaller in numbers, the rough diamonds of the west, whose intrinsic worth cannot be valued, and of whose integrity there can be no question. By his death Vancouver is the poorer today."

Another said: "The death of Mr. James McGeer, which occurred yesterday after a brief illness, will be deeply felt by the old-timers of this city. Mr. McGeer came to Vancouver when it was in its infancy and from that day to this no man has made more friends or has been more universally respected and liked than he was. He passed through all the ups and downs of the city, but in prosperity and the reverse he was invariably the same large-hearted, cheerful personality. He accumulated a large fortune by hard work and strict attention to business and in the commercial life of the city he played no small figure, but his nature was essentially noncommercial. He was always the kindly, genial gentleman, who was continually trying to help those who were in trouble, and there will be hundreds of people here who will cherish his memory long after more pretentious names are forgotten."

Still another paper wrote: "The funeral took place from the family residence, No. 251 Eleventh Avenue east, at 2 o'clock. Liberals and conservatives,

Protestants and Catholics, attended to pay homage to one whom they revered in life. In his death that homage showed no signs of wavering as the appearance of the large circle of mourners unmistakably indicated. There was no question of sect or party. All recognized that they had lost a warm-hearted Irishman and a splendid Canadian who made friends wherever he went. The smiling face was missed. Tears filled the eyes of stout-hearted men who remembered 'Jim' McGeer not only for his manliness and his courage, but for his ever-open hospitality. Leading pioneers of the city were in large attendance and they recited stories of their old friend whose memory will ever be cherished by those who worked with him in building and seeing Vancouver rise from its ashes."

CHARLES EDMOND LAWSON.

Among the many able business men and progressive citizens whom Scotland has furnished to British Columbia is numbered Charles Edmond Lawson, of North Vancouver, prominently connected with business interests of the city as a successful real-estate dealer. He was born in Leuchars, Fifeshire, Scotland, in 1871, a son of Thomas and Margaret (Edmond) Lawson, both natives of that locality, the former for many years connected with the Fifeshire constabulary. Both have passed away.

Charles E. Lawson acquired his education in the grammar and high schools of Dunfermline, in Fifeshire, and after laying aside his books entered the employ of J. & R. Allan, house furnishers of Edinburgh, with whom he continued for ten years thereafter. At the end of that time he emigrated to Canada, settling in Victoria, this province, where he spent seven years, during the greater portion of which time he was in the employ of Weiler Brothers, extensive furniture dealers in that city. In 1907 he came to Vancouver as buyer for the curtain and drapery department of the Hudson's Bay Company and after retaining this connection one year he moved to North Vancouver, turning his attention to the real-estate business. He continued alone until 1910 and then formed a partnership with George S. Shepard, establishing the firm of C. E. Lawson & Company. They deal only in property in the vicinity of Vancouver and control valuable holdings, for both are expert judges of land values and capable and far-sighted business men. They act also either as principal or agent in handling loans and this branch of the business is rapidly expanding. Mr. Lawson displays great keenness and discernment in the management of his interests and has made his name respected in business circles as a synonym for reliability, integrity and straightforward dealing.

On the 24th of May, 1901, Mr. Lawson was united in marriage to Miss Jessie Kate Drew, a native of Gloucester, England, and they have become the parents of a daughter, Dorothy Rose. Mrs. Lawson is well known in social and musical circles of Vancouver, belonging to the Women's Canadian Club and the Musical Club. She is an accomplished vocalist, possessing a voice of unusual sweetness and power, and her aid is always relied upon for the success of musical entertainments in the city. She is also an active member of St. John's Episcopal church of North Vancouver.

Mr. Lawson takes an active interest in military affairs and while in Scotland served for four years in the Queen's Edinburgh Rifle Brigade and in Victoria was for seven years connected with the Fifth Regiment of Canadian Artillery. He is absolutely independent in politics, allowing his vote to be influenced only by questions of public utility and benefit, and his support is always given to movements which advance the growth and development of the city. He is connected fraternally with North Vancouver Lodge, No. 40, K. P., of which he is a charter member, and he was one of the organizers of the North Vancouver Club. A great many of his leisure hours are spent upon the golf links and he has attained great skill in this game, frequently taking

part in important tournaments on the coast, principally in British Columbia but occasionally across the boundary line. He belongs to the Vancouver Golf and Country Club and is always a welcome addition to any social gathering. He is a splendid type of the modern business man, able in the pursuit of his individual interests, eager to advance community development and at all times upright and public-spirited. His enterprise and laudable ambition have carried him into important business relations and the course he has pursued has commended him to the good-will and confidence of those who know him.

HON. ALEXANDER ROCKE ROBERTSON.

In an enumeration of those men who won honor and public recognition for themselves, in a conspicuous way in the legal and judicial history of the province of British Columbia, and at the same time honored the province to which they belonged, mention should be made to the Hon. Alexander Rocke Robertson. Taking precedence as an eminent lawyer and statesman, he was a man of high attainments, occupying an unique position during the early epoch in the history of British Columbia, in which connection he bore himself with such dignity and honor as to gain the respect of all. Distinctively a man of affairs, he became connected with many phases of pioneer life as it existed here under early conditions wielding wide and powerful influence in his day. His strong mentality, invincible courage and determined individuality so entered into his makeup as to render him a natural leader of men and fitted him for the high position which he occupied in the province and as a member of the provincial supreme court. From pioneer days to his death he made his home here, bringing his intellectuality to bear upon many questions having to do with the general welfare. The public career of few other eminent men of British Columbia has extended over so long a period as his and the activities of no one have been more constructive in the development of this section than his efforts. It may be said that his career consisted of results and in every phase of life in which he was called upon to make himself felt, the impress of his activities is indelibly imprinted and this province, by honoring him with official preferment, honored itself.

Alexander Rocke Robertson was born in Chatham, Ontario, in 1841 and there his early education was acquired in the public schools and at an academy near London, Ontario. Studious of mind, he early decided upon a legal career and acquired a liberal education in the law. When a young man of twenty-three years, in the year 1864, he came to British Columbia which was then practically terra incognita, and began to practice his profession. Success attended him from the outset as he had remarkable powers of concentration and application and a retentive mind and also possessed the power of oratory which carried conviction. The zeal and eagerness with which he took up his cases made him succeed and his clients spreading his reputation, his practice assumed large proportions. He won favorable criticism for his careful and systematic methods and in the discussion of legal matters stood high before the court where his comprehensive knowledge of law was manifest in his application of legal principles. Clearly and forcefully and entirely free from ostentation he presented his cases and carried them to success by the simple weight of his character and his sincerity and as time passed his ability carried him into more and more important relations so that it may be said he attained to fame both as advocate and counselor. The eminence which he attained as one of the most successful practitioners was recognized in his elevation to the supreme court bench of the province and in that connection his work has had an important bearing upon the business, political and general conditions of life. As a judge he displayed a masterful grasp of every problem presented for solution and brought to his office the understanding of one who knows the world.

Yet not alone in connection with the bar and bench did he win distinction for he had wonderful achievements to his credit in other lines of endeavor. He largely contributed to the moral progress of Victoria and always took a deep interest in religious matters, being a member of the Church of England. He was, however, not strictly sectarian and, recognizing the value of church work, took an active interest in the institutions of various denominations, helping them along material and moral lines through his prestige and means. Particularly was he interested in Sunday school work and for many years served as the superintendent of St. John's Sunday school. During his early years he was a member of the first provincial legislature and provincial secretary of the first government after confederation and in the house of parliament was active on the floor of the house, being connected with much important constructive legislation. He is the father of the school system of British Columbia, having introduced and carried through the legislation respecting education and our magnificent system of schools today is the outcome of his work. He also served for some time as mayor of Victoria and gave the same a businesslike administration that inaugurated measures which proved of much benefit to the community.

The Hon. A. R. Robertson married Margaret Bruce Eberts, the eldest daughter of W. D. Eberts, deceased, of Chatham, Ontario, and a sister of the Hon. D. M. Eberts. Of their seven children five are now living: Herbert E. A., barrister at law practicing in Vancouver; Harold B., barrister at law practicing in Victoria; Herman M., a well known physician and surgeon of Victoria; Tate M., who is engaged in business in Vancouver; and Alexander Rocke, medical consultant of Vancouver. Mrs. Robertson died on the 8th of January, 1912.

Alexander Rocke Robertson closed his distinguished career of service and attainment on the 1st of December, 1881, when he was called to his final rest. It may truly be said of him that he labored not for himself or for individual attainment but that he gave himself up to the advancement of general conditions and the betterment of humanity at large. In whatever field he became active he employed his efforts in a telling way and became an acknowledged leader. The history of British Columbia should contain prominent mention of his name as one singularly devoted to the highest interests of the people. While he was yet living that esteem was given him which is only due one who is greatly beloved and venerated and his untimely death was regarded by thousands as a loss irreparable and a source of general and sincere sorrow. As time has passed it has placed him in a more proper relation to his district and his age and today the memory of his life record stands forth resplendently upon the pages of the life story of British Columbia's existence.

JAMES WOLSELY THOMSON, M. D.

Dr. James Wolsely Thomson, actively engaged in the general practice of medicine and surgery in Vancouver, has, although a young man, attained a position in the profession which many an older practitioner might well envy. He was born October 24, 1883, in Mattewa, Ontario, a son of James and Maria Thomson, the former a lumber merchant of Mattewa for a number of years. In the public schools of his native city the son began his education and afterward attended the collegiate institute of Renfrew, Ontario, and subsequently entered McGill University of Montreal, from which he was graduated with the degree of M. D., C. M. in 1907. The same year he removed westward to Vancouver, thinking to find better professional opportunities in the growing western cities. For a year he was house surgeon at the General Hospital, and in 1908-9 was assistant to Dr. R. E. McKechnie. From 1909 to 1912 he was an anaesthetist to the Vancouver General Hospital and also engaged in general practice in Vancouver. He is at present practicing in Vancouver and his ability is attested by the liberal patronage accorded him. He is very careful in the diagnosis of his



DR. JAMES W. THOMSON

cases, is seldom, if ever, at fault in foretelling the outcome of disease, and in his practice keeps in touch with the advanced methods of the times.

Dr. Thomson's military record covers services as a lieutenant in the Sixth Duke of Connaught's Own Rifles of Vancouver from 1909 until 1911. He is a member of the Wesley Methodist church and in Masonry has attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite and also crossed the desert with the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is likewise a member of the Commercial Club and is interested in its various plans for the improvement and upbuilding of the city. His life activities and interests are varied and he is a typical young man of the period—alert, energetic and enterprising.

JAMES McCALLAN.

The farming interests of Ladner and vicinity find a worthy representative in James McCallan, who is one of the pioneer farmers of this district. He was born in Grey county, Ontario, on the 9th of December, 1867, and is a son of James and Mary McCallan, the former a veterinarian. Both he and his wife passed away in the year 1912. The public schools afforded James McCallan of this review his educational opportunities and after his text-books were put aside he made his way direct to British Columbia, arriving in 1886, when in his nineteenth year. He located first in New Westminster, where for six months he was employed at driving a team. Later he was engaged by R. P. Rithet & Company of Victoria to manage their large farm at Ladner and continued in that position for seventeen years, a fact which indicates his capability and trustworthiness. On the expiration of that period he purchased a portion of the ranch and began farming on his own account. He is now leasing a portion of the Ladner estate, which he farms in conjunction with his own land. He first visited Ladner about twenty-five years ago, at which time there were few people in the district. He is regarded as one of the pioneer farmers of the locality and as such has contributed in substantial measure to its later development and upbuilding.

On the 7th of January, 1896, Mr. McCallan was united in marriage to Miss Emmeline Bradner, a daughter of Robert and Margaret Bradner, of Grey county, Ontario. Both are still living. In the family of Mr. and Mrs. McCallan are seven children, two sons and five daughters. The religious faith of the family is that of the Presbyterian church and the political belief of Mr. McCallan is that of the conservative party. He belongs to Delta Lodge, No. 12, I. O. O. F., and is interested in many public concerns. He belongs to the Board of Trade, is a school trustee and has been a councilman for four years. All this indicates the nature and breadth of his interests and his loyalty and progressiveness in citizenship.

DUNCAN ROBERTSON.

During a residence covering a period of twenty-five years Duncan Robertson has experienced all of the vicissitudes attending the reclaiming of the land on Westham island, where he now owns a valuable farm of a hundred and twenty acres. He is a native of Chelsea, Quebec, born on the 19th of June, 1861, and a son of Duncan and Ann (McGregor) Robertson. The parents spent their last years in Ladner, the mother's death there occurring in 1904, and that of the father in 1908.

Duncan Robertson was reared at home and educated in the public schools of Ottawa, Ontario, remaining with his parents until he came west in 1887. He crossed the continent on one of the first trains over the Canadian Pacific after the extension of its lines, coming direct to Ladner. Upon his arrival here he

located on a farm of two hundred and twenty acres on Westham island, which his brother had taken up a few years previously. The land was still in a wild state and during the winter months was almost entirely covered with water. The building of dykes, clearing the land and preparing the soil for cultivation involved long months of unceasing and oftentimes apparently unsuccessful effort. There were innumerable obstacles and difficulties to be overcome, but Mr. Robertson possesses the fiber of the true pioneer, and persisted in his undertaking with the determination of purpose which eventually achieves success. The cultivation of the entire tract engaged his attention during the first eighteen years of his residence, his fields being planted to such products as were best adapted to the soil and climate. As time passed he added to the value of the property by the erection of a comfortable house, substantial barns, fences and other buildings, and he also made various other improvements about the premises, and beautified the grounds. In 1905 he sold a hundred acres of his land but is still engaged in the cultivation of the remainder, which constitutes one of the most valuable farms on the island.

On the 2d of June, 1913, Mr. Robertson was united in marriage to Miss Florence Annie Woods, daughter of Fred and Alice (Tuffs) Woods of Suffolk, England. Miss Woods left England in 1910 and came to British Columbia, where she made her home with her sister, Mrs. John Anderson, who then lived on Lulu island but is now on an adjoining farm on Westham island.

Mr. Robertson leads a life of systematically directed activity as is evidenced by the well kept appearance of his fields and the condition of his buildings and stock. He has always taken an interest in the progress and development of the country, toward which he has contributed by the encouragement he has accorded various public enterprises and worthy projects.

ROBERT PATERSON RITHET.

There is probably no name commanding more respect on the Pacific coast, from San Francisco to the far north, than that of Rithet, known to the commercial world in connection with the firms of R. P. Rithet & Company, Ltd., of Victoria, Welch & Company of San Francisco and the California & Hawaii Sugar Refining Company of that city. Robert Paterson Rithet is the president of these important concerns and their foremost position in the world of commerce is entirely to be attributed to his business genius, his energy and his sturdy, rugged honesty. The firm of R. P. Rithet & Company, Ltd., of Victoria, importers and commission merchants, is known throughout the better part of Canada and its reputation is of the highest. Although Mr. Rithet now spends only one month during the year in this city, the firm which he has founded and built, worthily represents him in these parts. Most of his time he now spends in San Francisco, where he is fully occupied with the affairs of the firms of Welch & Company and the California & Hawaii Sugar Refining Company.

Robert Paterson Rithet was born in the parish of Applegarth, Dumfriesshire, Scotland, on the 22d of April, 1844, and is a son of John and Jane Rithet, well known farming people of that district. The Rithet family has been known for generations in connection with this occupation and is of old Scotch extraction. Robert P. Rithet was educated at Annan College, Annan, Scotland, where he pursued a classical course. He then entered a shipping and commission firm in Liverpool, with whom he remained for three years, there receiving fundamental knowledge along the line of business in which he was to become so successful in the North American west. At the end of that time he ventured forth to make his mark in the world and, perceiving with ready eye the great opportunities offered in the Canadian west, made his way to Victoria, in which city he arrived in 1862 and of which he must be counted as one of its foremost pioneers. He subsequently mined in the Cariboo for two years and assisted in

road building and other work important in the early development of the country. In 1865 he returned to Victoria and, taking up his former line of business, entered the employ of Anderson & Company, shipping and commission merchants, with whom he remained for several years, making good use of his Liverpool experience. Being careful of his earnings and having made a creditable impression upon the business world of the young city, he found the confidence to establish himself independently in 1870 in the same line of business, founding the firm of Welch, Rithet & Company, shipping and commission merchants, the senior partner in the enterprise being Andrew Welch of San Francisco, who was conducting a similar establishment in the latter city under the name of Welch & Company. Success attended the venture from the outset, and as the years passed and Victoria and British Columbia grew and expanded, the house of Welch, Rithet & Company held their own and, even more than that, led the vanguard in commercial life. That the success of the enterprise has been largely due to the tenacious Scotch characteristics of Mr. Rithet cannot be doubted. In 1888, when the partnership was terminated by the death of Mr. Welch, the house already enjoyed a reputation second to none in the province and was known to every merchant, every miner, every commercial or financial institution of the province.

In 1888 Mr. Rithet bought out the heirs of Mr. Welch and in that year also took over the San Francisco business of the latter, of which he became sole proprietor and to which he now devotes most of his time. However, he is still president and the heaviest stockholder of R. P. Rithet & Company, Ltd., of Victoria, the foremost house of its kind in the Canadian west, and still spends a month of each year in this city to give personal attention to those matters which come under his executive decision. It may incidentally be mentioned that many of the younger merchants of Victoria have served their apprenticeship and learned their commercial methods in the house of R. P. Rithet & Company and have there laid the foundation for a later success. At the death of Mr. Welch, the Victoria business was incorporated under the style of R. P. Rithet & Company, Ltd., of which Mr. Rithet was elected president and in which capacity he has continued. Another one of his important California interests is the California & Hawaii Sugar Refining Company of San Francisco, of which he is president and which handles an enormous amount of business annually. Mr. Rithet is a merchant and business man of the modern type, shrewd, able, an excellent judge of human nature and dominated by an inexhaustible energy. He displays a thorough understanding of commercial conditions which has enabled him to reach the top rung of the ladder in business endeavor.

On October 27, 1875, in Victoria, British Columbia, Mr. Rithet married Miss Elizabeth Munro, a daughter of Alexander and Jane Munro, the former of whom is known in history as one of the pioneer chief factors of the Hudson's Bay Company in Victoria. Of the children of Mr. and Mrs. Rithet two are living: John Alexander, who is associated with his father's enormous business interests and is married and has established a household of his own; and Gertrude Alice, now the wife of Lawrence Genge, who is also associated with Mr. Rithet in his business.

Mr. Rithet is a Presbyterian, having been reared in the faith of his fathers and having devotedly continued therein. In politics he is a conservative and it is but natural that he should have been called to public office on account of his extraordinary abilities. He filled the office of mayor of Victoria in 1875 and from 1894 to 1898 was senior member of the legislature for Victoria. He has always been a close student of political questions and his practical business experience has seldom failed to show him the right course to pursue. However, it is more correct to style him a public-spirited citizen than to call him a professional politician, for he has never entered the political arena with an idea of gaining fame and glory for himself. His fraternal relations are with Quadra Lodge, A. F. & A. M., of Victoria, and he is a member of the Pacific Union Club of San Francisco and the Union Club of Victoria. His acquaintance on

the coast from the California metropolis to the beautiful Island city of the north is unlimited, and he is readily recognized as one of the foremost and most forceful business men of his time. Hard-headed as is typical of his race, he is not hard-hearted and is generally and generously beloved and esteemed by all who know him in a social way.

FRANCIS XAVIER McPHILLIPS, B. A., M. D.

Capable, earnest and conscientious, Dr. Francis Xavier McPhillips has for the past twenty years given his services to the general public of Vancouver as physician and surgeon, having attained a place among the foremost men in the profession in his community. A thorough education and an innate ability for surgical work have gained for him the enviable place he now occupies and, combined with a kindly nature and a true spirit of helpfulness, have won the confidence of the public.

Dr. McPhillips was born in Richmond Hill, Ontario, June 28, 1866, and is a son of George and Mary (Lavin) McPhillips, both of whom were born in Ireland. The mother was brought to Canada during her childhood, the family settling in York county. George McPhillips was a surveyor by profession, having already been so occupied in his native isle, and while yet a young man came to the new world, settling in Toronto, Ontario. A few years later he removed to Richmond Hill, that province, and during this time made the first survey of the district now known as York county under J. S. Dennis, secretary-general of the Dominion. The father continued as land surveyor and was sent by the Dominion government to Manitoba with the first surveying party that entered the province after the Riel rebellion. The remainder of his life was spent in that province, where he made his home mostly at Winnipeg and St. Charles. He passed away at the age of sixty-eight years, while his wife was eighty-six when her death occurred in St. Charles, Manitoba. The family of Mr. and Mrs. George McPhillips included, besides the Doctor: Albert Edward, of Victoria, who is president of the executive council of British Columbia and is now Judge of the Court of Appeals; Lewis G., who is a prominent barrister and king's council at Vancouver; and two other sons, both surveyors in Winnipeg, one of whom, George, made the first survey of that city, all maps thereof bearing his name.

Dr. McPhillips was reared at home amid the refining influences of cultured surroundings and, after his fundamental education, entered Manitoba College, at Winnipeg, and in 1886 graduated from Manitoba University with the degree of B. A., receiving his M. D. degree from the same college in 1889. He then was appointed railroad surgeon for the Northern Pacific Railroad on the Manitoba division and held that position until 1893, residing at Miami. In July of that year he came to Vancouver and has since been engaged in practice here. No long novitiate awaited him for he soon demonstrated his ability, specializing in surgery, and he now serves as surgeon to St. Paul's Hospital. He seems to have an intuitive gift for diagnosing his cases, based upon extraordinary experience and wide knowledge, and after coming to a conclusion he seldom makes an error in applying the correct remedy. Many patients have profited by his services and his successful operations have been numerous. At the convocation of the American College of Surgeons held in Chicago on November 13, 1913, Dr. McPhillips was elected one of the Governors.

On June 2, 1897, at Vancouver, Dr. McPhillips married Miss Agatha Dolan, a daughter of John and Agatha Dolan, the former for many years a merchant in Bay City, Michigan. Dr. and Mrs. McPhillips have four children, Dorothy, Nora, Jack and Frances.

The Doctor gives his allegiance to the Roman Catholic church and in that connection is affiliated with the Knights of Columbus. Politically he is a con-



DR. FRANCIS X. McPHILLIPS

servative and along social lines holds membership in the Vancouver Club. For four years he was a member of the Ninetieth Regiment of Volunteers at Winnipeg, Manitoba. Interested in the welfare of his city along various lines, he has given particular attention to its state of health and by his work has greatly assisted in combating illness and disease. The humane quality in his nature makes him beloved by all who seek his services and the general public and those connected with him in the profession accord him a foremost place among the medical men of the province.

CHARLES GARRET SEXSMITH.

Among the citizens of Lulu island who are familiar with the early history and development of British Columbia is Charles G. Sexsmith, who for thirty-seven years was actively connected with the agricultural interests of the island. He was born at Selby, Ontario, on the 26th of March, 1858, and is a son of John Wesley and Amanda Sexsmith. The mother passed away in Selby many years ago, but the father is still living and now resides on Lulu island. He came to British Columbia about 1876 or 1877 and acquired an extensive tract of land on Lulu island which he diligently cultivated for many years. The Sexsmith family is further represented in the northwest by Mrs. Wintermute of New Westminster, a sister of Charles Garret Sexsmith and two half brothers, James who is residing with his father and George, whose home is at High River, Alberta. Another sister, Mrs. Milligan, is now deceased.

The early memories of Charles G. Sexsmith are associated with the province of Ontario in which he passed his boyhood and youth, obtaining his education in the public schools of Napanee and Selby, continuing his studies to the age of sixteen. In the spring of 1877 he came to British Columbia to join his father who had removed here some six months previous. He made the journey by way of San Francisco, Victoria and New Westminster at a period when it required twelve days to cross the States. In connection with his father he purchased a farm of one hundred and seventy acres and assisted in dyking, clearing and preparing the land for cultivation, this task requiring eighteen months. Later he and his father jointly purchased nine hundred and eighty acres of land on Lulu island which he afterward assisted in developing. For a time he was in partnership with a Mr. Milligan and about the time they severed their connections Mr. Sexsmith invested in two hundred acres on Westham island. There he built a dyke, cleared the land, prepared the fields for cultivation and installed many improvements. He afterward secured an additional tract of one hundred and twenty acres of partially improved land at Surrey, British Columbia. He was one of the first settlers on Lulu island.

He and his father instituted the first improvements for grain mowing and modern methods of farming. Their activity was a stimulus to all agriculturists of that vicinity. They built the first cheese factory in British Columbia at a time when cheese sold for forty cents a pound, Charles Garret Sexsmith securing thirteen hundred pounds of milk daily for the factory. He was also the builder of the first two frame barns built on Lulu island and possibly in the province. In those days few improvements had been made, all roads were in poor condition or had not yet been laid out and it was necessary to bring all supplies from Westminster, a distance of fourteen miles, in row boats. Throughout the entire period of his residence on Lulu island Mr. Sexsmith has been keenly alive to the possibilities in this part of the province and has aided largely in their development and utilization. He now makes his home in Richmond, where seven years ago he erected a fine residence. The place is surrounded by many fruit trees and is one of the best developed places of the locality. He continued to develop his second farm until 1909, when he retired from active business life and has since enjoyed a well earned rest.

On the 26th of July, 1893, Mr. Sexsmith was married to Miss Martha Arabella Burrows, a daughter of Frederick and Lucinda (Barrett) Burrows, the latter a representative of one of the old united Loyalist families. Mrs. Burrows now resides in Toronto. Mr. Burrows was inspector of public schools for many years, or until his retirement a few years ago. Captain Barrett of Kingston, maternal grandfather of Mrs. Sexsmith, was an officer in the English army during the War of 1812 and Frederick Burrows, the paternal grandfather, was secretary to William Lyon McKenzie. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Sexsmith has been born a son, Franklin Burrows, a youth of eighteen, who is now a student in McGill University. Mr. and Mrs. Sexsmith are members of the Methodist Episcopal church and he belongs also to the Vancouver Commercial Club and the Progressive Club.

Possibly no one in this vicinity is more familiar with the development of Lulu island and its progress through the passing years than Mr. Sexsmith. His early experiences were not unlike those of the other pioneers but he has largely forgotten his many hardships and privations of that period, as they have been overshadowed by the abundant prosperity which has attended his later efforts.

PETER GRAY.

Peter Gray, who has been a resident of British Columbia for more than two decades, took up his abode at West Burnaby as one of the original small holders on the 25th of May, 1898, and has here made his home continuously since. For many years he has been in the service of the Vancouver Engineering Works and during the past six years has held the position of construction foreman for the outside work but is now practically retired. His birth occurred at Eckford, Roxburgh county, Scotland, on the 3d of March, 1862, his parents being Andrew Ker and Margaret Gray, both now deceased. The father was a farm steward or foreman.

Peter Gray acquired a public-school education and subsequently entered the service of the North British Railroad as telegraph operator, being thus employed from 1878 until 1890. In the latter year he emigrated to Canada and located in Winnipeg, arriving in that city on the 31st of March, 1890. After two years' residence in Winnipeg he came to Vancouver, British Columbia, in 1892 and entered the employ of the Canadian Pacific Railroad, with which corporation he remained for six years as a boiler maker. On the expiration of that period he became an employe of Armstrong & Morrison, which concern sold out to the Vancouver Engineering Works, and in the service of the latter Mr. Gray has remained continuously since. For the past six years he has acted as construction foreman for the outside work but is now practically retired. On the 25th of May, 1898, he came to West Burnaby, the site of which was still but a wilderness. He acquired one of the government small holdings and is one of the original small holders. These holdings were given by the government for the Central Park reserve and consisted of about ten acres. The cost was thirty dollars an acre and the holder was given fifty years to make the payments. Some knowledge of the growth and development of this district may be gained when it is known that Mr. Gray originally paid a tax of two dollars and thirty-five cents for seven and one-fourth acres, while for the present year the tax is fifty dollars per acre. He was one of the prime factors in the organization of the Central Park Association and was elected provisional director thereof.

On the 24th of November, 1887, Mr. Gray was united in marriage to Miss Janet Johnstone Young, a daughter of David and Agnes Young, both of whom are deceased. The father was engaged in business as a grocer. Mr. and Mrs. Gray have five children, two sons and three daughters. The second daughter, Margaret Allen, was educated in the Burnaby schools and now follows the profession of teaching here.

Mr. Gray is independent in his political views and for a period of seven years has served as constable of Burnaby, while for two terms he held the office of school trustee. His religious faith is that of the Presbyterian church. He is fond of shooting and finds recreation with his gun.

RICE REES.

The energies of Rice Rees are engaged in the cultivation of his farm, which is located in the vicinity of Steveston. He was born at Nevin, North Wales, on the 11th of January, 1866, and is a son of Robert and Elizabeth (Evans) Rees. The father is deceased but the mother is still living and continues to make her home in North Wales.

The first thirteen years in the life of Rice Rees were passed under the parental roof, his education being obtained in Nevin. In October, 1879, he left home and went to sea, but having decided at the expiration of two years that he preferred the life of a landsman he came to America, locating on Lulu island. For a time thereafter he worked for Mr. Woodward, one of the first settlers, but later entered the employ of a Mr. Kidd, for whom he worked for several years. He then engaged in salmon fishing in the days when fish were plentiful and it was an interesting as well as lucrative business. Later he became identified with a Mr. McDonald and subsequently built the first road on the south arm of the Fraser river. After the completion of this undertaking he returned to North Wales, at which time he took the first team across the United States on the Northern Pacific Railroad, at that period still in course of construction. He remained in Wales for two years and upon his return located in the United States, becoming a resident of the state of Kansas. He did not like it there as well as in British Columbia, however, and subsequently joined Mr. McDonald at Lulu island. The period of their business connection was brief, Mr. Rees later becoming associated with a Mr. Lee, with whom he remained for a short time and then purchased his present farm. He has ever since devoted his entire attention to the further development of this place, on which he has made many improvements, including the erection of a residence and barns. Mr. Rees takes great pride in keeping up his property, and by the exercise of intelligence and system in its cultivation is making it one of the desirable holdings of this section.

Mr. Rees married Miss Marie Dahl, and to them have been born five children: Ada, who is sixteen years of age; Jane, who has passed the fourteenth anniversary of her birth; Eliza, who is ten years old; Robert, who has attained the age of eight; and Rice Victor, who is five.

The parents are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and Mr. Rees belongs to the local council of the Orange Lodge. He is a conservative in his political views, but often casts an independent ballot in local elections. He has been a councillor for eight years and a school trustee for one, having been elected by acclamation. Mr. Rees is a man of practical ideas and good judgment and in the performance of his official duties exercises the same general efficiency and capability which characterize him in the conduct of his business affairs.

JAMES GILMORE.

James Gilmore owns a valuable farming property located in the vicinity of Steveston on the Dyke road, which he has been diligently cultivating for more than eight years. He was born in County Down, Ireland, on the 6th of December, 1864, and is a son of Samuel and Sarah (Boyd) Gilmore. The father is deceased but the mother is still living and continues to make her home in Ireland.

The first twenty years in the life of James Gilmore were passed on the farm where he was born. He received a common school education and early began to assist his father with the work of the fields and care of the crops. Recognizing the futility of the hope of ever achieving his ambition in the old country, in 1884, he took passage for America, with British Columbia as his destination. As he did not possess the capital necessary to purchase property, upon his arrival here he sought work as a farm hand, continuing to follow this occupation for eight years. Being diligent and thrifty and temperate in his habits, during that period he managed to save the greater portion of his earnings, which he subsequently invested in land. He assiduously applied himself to the cultivation of this place for twelve years, meeting with a fair measure of success. At the expiration of that time he disposed of it and invested the proceeds in his present holding, which has a frontage of eight hundred feet on the Fraser river. The land is rich and fertile and annually yields abundant harvests, the quality of which is fully equal to the quantity. During the period of his ownership Mr. Gilmore has made extensive improvements in the place, including the installing about the premises of many modern conveniences, which have enhanced the appearance as well as the value of the property. He is very proud of his farm, as it is one of the most attractive in the community, and holds it at twelve hundred dollars per acre.

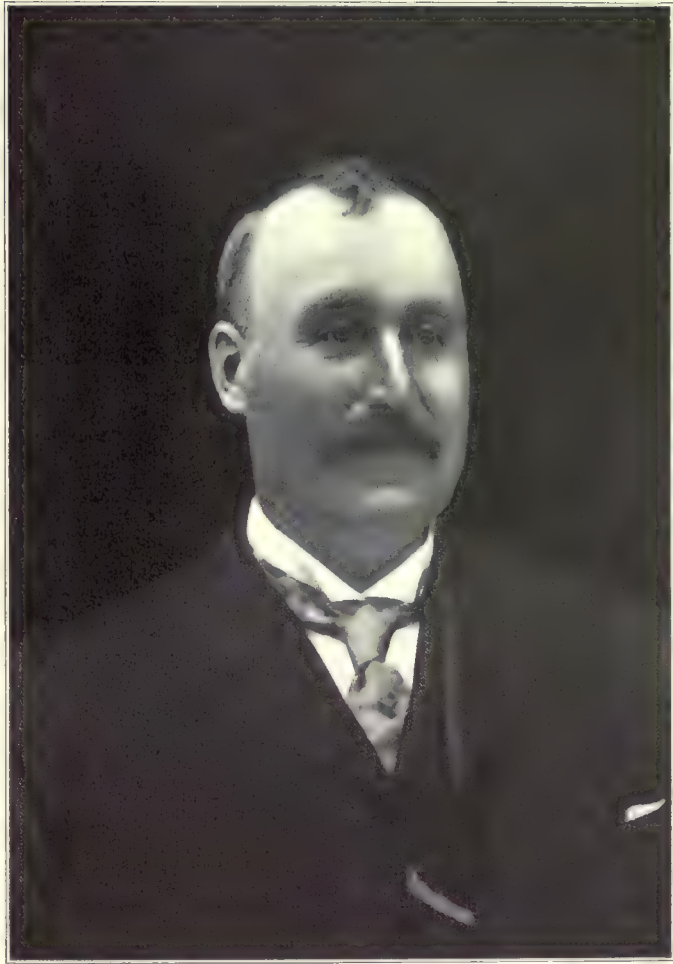
Mr. Gilmore was married in 1893 to Miss Nellie Dalziel and to them have been born the following children: Samuel Hugh, who is seventeen years of age; Leslie, who is sixteen; Andrew, who is in his fifteenth year; Sarah May, who has passed the twelfth anniversary of her birth; Willie, now deceased; Christina, who is ten years old; and Edwin, who will soon pass his fifth birthday. The children are at home and all but the eldest and youngest are in school.

The family manifest their religious faith through their connection with the Presbyterian church, in which the parents hold membership. Fraternally Mr. Gilmore is a Mason. He takes an active interest in local political affairs and is now serving as school trustee in the Delta district. He has led a life of intense activity and business enterprise since coming to America, and in the development of his interests has met with the success that invariably crowns intelligently concentrated effort and capably directed energy.

THOMAS ROBERTSON.

Thomas Robertson is one of the successful agriculturists of the East Delta district where he owns a hundred and sixty acres of land, which he is devoting to general farming. He was born in Huron county, Ontario, on the 5th of April, 1856, and is a son of Thomas and Isabella (Shievas) Robertson. The father is deceased, but the mother is still living and makes her home in the state of Indiana.

The early life of Thomas Robertson was in no way remarkable. He was reared in the parental home and pursued his education in the public schools of his native county until he was twenty years of age. Immediately thereafter he started for British Columbia to pursue his career, believing that the west afforded better opportunities for enterprising young men than could be found in the older provinces. As there was no railroad west of Winnipeg at that time, he was compelled to go to Chicago, thence to Omaha and San Francisco, where he took the boat for Victoria and New Westminster. Very soon after his arrival he went to Langley and took up a hundred and sixty acres of land at Alder Grove. He next went to the Cariboo district, where he prospected and mined for gold for two years, but not meeting with very much success he returned to the Delta and bought eighty acres of land, which formed the nucleus of his present farm. As it was overflow land it had to be dyked and drained before it could be successfully cultivated. After having constructed dykes along a



THOMAS ROBERTSON

portion of his holding he began plowing, using three horses for this purpose. Operations necessarily proceeded slowly as the soil was soft and marshy, the horses often sinking to their knees in the mire, and some time elapsed before his entire tract was planted. His early experiences with the dykes and drains were very similar to those of the other pioneers, his efforts often times seeming entirely fruitless. Each year marked an advance in the development of his farm, however, and ultimately he had the entire tract under cultivation and was reaping abundant harvests, which well repaid him for his hard labor and persistent efforts. In 1897, he increased his holdings by the purchase of another eighty acres. It was also wild land and had to be put through the same process as his first piece. His painstaking efforts and intelligently and systematically directed activities have enabled him to bring his acreage under high cultivation and he is now regarded as one of the most successful agriculturists of his community. Although he is engaging in diversified farming, Mr. Robertson's principal crops are hay, oats and potatoes. He takes great pride in his farm, which is well kept up, and has increased its value by the erection of substantial buildings and the introduction of various modern conveniences consistent with the spirit of progress he manifests in his work.

In January, 1890, Mr. Robertson was married to Miss Maria Thompson of Enniskillen, Ireland, and to them have been born four children. In order of birth they are as follows: Thomas J., Isabella, Mary and Laura, all of whom are at home.

In matters of citizenship Mr. Robertson is public-spirited, taking an active interest in all matters pertaining to the material, intellectual or moral progress of the community, and can be depended upon to support any worthy project. He is an ex-member of the council of Delta municipality, and is now serving on the board of school trustees. A man of honor and integrity in both his business and political relations, Mr. Robertson is held in high regard by his fellow townsmen, many of whom he has known since pioneer days.

WILLIAM FERRIMAN SALSBURY.

There is little dissension of opinion concerning the fact that railroads have contributed more largely to the settlement, development and utilization of resources in different sections of the country than practically any other line of enterprise or activity. William Ferriman Salsbury, who has been treasurer for the Pacific division of the Canadian Pacific Railway at Vancouver for twenty-seven years, is one of those men who in connection with the development of the system has largely contributed toward the phenomenal growth and trade expansion of this city and therefore must be considered as one of the upbuilders of the Canadian northwest in the truest meaning of the word. He came here with the first overland train that reached the terminal at Port Moody on the 4th of July, 1886, and in May of the following year definitely settled in Vancouver and ever since has been closely identified with a number of the important phases of life in this city and by his labors has contributed in no small degree in turning the wheels of progress. Mr. Salsbury was born on the 16th of February, 1847, in the beautiful county of Surrey, England, and spent his boyhood days amid the romantic scenes of that section. His father was William John Salsbury, who married, in England, Miss Sarah Ferriman and there followed the mercantile business for many years. He was a man of standing in his community, where his word and opinion were influential and often sought after. Both he and his wife were members of the established church, to which they were sincerely devoted. The father passed away in his fifty-eighth year, being long survived by his wife, who reached the advanced age of eighty years.

William F. Salsbury was reared under the parental roof and brought up amid the refining influences of a well-to-do home, receiving his education in the public schools of his native country. In 1861 he became connected with railroad work and has ever since remained in the same line of business. His first position was in the ticket office at Brighton station in England and he remained in that position for nearly ten years. Being ambitious to succeed more rapidly and seeking faster promotion, he turned his attention toward England's colonial possessions and selected the Dominion as the land in which he might well be expected to find the opportunities for advancement he was seeking and emigrated to Canada in 1870. Here he entered the service of the Grand Trunk Railway Company and became assistant in the office of Joseph Hickson (afterwards Sir Joseph), who was then acting in the capacity of treasurer of the road. In this relation Mr. Salsbury remained until February, 1881, receiving high commendation for his painstaking and careful methods, his thoroughness and his reliability. He resigned his position to join the staff of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company at the time when their line was commenced. His first employment with this corporation was in the capacity of accountant and, being promoted to the office of assistant treasurer at Montreal, he continued in the financial department of the road. He came to Vancouver to accept the position of treasurer of the Pacific division and he has filled this important position to the complete satisfaction of the officers of the road for the past twenty-seven years. With his qualities for thorough work he combines a truly Canadian, aggressive spirit which makes him a man of excellent business ability and executive force, and as his years in connection with railroad interests have widened his experience and enlarged his capabilities, he is highly efficient in the position which he holds, making his services to the company of great value.

Immediately after arriving in Vancouver, Mr. Salsbury became identified with important public matters and has become an influential factor in the development and upbuilding of Vancouver and its contributory territory. Any measure which makes for commercial expansion or the betterment of the people finds in him an ardent supporter and he has rendered willing service in important public capacities in the cause of the promotion of the interests of the city. His services as an active member of the Board of Trade of this city have not been forgotten and his administration as president in the years 1902 and 1903 has been of widely felt and beneficial effect. He was a member of the council of the board, a member of the board itself, of the board of arbitration and also of the committee on railway and navigation. His labors in this connection have been taken at their true worth and have been widely recognized.

In 1870 Mr. Salsbury was married to Miss Sarah Jane Wales, a member of an old English family, and they are the parents of five children, all residents of British Columbia: Arthur Ernest, William F., Lillian, Frederick T. and Mary. Being left a widower in 1901 Mr. Salsbury was married in 1907 to Miss Isabel Turner, a daughter of Dr. Henry Turner of Victoria formerly of Millbrook, Ontario. Dr. Turner is Irish by birth and was one of the most highly esteemed members of his profession while in active service. He is now living in honorable retirement. The family are members of the Church of England, as the parents of Mr. Salsbury were before him, and he is an exemplary representative of the Masonic fraternity, in which he has attained to high rank, being past master of Elgin Lodge, Montreal. The family home is a palatial residence in Shaughnessy Heights. One of the foremost railroad men of British Columbia's metropolis, he is a worthy representative of its business interests and in him embodies the enterprising spirit of the age—that spirit which practically within a quarter of a century has raised the city of Vancouver to the dignity of one of the world's centers of trade.

Mr. Salsbury was a member of the city council in the years 1893 and 1894, serving during this time as chairman of the finance committee and in this connection did much highly commendable work. It was during his term in office that the accounting department was organized, taking up the voluminous work

which had heretofore fallen on the city treasurer, and also was begun the practice of printing annual reports on the financial condition of municipal affairs.

When the idea of a general hospital for Vancouver was conceived Mr. Salsbury was one of its earliest and most enthusiastic advocates. He is truly one of the founders of this great institution and in this connection to Mr. Salsbury more than any other one man do the citizens of Vancouver owe a debt of gratitude. He is numbered among the charter members of the Vancouver General Hospital Corporation, which was incorporated in 1901, and upon the demise of Mr. Burns, its first treasurer, he took up the duties of that office. He subsequently became chairman of the board and in his indefatigable manner directed the business of that body until he resigned in 1913. This, the Vancouver General Hospital, is undoubtedly the finest hospital in western Canada. From a most modest beginning it has grown to the present imposing structure with a capacity of over four hundred beds. A staff of from eight to ten resident officers is maintained apart from the usual visiting staff of approximately twenty physicians and surgeons who are assisted by a corps of one hundred and twenty-five expert nurses.

As is usually the case in erecting and maintaining a general hospital one of the greatest problems faced by the board has been the question of finances and it has meant much to this institution to have such a man as Mr. Salsbury to assist in the solving of these all-important problems that constantly arise. A man whose business life incurs so great responsibility is not always inclined to give liberally of his valuable time to purely philanthropic acts but Mr. Salsbury has always been prompt in his attendance at the meetings of the board, regardless of unpleasant weather or personal interests, and it is by virtue of his loyalty and constant service to this wonderful institution which he has helped to build so well, and entirely without remuneration, that we say that by his graciousness Mr. Salsbury has helped to build a monument by which he will be remembered through many generations.

That he still cherishes a keen desire to aid humanity is demonstrated by his recent acceptance of election to the office of treasurer, and chairman of the board of management, of the King Edward Sanatorium for consumptives at Tranquille, British Columbia.

WILLIAM CROW.

Real estate and investment constitute the field of activity of William Crow, who since 1910 has operated in Victoria, coming here from Calgary, Alberta, where for sixteen years he was successfully engaged in a similar way. Sound judgment and wise experience enabled him to handle the largest deals with conspicuous success and prosperity has been the result of his labors. He was born in Essex, England, October 10, 1858, and is a son of John and Ann Crow. An interesting incident is recorded of one of his ancestors, Michael Boreham,—an incident which had a decided influence upon the family fortunes for a number of years. This Michael Boreham sold his wife for disobedience in the Alsford market, where she was bought by a man named Root. Mr. Boreham was so displeased with his wife that he sunk his fortune for a hundred years in chancery so it could only be claimed by the third generation. This term of one hundred years terminated about 1886, at which time Mr. Crow, the great-grandson of Michael Boreham, and his cousin, Thomas Lewis, who are the only men entitled to the money, were in England and put forth every endeavor to recover the property from chancery, but, owing to G. Root, a descendant of Michael Boreham's discarded wife, having tampered with the claim and afterward absconded, they were unable without his arrest to establish their claim, but the property still remains in chancery, amounting to two and one-half million sterling. Mr. Crow has reason to believe that in the not far distant future he may recover his rightful portion of the estate.

William Crow was educated in the public schools of his native country and after laying aside his text-books became a member of the civil service in England,

being for twelve and a half years an officer of the Metropolitan police, which he left with a certificate of exemplary character, the highest possible honor to attain. In 1893 he went to Calgary, Alberta, and, engaging in the real-estate and brokerage business there, remained in that city for sixteen years, during which time he gained financial independence. Perceiving greater efforts in the then growing city of Victoria he came to this city in 1910 and here he has since followed the real-estate and investment business with conspicuous results. He is considered one of the well informed men in his line and important transactions have been intrusted to his care.

On September 22, 1881, Mr. Crow was united in marriage in Essex, England, to Emily, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Sida, the former a member of an old English family who throughout his active life filled the position of farm bailiff. Mr. and Mrs. Crow became the parents of the following children: May Emily, who is the wife of Alfred Kerry; and William, Daisy, Frederick, Archibald, Constance, Percy, Maude and Leonard Boreham.

Although the business affairs of Mr. Crow are extensive and demand most of his attention, he has devoted much time to public progress and for two years served as president of the Agricultural Society of Lacombe, Alberta. He has served for a similar period as a member of the town council of that place. He is an ardent conservative and during the last twenty years has been active in spreading the influence of that party, delivering addresses and speeches in its interests. For three years while in the old country he was a member of the Second Essex Rifle Volunteers. His fraternal relations extend to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Ancient Order of United Woodmen and the Order of Orangemen, while as a member of the Commercial Club of Victoria he can be found always in the ranks of those who advocate growth and expansion.

JOHN D. McGUIRE.

John D. McGuire is the founder of the city of Salmon Arm and in early times hunted and trapped and afterward ran cattle upon the town site. He has lived here since 1890 and his residence has covered the full period of the city's growth and progress. A native of Montreal, he was born in 1876 and is a son of Alexander and Agnes McGuire, who later moved from Montreal to Winnipeg.

John D. McGuire acquired his education in the public schools of the latter city and remained at home until 1890, in which year he came to what is now Salmon Arm to take charge of a ranch which had been taken up by his brother, who came to this section in 1889. After the death of his brother Mr. McGuire of this review took up the third homestead on Canoe creek. Pioneer conditions prevailed everywhere and the entire locality was nothing but a timber tract, in which game abounded. In the winters Mr. McGuire worked in the lumber camps and also traded with the Indians, establishing the foundations of his present prosperity at a time when all evidences of frontier life were to be seen and all the hardships and trials of pioneer existence were to be met with. Upon this land he planted the first apple orchard in Salmon Arm to be commercially exploited, and later went into the dairy business, supplying milk for several years to the Canadian Pacific Railroad. He continued for a long time to farm and raised cattle upon the site where the city of Salmon Arm now stands. Until 1906 he operated his homestead but in that year subdivided part of the property. He built the first store in the new town and put it in charge of another of his brothers, who has since conducted it successfully. Around it other business enterprises sprang up, new settlers arrived and established their homes and today Salmon Arm is a thriving and prosperous community, the location and resources of which promise unusual future possibilities. The city was incorporated in 1912.

Mr. McGuire married, in September, 1909, Miss Helen M. Carson, of Pavilion, whose father was a pioneer in that district. Mr. McGuire has never been remiss in the duties of citizenship and is past councillor of the municipality, having held that office in 1907, 1908 and 1909. He has always been watchful of the interests pertaining to the progress of the district, and has given his cooperation to many movements for the public good. Unflagging industry and determination have constituted the basis of his success, enabling him to so conduct his business interests as to win a prosperity which constitute an element in public advancement.

FREDERICK COATE WADE, K. C.

Frederick Coate Wade, lawyer, lecturer, editor and president of the Vancouver Sun Company, has been closely associated with the development and upbuilding of British Columbia as a student of the great political, economic and sociological conditions of the times. He has kept abreast with the best thinking men of the age, and the soundness of his judgment has drawn to him a large following. While the practice of law has been his real life work, his recognition of the duties and obligations as well as the opportunities of citizenship has prompted his efforts in behalf of public progress, and with a statesman's grasp of affairs he has discussed themes of vital interest to the individual and the community, both through the press and upon the platform. One of the leading journals of the Dominion speaks of him as "a man in the front rank of notable Canadians."

Mr. Wade was born in Bowmanville, Ontario, February 26, 1860, a son of the late William Wade, manager of the Ontario Bank of Ottawa. In the acquirement of his education he attended successively the schools of Ottawa, Owen Sound and Toronto University, from which he was graduated in 1882, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. His preparation for the bar was thorough and in 1886 he was made a barrister in Manitoba. From the outset of his professional career his advancement has been continuous. No dreary novitiate awaited him. His knowledge and his powers soon won recognition and he enjoyed a continually increasing clientage during his active connection with the Winnipeg bar, continuing until 1897. In the meantime, in 1892, he was made king's counsellor under the administration of the Earl of Minto. In 1897 he went to Dawson City, but later in the same year came to Vancouver and entered upon active practice in this city, where he has since ranked as a distinguished barrister. The Toronto Globe some years ago spoke of him as "a young and vigorous man and a sound lawyer," and this reputation he has sustained throughout the years of his practice as a Vancouver barrister.

His activity along other lines has gained him equal prominence and recognition. While in college he wrote editorially for the Daily Globe and was also editor of a college publication called the Varsity. At Winnipeg he became chief editorial writer for the Manitoba Free Press, and he is equally well and favorably known upon the lecture platform. He has likewise contributed many able articles to reviews and newspapers and is the author of brochures on the National Schools of Manitoba, The Manitoba School Question, and the Riel Rebellion, together with a short and carefully prepared History of Liberalism in the Dominion.

Mr. Wade was the first president of the Young Liberal Association and there are indeed few who have not sought public office who have had such a direct and important bearing upon shaping political thought and action. He has been a member of the Vancouver school board, a member of the provincial board of education and a member of the Manitoba University Senate. He was appointed a royal commissioner to investigate certain charges made in connection with the Manitoba penitentiary in 1897 and the same year was made registrar of the Yukon land registration district. He was also crown prosecutor for the Yukon

and clerk of the Superior court for the Northwest Territories for the Yukon judicial district. While residing there he became a land agent and legal adviser to the Yukon council as well as legal adviser to the commissioner in council and crown prosecutions in addition to his other duties. In 1892 he resigned from this position to give his undivided attention to the practice of law.

Mr. Wade's activity in public affairs in Vancouver has been of an equally marked and valuable character. In this city he was appointed a member of the Stanley Park Commission, and in 1903 he was appointed one of the British counsel on the Alaska Boundary Tribunal. A man of broad humanitarian principles, interested in benevolent and charitable projects, he is now the vice president of the Children's Aid Society. He is also a vice president of the Association of Canadian Clubs and was elected the first president of the Vancouver Canadian Club. He took initial steps in a movement in 1903 for the erection of a memorial to General James Wolfe at the tomb of the hero in St. Alfeges church in Greenwich, England. His law practice in Vancouver was conducted as the head of the legal firm of Wade, Wheeler & McQuarrie. He is also president of the Sun Publishing Company.

In September, 1886, Mr. Wade was united in marriage to Miss Edith Read, a daughter of the late D. B. Read, K. C. Their home contains some fine paintings, collected abroad. Mr. Wade is a man of superior artistic tastes and keen discernment in art collecting. He holds membership in the Anglican church and is a member of the Vancouver Club, the Western Club and the National Liberal Club of London, England. A man of pleasing personality, genial and cultured, vitally and helpfully interested in the questions of the day, he stands ever ready to fearlessly espouse the principles in which he believes and ready to battle for the interests of the people. "A brilliant lawyer and a distinguished citizen" is a comment of the Canadian Colliers concerning Frederick Coate Wade.

WILLIAM SMILLIE.

A well cultivated and highly improved farm of eighty acres located in the East Delta pays tribute to the agricultural skill and well organized business activities of William Smillie. He is one of the excellent citizens Scotland has furnished British Columbia, his birth having occurred at Eden, South End, Argyleshire, on the 4th of October, 1854. His parents were James and Christina (McKinnon) Smillie, who passed their entire lives in Scotland, where the father was engaged in farming.

William Smillie passed his early life in the home of his parents, pursuing his education in the parish schools of South End, which he attended at irregular intervals until he was a youth of sixteen. His textbooks were then laid aside and his energies directed along agricultural lines, under the supervision of his father, whom he assisted with the cultivation of the home farm until 1893. In the latter year he resolved to become a resident of British Columbia, and accompanied by his young wife took passage for Victoria. A year later he came to Ladner, where he farmed as a renter and also engaged in dairying. His efforts in both directions proved to be very lucrative and at the expiration of four years, in 1898, he was able to buy his present farm, comprising eighty acres. It was in a wild state and entirely unimproved, but the capable energies of Mr. Smillie soon wrought a marvelous change, and before the expiration of three years the entire tract was under cultivation. From time to time he has further increased the value of his property by the addition of various improvements, including the erection of more substantial buildings than those he first put up, each year marking an advance in his business as gauged by the appearance of his farm and the condition of his fields. In connection with his diversified farming he does some dairying and also raises such stock as is needed about the place, his efforts in all lines meeting with well merited success.

On the 6th of July, 1893, Mr. Smillie was united in marriage to Miss Mary Holmes Wilkinson, of Campbellstown, Argyleshire, Scotland, her parents being Duncan and Mary (McMillan) Wilkinson.

Mr. and Mrs. Smillie are consistent members of the Presbyterian church, and take an active and helpful interest in the work of its various organizations. Mr. Smillie has held the office of first elder for many years, while since 1896 he has been superintendent of the Sunday school. They are both people of most estimable character and during the period of their residence in British Columbia have made many staunch friends among their neighbors and fellow citizens, who accord them the respect their worthy qualities highly merit.

HERBERT G. BALLSON.

For some time previous to his death which occurred September 15, 1913, Herbert G. Ballson lived retired in Vancouver, enjoying in well earned rest the fruits of former toil. He was born in Dorsetshire, England, on the 10th of September, 1848, and was a son of John and Elizabeth Ballson, the former a wheelwright. Both are now deceased. At the usual age the son became a public-school pupil, and after his course was completed he learned the wheelwright's trade, which he followed until he reached the age of nineteen years. He then left home and went to the western part of the United States, spending his time principally in California, before going to British Columbia in 1869. His early arrival here classed him among the pioneers of the province and he was one whose memory formed a connecting link between the primitive past and the progressive present. For two years after his arrival in the northwest he worked as a carpenter in Victoria and then at the time of the gold excitement went to the Cassiar country, where he engaged in prospecting for one year. On the expiration of that period he returned to Victoria and soon afterward went to New Westminster, where he remained for two years. Previous to that time, however, he worked at New Westminster. At that period the city of New Westminster had not been founded. There was then a little village which might be termed the nucleus of the present metropolis and the district was simply called Burrard's Inlet. The settlers in this district were widely scattered and there were great tracts of land covering hundreds of acres, on which no settlement had been made. Many of the forests stood in their primeval strength and in many a district the sod had not been broken by the plow that man might use his agricultural skill in providing food products.

After leaving New Westminster, Mr. Ballson purchased eleven acres of land in South Vancouver and continued to make his home there until about four years ago, when he purchased his place of residence on Westminster road. While in South Vancouver, he purchased several pieces of property, which he sold at a good advance. In his real-estate dealings he always manifested sound judgment, his transactions bringing him substantial returns. He was a resident of Vancouver at the time of the fire, his home being then on Hastings street, and he lost all in the conflagration. He lived to see the city rise, Phoenix-like, from the ashes and grow and develop into one of the most beautiful and thriving cities on the whole Pacific coast.

In 1896 Mr. Ballson was united in marriage to Miss Sophia Fowler, of Vancouver, who died in 1907. They became the parents of three children, a son and two daughters, and the family home is at No. 855 Westminster road. In politics Mr. Ballson was a conservative and reading and observation kept him well informed on political questions and issues. He was for eight years a member of the Vancouver council and served as the first constable of that place after the incorporation of the town. His religious faith was that of the Church of England and he was also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, belonging to Western Star Lodge, No. 10. His connection therewith antedated that of

most of its members and he was ever most loyal and faithful to its teachings. Forty-four years came and went between his arrival in British Columbia as a young man of twenty-one years and his death, which occurred on the 15th of September, 1913. Great were the changes which took place in that time and no one more heartily rejoiced in what was accomplished than Mr. Ballson, as the work of development and improvement was carried forward. He lived to see a wilderness converted into a great empire and was most enthusiastic in his support of the northwest and in his demise Vancouver lost one of her valued and progressive citizens.

LEWIS HENRY BROWN.

Lewis Henry Brown, controlling an important real-estate, loan and investment business in Vancouver and known as one of the most progressive, enterprising and alert of the younger generation of business men in the city, was born in Sherbrooke, Quebec, on the 1st of September, 1880, a son of Henry Braithwaite Brown, K. C., and his wife, Charlotte, the former a well known barrister and a veteran of the Fenian raid, now deceased.

Lewis Henry Brown acquired his early education in the public schools of his native community and afterward attended Upper Canada College in Toronto. Immediately after laying aside his books he came to British Columbia and established himself in the investment, loan and real-estate business in Vancouver, so continuing to the present time. He has proved keen, far-sighted and discriminating in the conduct of his business interests and is already in control of an important and growing patronage.

In Vancouver, on the 25th of June, 1912, Mr. Brown was united in marriage to Miss Margaret McHugh, a daughter of Sam and Mary McHugh of California, and both are well known in social circles of the city. Mr. Brown is a member of the Anglican church and his political views are those held by the conservative party. He is well known in business circles of Vancouver, where he has already gained a creditable place, and although still a young man he possesses in his ability, his enterprising spirit and his well directed ambition, the guaranty of continued progress and ultimate distinction.

WILLIAM HENRY BUCKOLL.

William Henry Buckoll, who has been a resident of British Columbia for the past quarter of a century and is now living retired in West Burnaby, was one of the original small holders of Burnaby and has been intimately connected with its development and growth. His birth occurred in Scarborough, England, on the 12th of November, 1846, his parents being Walter and Ann Buckoll, both now deceased. The father was engaged in business as a chemist and druggist.

William Henry Buckoll attended the public and private schools of his native land in the acquirement of an education and after putting aside his text-books was apprenticed to the drug business. At the end of two years, however, he abandoned that work and embarked in the florist business, being thus actively engaged in England until 1875, when he emigrated to Canada, here likewise becoming connected with the florist trade. In 1876 he bought an interest in a general store in one of the suburbs of Toronto and continued in this business until 1882, when he made his way to Winnipeg. Subsequently he had two years' employment on a survey with E. B. Herman, the government inspector. He next acquired property in Moose Jaw and once more embarked in the florist business with greenhouse, etc. On account of the frosts, however, the venture proved unfortunate and he lost all that he had. He was a resident of Moose Jaw at the

time of the Riel rebellion. Subsequently he spent one season in Calgary and in 1888 came to Vancouver, British Columbia. Here he entered the service of Edward Spillman and for over twenty years continued in his employ. About seventeen years ago he took up his abode at Burnaby, with the development of which he has been intimately connected, being one of its original small holders and locating here when it was still a wilderness of brush and pine. He is now living retired, spending the evening of life in well earned rest.

As a companion and helpmate on the journey of life Mr. Buckoll chose Miss Julia Sankey, by whom he had three children, two sons and one daughter. The daughter is deceased. In politics he is a conservative, while his religious faith is that of the Church of England. He is fond of gardening and is a man of domestic tastes, finding his greatest pleasure at his own fireside and in the companionship of his wife and children.

GEORGE H. MORDEN.

George H. Morden is editor of The North Shore Press and is president and manager of North Shore Press, Ltd. Through the field of journalism and as a private citizen he stands stalwart in support of what he believes to be for the best interests of the municipalities of the north shore of Burrard Inlet and his cooperation can always be counted upon to further any movement which seeks the welfare and upbuilding of his own locality and of the province at large. He was born at Picton, Ontario, on the 8th of August, 1867, and is a son of Cornelius D. and Matilda (Sprung) Morden, both of whom were natives of the Bay of Quinte district, Ontario. The father was always active in the ranks of the conservative party there and took a helpful interest in public life. He was an organizer for the conservatives there for several years and continued a prominent and influential resident of that district until death called him. His wife also passed away in the same locality.

After attending the public and high schools at Picton, Ontario, George H. Morden secured a teacher's certificate, but a little later took up the study of theology and for a number of years thereafter devoted his life to the work of the ministry. He came to British Columbia in 1889 and at New Westminster entered into active relations with the Methodist church as a representative of its clergy. He immediately took up the regular work and at the same time continued his studies. Although he was at once given a charge, he was not ordained until 1893. He accepted calls from and served as pastor of the churches at Old Wellington, on Vancouver island; Salmon Arm, Victoria; Nelson, Rossland and Queen Avenue Methodist church at New Westminster. On account of ill health he resigned from the ministry in 1905 and came to Vancouver, where for nearly three years he was manager of the stocks department of the Dominion Trust Company, Ltd. In March, 1908, he bought an interest in and took over the management and editorship of The North Shore Press and has continued in that business connection to the present time. The paper was then published but once a week, had a circulation of four hundred copies and carried twenty-four columns. Today they print an average of one hundred and fourteen columns and twice each week publish the paper, which reaches two thousand subscribers. The advertising patronage has also increased in proportion and the character of the paper has also made equal advancement, The North Shore Press being an excellent expression of modern journalism of the higher type. Mr. Morden never caters to the sensational, his being no "yellow" sheet, but at all times its position is an established one in support of measures and movements for the local and general good.

Mr. Morden is a member of the North Vancouver Board of Trade and is at present vice president. He was for two years president of the North Vancouver Conservative Association and is now the first vice president of the Richmond Central Conservative Association. Ever since entering newspaper work he has

been active in politics and in the public life of the city, and is an ex-member of the North Vancouver board of school trustees.

In 1894 Mr. Morden was married, in Victoria, British Columbia, to Mrs. Letitia Miller, nee Hodgins, of Listowel, Ontario. They have two children, Herbert Holmes and Mary Evelyn. Mr. Morden has led a most active life and what he has undertaken has been accomplished to the best of his ability. He favors every movement that has to do with the material, intellectual, political, social and moral progress of his district, and has been a close and earnest student of the great economic and sociological problems of the day, at all times keeping abreast of the best thinking men of the age.

ROBERT MCKEE.

Robert McKee, actively engaged in general farming at Delta, here preempted one hundred and sixty acres of land, which he has converted into rich and productive fields, employing the most modern methods in all of his farm work. He was born in County Down, Ireland, in 1851, a son of John and Margaret McKee. His education was acquired in St. Mark's Academy in Belfast and after leaving school he spent some time in assisting his father on the farm in Ireland. The family emigrated to British Columbia in 1874 and for a year remained at Sapper-ton. When the government threw open the land at Delta for preemption in 1875 the McKee family came to this district and Robert McKee preempted one hundred and sixty acres of wild land, which he immediately began to develop and cultivate. Upon this place he has since made his home and the neat and thrifty appearance of the farm indicates that his life has been one of activity. He now has a well improved property and annually gathers good harvests as a reward for the care and labor which he bestows upon the fields.

In 1889 Mr. McKee was united in marriage to Miss Mary Heard, a daughter of Isaac Heard, of England. Mr. and Mrs. McKee are Presbyterians in religious faith and in political belief Mr. McKee is a liberal. He prefers home life to public activities however, although he served as councillor for seven years and was school trustee for six years. He enjoys hunting, which is his favorite source of recreation, but he allows nothing to interfere with the careful conduct of his business affairs nor the discharge of his duties of citizenship.

PAUL SWENSON.

Ladner offers no better representative of the enterprising and progressive Swedish citizen than Paul Swenson of Westham island, who has been identified with the salmon industry here for thirty years. His birth occurred in Malmo, Sweden, on the 30th of November, 1864, his parents being Sven and Karna (Olsen) Paulson. They are now both deceased, the father having passed away at the age of ninety-three in 1898, and the mother in 1874.

Paul Swenson passed his boyhood and youth in very much the same manner as the other lads with whom he was reared. Until the age of sixteen his time was largely devoted to the acquirement of an education, following which he assumed the management of the home farm for two years. It had long been his desire to come to America to pursue his career, as many of his fellow countrymen had located here and were doing much better than he could hope to do in his native land. Therefore in 1883, he took passage for the new world, arriving here four years before the railroad had been extended from Winnipeg to the coast and at a time when it required eleven days to cross the United States. Upon his arrival at Ladner he applied for a position at the salmon cannery, and was assigned the duty of night watchman. He was only nineteen years of age, and unfamiliar with

the country and the customs of the people, but he possessed the ambition, enterprise and determination of purpose which lead the way to success and soon won promotion. He applied himself intelligently to the discharge of any task assigned him, performing his duties with an efficiency and promptness which won the recognition of his employers, who soon learned that he was entirely trustworthy and responsible. Close and intelligent observation, a tendency to constantly seek a better and more rapid method of performing the various processes connected with the operation of the plant and the possession of marked mechanical skill all united in winning him the position of foreman. He continued with the company in this capacity until 1890, when the British American Packing Company purchased all of the salmon plants in this section, at which time he was appointed to his present position of manager. About 1893 there was an influx of people, who caused considerable trouble by stealing fish, buying up the fishermen and cutting nets. This state of affairs existed for several years and proved so injurious to the manufacturers that it was finally necessary to seek protection from the government. Naturally the depredation soon ceased after the intervention of the authorities. Mr. Swenson is one of the pioneers in the salmon industry, there having been but six plants on the Fraser river when he located here. Two-thirds of the fishing was done by the Indians, there being over two hundred in his camp alone, and the canning was done with machines operated by hand. Subsequently there came into use the oval can, which was very difficult to cap. Mr. Swenson here displayed his ingenuity by the invention in 1901 of a capping machine, which was a great improvement over the old method and was soon adopted in the majority of the factories. The industry steadily advanced in its development, almost every year marking an improvement in the method of operations, while the output was constantly increased. Mr. Swenson is widely known in local business and industrial circles, where he is spoken of in high terms, being known as a man of good principles and unquestionable integrity.

In 1891, Mr. Swenson was married to Miss Matilda Jensen of Malmo, Sweden, and to them have been born four children, all of whom are at home. In order of birth they are as follows: Clara Maria, Paul Sidney, Jens Arthur and Mabel Winnifred. As success has attended the efforts of Mr. Swenson, he has never had any occasion to regret coming to America to pursue his career. His achievements have not been easily won, but are the well merited reward of thrift and diligence, which qualities invariably pave the way to prosperity in any line of endeavor.

ARTHUR LOBLEY.

Since 1892 a resident of British Columbia and one of the first settlers of Burnaby, Arthur Loblely is one of the most respected citizens of this town, where he is now living retired after a varied and interesting career which has brought him a comfortable competence. Born at Bradford, Yorkshire, England, on October 7, 1859, he is a son of John Dean and Mary Loblely, both of whom are deceased. The father was a well known merchant of Bradford.

Arthur Loblely was educated in King's school of Gloucester and attended grammar school in Bradford. After laying aside his text-books he became connected with the actual manufacture of the worsted industry known the world over as the Bradford Trade. He learned the business in all of its branches and for sixteen years remained in that connection. At that time, however, the great opportunities of the Canadian west, of which he had heard much, strongly appealed to him, and at the age of thirty-two he left the business and came to British Columbia, where he arrived in 1892. He here became connected with the Canadian Pacific Railroad Company's wharf in the stevedoring department and continued so until 1910 with good financial success. He then returned to the mother country for a visit and, after remaining for one year, in 1911 came

to his present place in Burnaby. This had become his property as one of the original small government lots, he having obtained a holding of eight acres when this tract was opened for public allotment. Mr. Lobley located on this Burnaby property about eighteen years ago, when the section was nothing but brush and wilderness. The first little house which he built, which in fact is nothing but a small shed, is still standing but soon to be removed, likewise the second house, and now he is engaged in building his third, a beautiful modern home. When the advance in property values came, Mr. Lobley subdivided and sold some of his land to good advantage. He still, however, retains one and a half acres.

In July, 1900, Mr. Lobley was united in marriage to Miss Dora Cooke, a daughter of James Frederick and Kate Cooke, of England. The father is now living at Kimberly, South Africa.

In his political views Mr. Lobley is an advanced liberal and although he has never cared to participate actively in public affairs, he is much in accord with all worthy enterprises undertaken in the interest of the people. Religiously he is a member of the Church of England. He is the president of the Vancouver Yorkshire Society and a member of the St. George Society. He also is a member of the council of the Burnaby Board of Trade and in that connection finds occasion to air his views in regard to measures to be undertaken for the advancement of the community. His hobby is gardening and he derives much recreation from that source. His public-spirited interest in the town is well known and, as he is regarded as one of the first settlers of Burnaby, he is highly respected and esteemed by all who know him for what he has accomplished and those qualities of his mind and character which have made possible his accomplishments.

ROBERT HAMILTON.

Dr. Robert Hamilton has the distinction of having practiced for the longest continuous period as veterinary surgeon in British Columbia. He located in Victoria in 1890 and has ever since devoted his labors to his profession with increasing success. Dr. Hamilton was born November 10, 1866, on a farm near Lanark, in Lanarkshire, Scotland, a son of William and Margaret (Smart) Hamilton. The father was a farmer and dairyman and politically active, giving his support to the conservative party. He lived in Lanark up to the time of his death, which occurred at the age of eighty-four, in 1882. The mother had preceded him to the better land, passing away in 1878, at the age of sixty-five years.

Dr. Hamilton is one of seven children, five sons and two daughters, six of whom are yet living. He is, however, the only one who resides in Canada. He received his early education in the grammar school of Lanark, Scotland, and after leaving this school entered the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons in Glasgow, from which he graduated on May 24, 1888, with the degrees of M. R. C. V. S. and F. V. M. A. He left Scotland in the fall of 1888 and came to Canada, locating in Balgonie, Saskatchewan, following his profession there until July, 1890, when he returned to Scotland. On the 1st of October of that year he was married in Lanark to Miss Janet Clark, a daughter of Archibald and Agnes (Prosser) Clark, the former a wine and spirit merchant of Lanark, Scotland. In the same year the Doctor and his young wife left Scotland, arriving in Victoria in October of the same year. There he established himself in the practice of his profession, his offices being located at 629 and 631 Broughton street, and he has ever remained at the same place. As the years have passed he has established a large practice, his ability finding ready recognition.

Dr. Hamilton is financially interested in a number of important institutions, including the British Columbia Trust Company, Limited, the Canadian Financiers, Limited, and the National Life Insurance Company, with offices in Toronto. He also holds title to valuable business and residential property in Victoria and in

other parts of the province. He has an interesting military record which consists of three years' enlistment in the Lanarkshire Yeomanry of Scotland. In politics he is a conservative and among local clubs he belongs to the Pacific Club of Victoria. He is a member of the British Columbia Veterinary Association and his standing among his professional brethren is evident from the fact that he served as president in the years 1908 and 1909. His faith is that of the Presbyterian church and he holds membership in St. Andrew's church of Victoria.

Dr. and Mrs. Hamilton have two sons: Prosser, nineteen years of age; and Robert, who is seventeen. They live with their parents at the Hamilton residence at No. 1420 Fort street, Victoria. Dr. Hamilton since locating in Victoria has followed his profession here longer than any other veterinary surgeon in British Columbia and during this period of nearly twenty-three years has given his entire time to his practice. He feels that he is well entitled to a rest and is now planning for his first vacation since locating in Victoria. He intends to visit his old home in Scotland, the family accompanying him, and there they hope to spend at least six months before returning to this city. Dr. Hamilton has become a loyal son of his adopted city, in the progress of which he is deeply interested, every ready to give of his means in promoting worthy public enterprises. He stands high in the profession and is popular with the public, having gained many friends in this city who respect and esteem him for his high qualities of mind and character.

EDWARD JOHN McFEELY.

Edward John McFeely is one of the few remaining citizens of Vancouver whose connection with the city's business interests dates back to the time before the great fire of 1886 which swept away the greater portion of the community, which was then small and comparatively unimportant. Since that time throughout the period of the city's greatest growth and advancement he has been closely identified with its development and through his able management of his own important affairs a great individual factor in the upbuilding of its business institutions. Today, as a member of McLennan, McFeely & Company, Ltd., he is connected with one of the largest wholesale hardware concerns in the city and has reached a place of power and influence in business circles.

Mr. McFeely was born in Lindsay, Ontario, November 3, 1863, and his education was acquired in the public schools of his native community. In 1882, when he was nineteen years of age, Winnipeg, Manitoba, had just started on its era of phenomenal development and he went to the new city, where he remained until the time of the real-estate reaction there, when, crossing the border into the United States, he located in Minneapolis. In 1885 he came to British Columbia and settled in Victoria, joining his friend, R. P. McLennan, whom he had known in Winnipeg and who had written him concerning the business conditions and advantages to be found in Victoria. Soon after his arrival the firm of McLennan & McFeely was formed and the association has continued to the present time. In 1886 a branch of the wholesale hardware business which it controlled in Victoria was established at Vancouver, a piece of land was purchased in the business section of the city and a great warehouse was begun. During the great fire which swept Vancouver on June 13 of that year, destroying most of the business section, this building remained untouched and, hastily rushing it forward to completion, Mr. McFeely assumed charge of the concern, which rapidly became one of the largest enterprises of its kind in the city. Under his able management the business expanded so rapidly that it was deemed advisable to concentrate here and the main office in Victoria was discontinued, the partners with the keen business foresight which has always distinguished them recognizing at once the splendid future in store for Vancouver. Their expectations have been more than realized and their enterprise

has kept pace with the rapid growth of the city, their patronage increasing steadily and being of gratifying proportions at the present time. Eventually the concern was incorporated under the name of McLennan, McFeely & Company, Ltd., with a capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars, fully paid, and this has proved a wise and excellent business transaction, for immediately afterward the concern took on a new lease of growth, expanding rapidly in all its departments until it is today the largest wholesale hardware enterprise west of Winnipeg and the second largest in the entire Dominion. Much of the credit for its phenomenal development is due to the organizing power and executive ability of Mr. McFeely, who has supervised its destinies from the very beginning and whose keen grasp of business detail and facility in grappling with intricate business problems have been felt as constructive forces in its growth since early times.

In 1889 Mr. McFeely was united in marriage to Miss Grace Cameron, of Victoria, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Cameron, the former of whom has passed away, the latter making her home in San Francisco at the age of eighty-four. Mr. and Mrs. McFeely have become the parents of six children: Edward Cameron, who is associated with his father in business; Thomas, who is attending school; Bernadette, the wife of R. J. Cromie, of Vancouver; Dorothy; Florence; and Grace.

Mr. McFeely is a member of the Terminal City Club, the Vancouver Club and the Country Club and is affiliated also with the Board of Trade, leading in all projects and measures for the city's commercial, industrial or financial advancement. Since the early days of Vancouver's history he has labored earnestly in the promotion of one of her representative business institutions and in achieving an individual prosperity, which places him in the front ranks of substantial and able citizens, has at the same time aided greatly in general municipal progress. Those who know him socially find him a genial, kindly and courteous gentleman, whose genuine personal worth and fine qualities of mind and character have drawn to him a representative circle of friends.

JOHN CLOWES.

As one of the pioneers of McKay and this section of British Columbia, John Clowes is well known, and his keen insight and business judgment are manifest in the investments which he made in property in an early day—property that has become very valuable as the district has become thickly settled. He was born in the province of Quebec, on the 16th of January, 1849, and is a son of Robert and Ann Clowes, the former a farmer, both of whom have passed away.

At the usual age John Clowes became a pupil in the public schools. He heard and heeded the call of the west in 1875, coming as a young man of twenty-six years to British Columbia. He made his way to Port Moody, where he worked in a sawmill and later went to Howe Sound, where he was employed in the lumber woods. In the spring of 1876 he made his way to the Cassiar country, where he engaged in prospecting, but later went to California, where he spent one year. At a later period he removed to Manitoba, where he spent nine years. In 1886 he again came to British Columbia, where he secured employment in connection with the construction of the Canadian Pacific railway in the capacity of carpenter. He was thus employed on the road from the mountains to Vancouver as the construction work progressed, arriving in this city in April, 1887. He located in the Burnaby district in the fall of 1902, settling at his present place of residence. At that time no roads had been laid out. There were only trails through the wilderness and it was with some difficulty that one penetrated through the brush. In fact there were many hardships and incidents to be borne in connection with pioneer life but the years have brought notable changes and success has come to Mr. Clowes through the capable man-

agement of his business affairs and the rise in property values. He has just completed a beautiful home and he finds delight and recreation in gardening and he also devotes much attention to cattle-raising. He is much interested in the development and advancement of the Burnaby district, doing everything in his power to promote its growth and exploit its advantages.

In 1883 Mr. Clowes was married to Miss Dolena McDonald, a daughter of John and Christina McDonald, both of whom are now deceased. Mr. Clowes is of the Presbyterian faith. His interests center in his home, for he is a man of domestic taste. He cares nothing for club or society life in the usually accepted sense of the term, but those who know him regard him as a valuable and public-spirited citizen and as a reliable man, worthy of the esteem in which he is freely held.

JOHN CREW WILLIAMS.

A well improved farm of a hundred and sixty acres located on Lulu island in the vicinity of Steveston is a tribute to the agricultural skill of John Crew Williams. His birth occurred in Devonshire, England, on the 27th of September, 1869, his parents being John Crew and Mary Jane (Garland) Williams. The father is now deceased, but the mother is living and continues to make her home in Devon.

The early life of John Crew Williams was passed in the rural sections of Devonshire, where he obtained his education. At the age of seventeen years he resolved to come to America, so leaving home he took passage for the new world, with British Columbia as his destination. As there were no railroads in this section of Canada at that period he came by way of San Francisco, landing at Victoria. There he engaged in prospecting in the mines for about five years and then came to Lulu island. Upon his arrival here he engaged in the meat business, which vocation he followed in connection with farming until 1905. In that year he purchased the land on which he is now residing and has ever since devoted his entire time and attention to its further improvement and cultivation. His efforts in this direction have been very satisfactorily rewarded and today he values his place at a thousand dollars per acre.

At Vancouver on the 20th of November, 1902, Mr. Williams was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Violet Hackman, and to them have been born two daughters: Mary Ethel, who is now ten years of age; and Frederica Violet, who has passed the sixth anniversary of her birth.

Mr. and Mrs. Williams are members of the Church of England and take an active interest in the work of its various organizations. He has met with more than an average degree of success since coming to Lulu island and is numbered among the substantial residents of his community.

JOHN R. COSGROVE.

As engineer to the corporation of the district of North Vancouver, John R. Cosgrove occupies an important official position in which he has had much opportunity to contribute to the improvement and development of his district. He was born February 23, 1885, in County Armagh, Ireland, and is a son of John and Emma D. Cosgrove, the father being district inspector of the Royal Irish Constabulary and resident magistrate for the city of Cork.

John R. Cosgrove received his education in the Belfast Royal Academy and the Royal Technical College of Glasgow, Scotland. After serving an apprenticeship in civil engineering, as well as some years on contract work, he was placed in charge of a large municipal contract in Dundee, Scotland, as resident engineer.

From 1900 until 1909 he was engaged in contracting and civil engineering work in Ireland and Scotland, but in the latter year his attention was attracted to the opportunities offered by the Canadian west, when he crossed the Atlantic and, coming to New Westminster, held the responsible position of resident engineer on the provincial government dyking and drainage works at Mount Coquitlam under Albert J. Hill, M. A., consulting engineer. He was chosen to fill the appointment of district engineer of North Vancouver in 1910, his varied experience finding recognition in his selection for the important office.

During his term as engineer and under his direction many large improvements have been made and many more are projected. Amongst those carried out are the complete reorganization of the department of engineering, introduction of systems, standardizing of work, design and installation of waterworks systems for North Lonsdale and Lynn Valley, with further development of these for storage purposes; field work and data for Seymour water area, survey work and data for water records, etc., construction of several highways under the local improvement plan, including Lonsdale avenue, Kings road, Queens road, Windsor road, Lynn Valley road, Peters road and Dovercourt road. Other large works in progress are the Marine Drive improvement, Capilano Road improvement, Keith Road, East improvement, besides numerous intersecting streets. A large portion of the work is done by day labor in competition with contract prices. Mr. Cosgrove has also directed the location of future trunk highways and scenic routes throughout the district, notably the Marine Drive, Indian River Drive, Mountain Drive and Keith Road deviation. The laying out of the district's natural parks has also been carried out by him.

In religious faith Mr. Cosgrove was a member of the Episcopal Church of Ireland, and along professional lines is an associate member of the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers and member of the Royal Technical College Civil Engineering Society of Scotland. He holds a commission as lieutenant in the Sixth Field Company Canadian Engineers, taking a keen interest in the efficiency of the corps. Yet a young man of less than thirty years, he has achieved an advanced position in his profession, the importance of the work entrusted to him standing as evidence of his ability. He is greatly interested in all that concerns his community and is always ready to promote or help any enterprise of a worthy nature.

HERBERT WILKINSON RIGGS, M. D., C. M., F. R. C. S.

Dr. Herbert Wilkinson Riggs, one of the foremost surgeons in Vancouver and since 1899 in active and successful practice in this city, was born in Wicklow, Ontario, June 17, 1872, and is a son of Robert and Ellen (Greenwood) Riggs, the former a son of Thomas Riggs, a native of Yorkshire, England, who came to Canada about the year 1840 and located at Brighton, Ontario, where for a time he operated a foundry, later engaging in farming in the vicinity of the city until his death. His son, Robert Riggs, was born in Brighton and was reared upon his father's farm. After reaching manhood he also turned his attention to agricultural pursuits, purchasing land near Wicklow, Ontario, upon which he remained until 1882, when he went to Manitoba, engaging in farming in the vicinity of Manitou until 1905. In the latter year he came to Vancouver and here lived in retirement until 1910, when he removed to Pasadena, California, where he and his wife now reside. The latter was in her maidenhood Miss Ellen Greenwood and was born in Carlinghow Hall, Batley, Yorkshire, England. She came with her parents to America about the year 1852 and with them settled first in New York state and later in Canada, where the father was connected with the woolen mill industry for a number of years.

Dr. Herbert W. Riggs acquired his preliminary education in the Winnipeg Collegiate Institute, from which he was graduated in 1890. He afterward

engaged in teaching in Deloraine, Manitoba, until 1894, when he entered the Manitoba University at Winnipeg, taking both the scholastic and medical courses, after taking scholarships, and won the lieutenant governor's bronze medals awarded for general proficiency in medicine and surgery. From the latter department he was graduated in September, 1898, with the degree of M. D. and in order to supplement his theoretical knowledge by practical experience entered the Winnipeg General Hospital, where he remained as interne until 1899. In that year he came to Vancouver, British Columbia, and opened an office in this city. For a number of years he engaged in general practice here but eventually determined to specialize in surgery and in order to get the advantage of thorough and adequate training in that field went to Edinburgh, Scotland, where he entered the University of Edinburgh and after completing the prescribed work was admitted as a fellow to the Royal College of Surgeons. Since that time he has confined his attention to the surgical branch of the medical profession and has attained a widespread reputation in this line, being today one of the foremost surgeons in Vancouver. His ability has commanded an extensive and remunerative practice and success has steadily attended his well directed labors, he having performed many difficult operations with gratifying results. He keeps in touch with the profession through his membership in the British Columbia and the Vancouver Medical Associations, of which latter he served as president, and his ability is widely recognized among his brethren of the medical fraternity. He is also a fellow of the College of Surgeons of America which society has been recently organized and contains the names of the most eminent surgeons of the western continent. In addition to being a skilful surgeon Dr. Riggs is also a far-sighted and capable business man and has made some very judicious investments, being connected with the Dominion Trust Company, the Federal Trust Company and other large corporations, in which he is a director.

On December 25, 1902, Dr. Riggs was united in marriage to Miss Anna E. W. Carss, a daughter of J. Spencer Carss, of Harristown, Ontario, and they have two children, Alexa Eleanor and Margaret Isabelle. Dr. Riggs is a member of the Methodist church and is independent in his political views. He is active in the Masonic fraternity, being a member and past master of Acacia Lodge, No. 22, A. F. & A. M., and he belongs to the Terminal City and University Clubs. He is one of the most able representatives of his profession in Vancouver, possessed of a deep and comprehensive knowledge of the underlying principles of medicine and a special proficiency in surgery which has been the basis of his present prominence along this line. He holds to a high standard of professional ethics and his many excellent qualities have gained for him the esteem and regard of all who come in contact with him.

HENRY HUSTON.

The energies of Henry Huston are devoted to the cultivation of his farm of a hundred and sixty acres located in the vicinity of Steveston. Here he has for some years been actively engaged in general agricultural pursuits, his efforts in this direction meeting with more than an average degree of success. He was born in the Province of Quebec, in the month of February, 1863, and is a son of Charles and Elizabeth (Dawson) Huston.

The boyhood and youth of Henry Huston were passed on his father's farm, his education being acquired in the country schools of his native province. Later he devoted his entire attention to the work of the fields and care of the crops, remaining at home until he had attained his majority. At the age of twenty-one years he left the parental roof and started out to make his own way in the world, first locating in Ontario. There for three years he engaged in farming and then went to south Manitoba, where he continued his agricultural pursuits for

a brief period. He subsequently engaged in the portable sawmill business, with which he continued to be identified until he came to British Columbia about 1890. When he first came here he was employed by Thomas Ladner of Lulu island, for whom he worked until he bought his present farm. Mr Huston has worked zealously to improve his place during the period of his ownership and now has the satisfaction of knowing his to be one of the desirable properties of the community. The buildings are all substantially constructed and in good repair, while about the premises he has installed many modern conveniences consistent with the spirit of progress he at all times manifests in his undertakings. In connection with general farming he has extensively engaged in the raising of chickens, of which he has made an assured success.

On Christmas day, 1880, Mr. Huston was united in marriage to Miss Jane Leary, of Manitoba, and to them have been born four sons, all of whom are unmarried and are engaged in farming on Lulu island. In order of birth they are as follows: George Henry, who is thirty years of age; John Charles, who has passed the twenty-eight anniversary of his birth; Francis Aubrey, who is twenty-six years old; and William Walter, who has attained the age of twenty-four years.

Mr. and Mrs. Huston are members of the Church of England and have reared their family in the same faith. They are highly estimable people and have made many stanch friends during the period of their residence in British Columbia.

STERLING MAYNARD MAYSMITH.

Sterling Maynard Maysmith, a progressive and enterprising young man of Victoria, closely connected with business interests of the city as a member of the firm of Maysmith & Lowe, engineers and dealers in machinery, is a native son of the city, born September 26, 1885. His parents, William Henry and Zela Maysmith, were pioneers in this province and the father was in the early days prominently identified with mining interests in the Skeena district.

Sterling Maynard Maysmith acquired his education in the public schools of Victoria and after laying aside his books entered the employ of the Victoria Chemical Company, Ltd., with whom he remained for nine years as an analyst. He resigned at the end of that time and entered into partnership with Robert Lowe under the firm name Maysmith & Lowe. They practice as engineers and are also dealers in machinery, and they have built up an extensive and profitable business. They keep in touch with present day business conditions and follow the most practical and progressive methods in the development of their concern and their well directed efforts have resulted in gratifying success.

Mr. Maysmith is a conservative in his political views and interested in the growth and progress of the city, although he is not active as an office seeker. He is numbered among the prominent and successful business men of Victoria and among the native sons whose life record is a credit to the community.

GEORGE WILLIAM LONDON.

George William London is successfully engaged in diversified farming on Westham island, where he has passed the greater part of his life, having located there with his parents during the pioneer period. He was born in Brant county, Ontario, on the 24th of January, 1870, and is a son of Richard and Maria (Slough) London, of whose marriage there was likewise born three daughters, one of whom was the first white child born on Westham island. In 1879 the family removed to British Columbia, the father subsequently preempting a hundred and thirty-four acres of wild land, which is now the property of his son. He made a few

crude improvements on the place, dyked the land and placed it under cultivation, continuing to engage in agricultural pursuits here until about 1893.

George William London was only a child of nine years when he accompanied his parents on their removal to British Columbia. He pursued his education in the public schools of Brant county until the family located here, following which he continued his studies at New Westminster. At the age of twenty-one years he returned to the farm, over which he practically assumed the management. He did a large amount of the original plowing and effected many improvements during the succeeding two years, but his father leased the place in 1893, and for two years thereafter the son was a resident of Hamilton, Ontario, but at the expiration of that time he returned to Ladner and purchased the home farm. Upon taking possession of the property he began operations in accordance with his own ideas, first rebuilding the original dykes and making them more substantial. This work he pursued at odd times, when his services were not required in the fields, which during the intervening years he has brought to a high state of productivity. The erection of substantial modern buildings and fences and the introduction of various conveniences about the premises have greatly increased the value of the place, to the attractive appearance of which he has added by beautifying the grounds. Mr. London is now the owner of one of the most valuable farms on the island and is annually realizing from its operation an income which well repays him for his early effort.

Mr. London married Miss Jeanie Dalziel, of Westham island and a daughter of James and Mary Dalziel. By this marriage have been born four children, as follows: James Albert, who is a youth of fourteen years; Richard Arthur, who is eleven years of age; George Ernest, who has passed the fourth anniversary of his birth; and Hazel Irene, who has entered her third year.

That Mr. London is leading a life of systematically directed business activity is evidenced by the appearance of his farm, everything about the place from the highly cultivated fields to the condition of his stock manifesting the exercise of practical judgment and well organized methods in its operation. He has worked hard in his efforts to advance his business, applying himself with unremitting diligence early and late, and his endeavors are now being crowned with the success he highly merits.

GEORGE DENNIS

George Dennis, who is specializing in the raising of hay and oats on a hundred and twenty acres of land located in the East Delta district, was born in Huron county, Ontario, on the 20th of October, 1866, his parents being John and Catharine (Lacy) Dennis. The father passed away in Huron county, but the mother is still living and now makes her home at Boundary Bay, British Columbia.

The first twelve years in the life of George Dennis were passed in his native province, his education being pursued in the public schools until he was a lad of twelve years. His text-books were then laid aside and he started for Manitoba, making a part of the journey from Emerson to the Pembina mountains with a mule team. Traveling through that section was fraught with many difficulties during the pioneer period, and more than fifteen days were consumed in covering a distance of sixty miles. For a time he remained in the Pembina mountains, where he took up the blacksmith's trade. There were many Indians there, in fact they formed the larger portion of the population, and with the ready facility of youth he quickly mastered their dialect. In return he taught them English and now relates many interesting reminiscences of his experiences at that time. At the time of the Riel rebellion he joined the Winnipeg Rifles, under the command of Captain Scott, remaining in the service until peace was restored. In 1892, Mr. Dennis resumed his westward journey, becoming a resident of British Columbia. During the first two years he was located here he followed the

blacksmith's trade, establishing and operating a shop of his own, but at the expiration of that time he rented a ranch of D. McKees and turned his attention to agricultural pursuits. He continued to operate this place for four years, his efforts being so substantially rewarded that in 1898 he was in a position to become a property owner and subsequently bought eighty acres of land from Lyman Everett. He was compelled to clear a portion of his tract and during the intervening years has brought it all under high cultivation, and made various other improvements, all of which have added to both the value and appearance of the place. In 1912, he extended the boundaries of his farm by the purchase of an adjoining tract of forty acres, and here is engaging in diversified agricultural pursuits, making a specialty of hay and oats, and also raising some stock.

In November, 1887, Mr. Dennis was married to Miss Martha McCallum, a native of Bruce county, Ontario, and they have become the parents of eight children: Alice, Leonard, George, Frederick, Gertrude, Minnie, Neal and Dot.

Fraternally Mr. Dennis is affiliated with the Canadian Order of Foresters, and was the first chief ranger of the Ladner lodge. He is also a past district master of Loyal Orange Lodge No. 1612. All municipal matters engage the attention of Mr Dennis, who is interested in everything pertaining to the progress or welfare of the community. At the present time he is serving in the Delta municipal council, of which he has been a member previously, and is meeting the duties of his office in a manner generally satisfactory to his constituency and the district he represents.

WILLIAM HOLDEN.

William Holden, a Vancouver capitalist, has both directly and indirectly contributed to the upbuilding, progress and improvement of this city. With remarkable prescience and foresight he recognized something of what the future had in store for both the city and province and placed his investments accordingly. His business ability, too, has been manifest in all his transactions. He has seen and utilized opportunities that others have passed heedlessly by, holding much property in this section of the province. Especially worthy of mention is the magnificent Holden building, a modern office structure on Hastings street, East, which he owns and is a monument to his capability and enterprise. He was born in Sterling, Ontario, February 7, 1872, a son of Sylvester and Magdalina (Trousdale) Holden. He was reared upon his father's farm and attended the country schools until sixteen years of age. He then entered the employ of W. E. Thompson, of Prescott, Ontario, who was engaged in the exporting business, and later went upon the road as a traveling representative for that house. He spent two years in that way and in 1892 removed to Virden, Manitoba, where he continued for a year. He was afterward a resident of Regina, Saskatchewan, where he spent two years, and during his residence at both places he was traveling representative for old established houses. In 1895 he returned to his old home at Sterling, Ontario, where he engaged in general merchandising until 1898. He then came to British Columbia, settling in Vancouver, where for seven years he was manager for western Canada of the Federal Life Insurance Company. During that period he studied conditions here, recognized the possibilities, and realizing much of what the future had in store for Vancouver and British Columbia he began investing in real estate and in 1905 established himself in an independent business as a real-estate and general financial broker. He continued to be actively identified with that line of business until 1912, when he retired to look after his personal affairs, having during these years met with substantial success through his wise and judicious investments. In matters of business judgment he is seldom, if ever at fault, and he had so made his purchases that his property interests have returned to him a most gratifying annual income. He has conducted some very large and important realty deals and has



WILLIAM HOLDEN

been especially active in handling Vancouver city property. From the first he believed in the future of Vancouver, feeling that destiny had in store something others he has attracted money to the city and brought in much outside capital whereby material interests have been greatly enhanced. He was especially active most desirable for the city, and through his operations and as representative of in handling realty on Granville street, dealing heavily in property there. The development of this thoroughfare as a business street testifies to his good judgment, his keen insight and sagacity. It is frequently said of him that "he made Granville street." Among the more important real-estate transactions which he has conducted in recent times was the purchase for the Great Northern Railway of lands on False creek for terminal purposes. This was perhaps one of the best and most masterly deals ever carried through in this district. In the face of the greatest difficulties and dexterous manipulation of real-estate values by competing roads, and notwithstanding the difficulties surrounding riparian rights, Mr. Holden nevertheless successfully managed the deal in the interests of his clients and brought about a profitable consummation of their plans. Personally he has many large financial interests and owns much real estate, but is now retired from the brokerage business. The splendid Holden building is a monument to his enterprise, business ability and public spirit. It is one of the excellent structures of the city, thoroughly modern and complete in all its appointments and equipments, and is bringing the owner excellent financial returns.

Mr. Holden has been a very active factor in all matters for the growth and development of British Columbia and Vancouver. There has scarcely been a move made in this direction in which he has not been in the foremost rank of the workers, seeking ever the welfare of the community through the upbuilding of the city and through the advancement of all those interests which are a matter of civic virtue and civic pride.

On the 2d of August, 1911, Mr. Holden was united in marriage to Miss Lillian Eltham Buscombe of Vancouver, a daughter of H. A. Buscombe, formerly of this city, but now of Los Angeles, California. Mr. Holden is a member of the Board of Trade and is a prominent figure in the social life of the city, holding membership in the Commercial, Canadian and Press Clubs. He has always been a conservative in politics and an earnest, zealous worker for the party. He has frequently been requested to accept public office, but believing that he could best serve the interests of the city and his party in other ways he has refused. He has perhaps done much more for Vancouver in the manipulation of his business affairs, whereby the welfare and advancement of the city have been promoted. That which he has undertaken he has accomplished; his plans are well formulated and carefully executed, and in his vocabulary there is no such word as fail. He believes that opportunity lies before every man, that he might benefit thereby if he but has the will to dare and to do. Along the path of notable business activity, his efforts guided by sound judgment, William Holden has achieved his present gratifying and enviable position, being recognized as one of the ablest business men of Canada.

JACK LOUTET.

Jack Loutet is conducting a real-estate business, under the firm style of Jack Loutet & Company, in North Vancouver, largely handling North Lonsdale property. He was born at Coupar Angus, Scotland, October 13, 1885, and is a son of John and Catherine Y. (Lindsay) Loutet, both of whom were natives of Scotland. The father is a retired schoolmaster and both he and his wife still make their home in the land of hills and heather.

Jack Loutet was a student in the Dundee high school and afterward served an apprenticeship in connection with the jute and flax business, devoting three years to that line of activity in Dundee. He then came to the new world, mak-

ing his way in 1905 to Kamloops, where he continued for six months. He then came to Vancouver and for two years was an accountant with the British Columbia Electric Railway Company. In the spring of 1908 he removed to North Vancouver, where he organized the firm of Jack Loutet & Company, of which he is the active head. They deal principally in North Lonsdale realty, which lies in the choice residential addition of North Vancouver. When he undertook the task of handling that subdivision it was all bush, but he at once began its improvement and the practical methods he has employed constitute a feature in the desirable upbuilding of the city. He organized a Rate-payers Association which has resulted in the installation of all modern and sanitary improvements. The property embraces the best unpaved road in North Vancouver and probably on the lower mainland. For those who so desire, a certain portion of the property is sold with building restrictions, and Mr. Loutet in carrying out his plans is developing one of the attractive suburbs of this city, adding to it all that makes for beauty as well as utility in city building. He is likewise a director of the Burrard Inlet Tunnel & Bridge Company.

On the 22d of May, 1908, in Winnipeg, Mr. Loutet was united in marriage to Miss Blanche C. Kerrie, of St. Ann's Bay, Jamaica. The two children of this marriage are Lindsay and Constance.

In politics Mr. Loutet is a conservative and is president of the North Lonsdale Conservative Association, also serving on the executive of the Richmond Central Conservative Association, which is represented by the Hon. Carter-Cotton. He is now serving his third year as a member of the Municipal Council of North Vancouver. He belongs to the North Vancouver Club and he finds his recreation in tennis, football and motoring. Intense activity and a recognition of opportunity have been salient features in winning for him the position which he now occupies in the realty circles of North Vancouver.

WILLIAM HENRY PRICE.

No progressive public movement which has for its object the advancement of the permanent interests of Victoria lacks the hearty cooperation and active support of William Henry Price, who for over twenty years has been one of the dominating elements in municipal progress. His interests have extended to many fields, touching closely industrial, commercial and financial development as well as political progress, and the influence of his well directed activities has been a potent element in the building up of a greater and more permanent city. He is today one of the leading real-estate dealers in Victoria, having engaged in this line of work following eighteen years of prominent connection with the fruit-canning industry. He is well known in politics, serving as honorary secretary of the Victoria Conservative Association.

Mr. Price was born in Chester, England, December 7, 1864, and is a son of Henry and Jane (Dunn) Price, the former a native of Brymbo, Wales, and a representative of a prominent family there, being descended on his father's side from the Llewellyns, of the Royal family of Wales. Mr. Price's mother was a native of England, her family being one of the original family of Powells in Cheshire. Henry Price went to Chester, England, with his parents when he was still a boy and after reaching manhood engaged for many years as a manufacturer of confectionery. He followed this occupation during the entire period of his active life and is now living in Chester in retirement.

William H. Price acquired his education in the Chester grammar school and in his boyhood learned the confectioner's trade. At the age of seventeen he was taken into partnership by his father and the firm was afterward known as the Henry Price Confectionery Company. Mr. Price, of this review, severed his connection with it in 1884 and accepted the management of the business of A. W. Cottle, a confectioner of Liverpool, with whom he was associated for four

years. At the end of that time he became identified with the Stanley Preserving Company, in the same city, holding the position of manager in that concern for two years and becoming widely known in his chosen line of work. His ability is evident from the fact that he was called to Victoria, British Columbia, by Mr. Turner, president of the O'Kell & Morris Preserving Company of this city, to take the management of their business and having accepted this position, he retained it for eight years thereafter, during which the quality of the firm's products became nationally known and at the exhibitions held at Seattle and Tacoma, Washington, and at London, England, their goods took twenty-two gold and silver medals. In 1901 Mr. Price purchased this business, which he operated until 1912, when he sold the property, which was on the water front, to a shipping firm at a substantial profit. He then turned his attention to the real-estate business, in which he has been active for the past two years, and he has met with his usual success in this field, controlling today a large and representative patronage.

In 1885, Mr. Price married Miss Emma Slingsby, of Doncaster, Yorkshire, England, who died in 1893, leaving four children: Joseph A., a civil engineer; G. Henry, connected with the government service; Anna, the wife of Robert Mee, in the customs service at Victoria; and Emma, who lives at home. In 1894 Mr. Price was again married, his second union being with Miss Marian A. Bann, of Cheshire, England, the marriage ceremony being performed in Bury, Lancashire, England. To this union were born four children, Victoria, Stanley, Chester and Flora, of whom the first named is deceased.

Mr. Price is a conservative in his political beliefs and is one of the prominent men in public life in Victoria, having been for fifteen years a member of the executive council and for the past seven years honorary secretary of the Conservative Association. He has never sought political office for his own aggrandizement, refusing position in the legislature and all of the city offices. The influence which he possesses he uses wisely and sanely, seeking always the permanent welfare of the city and the advancement of the people's interests. Aside from the purely political field he has done other important work for Victoria, for he has been for the past twenty years one of the leading members of the board of directors of the Royal Agricultural & Industrial Society of the city and holds membership in the Progress Club and the Board of Trade. He belongs also to the Royal Agricultural & Industrial Society of New Westminster and for fourteen years was a member of the board of directors of that organization. He is identified with Columbia Lodge, No. 1, A. F. & A. M., of Victoria, and belongs to both the Victoria and Camosun chapters. He has been one of the most active members of the Sons of St. George, being past grand president of the Pacific Coast jurisdiction. He is a member of the Camosun Club and the Victoria Club and belongs to St. John's Anglican church. Since he came to Victoria his work has been one of the greatest single forces in civic development and his name swells the list of men who have ever built up the community by being active always in the promotion of municipal institutions and in the support of projects for municipal advancement.

JAMES MASON.

James Mason is the owner of a fine ranch of one hundred and fifty acres at Ladner and has led a life of thrift and industry, bringing him a creditable and gratifying measure of success. He was born in Derbyshire, England, on the 31st of August, 1854, a son of William and Henrietta Mason. The father was a farmer, who cultivated seven hundred and fifty acres of land in England. Both he and his wife are deceased.

It was in the grammar schools near his home that James Mason pursued his early education and also studied at Oxford. He left school at the age of seventeen

years and assisted his father upon the farm, having thorough training in all departments of farm work. Thinking that he might have better opportunities for business advancement in the new world, he came to Canada when twenty-eight years of age, making his way to Ontario, where he remained for a year. He then traveled to the western coast of the continent and spent eight years as a farmer in California. In 1890 he came to Ladner, British Columbia, where he began farming on shares. He afterward purchased his present fine ranch of one hundred and fifty acres and continued to farm in Ladner until 1912, when he leased his place and made a trip back to his old home in England. The visit was a most enjoyable one, spent in renewing the acquaintances of his youth and in forming new friendships as well as in visiting the scenes with which he had once been familiar.

Mr. Mason was married in California, in 1886, to Miss Emily Rose Mary Greensmith, who died in Ladner while her husband was in England in 1912. They were the parents of five children, two sons and three daughters. Mr. Mason holds membership in the Church of England and in the Canadian Order of Foresters. He has never had occasion to regret his determination to establish his home in the new world, for here he found the opportunities which he sought, and in their improvement has made for himself a place among the substantial business men of his adopted province.

CAPTAIN ALBERT W. DAWE.

Sealing, fishing and shipping interests fill the life record of Captain Albert W. Dawe, who now is in charge of the government dredge Mastodon and as such is connected with important work on the harbor of Vancouver. Born in Newfoundland, December 13, 1863, Mr. Dawe is a son of Captain Samuel and Fannie (Dawe) Dawe, both natives of Newfoundland. For thirty years or more the father was captain of a sealing vessel and one of the largest and most successful sealers in his native country. Both parents there died. Samuel Dawe was a man of high rank in Masonic circles and influential at Bay Roberts, Newfoundland, where for many years he made his headquarters. He died when our subject was but nine years of age.

Albert W. Dawe was reared at home and acquired such educational advantages as were afforded him in the public schools of Bay Roberts. As early as his tenth year, however, he began to sail under a cousin, (who, quite an elderly man, was practically a father to the lad), and at the age of nineteen was master of his own vessel, fishing and sealing off the banks of Newfoundland. On June 8, 1888, he was married to Miss Ellen Parsons, a native of that country and a daughter of Captain James Parsons, a well known fisherman. In 1891 Captain Dawe severed his connection with his native country and, coming to British Columbia, located in New Westminster, where he engaged in salmon fishing. For some five years he was connected with that line of occupation during the open season and in the other months engaged in steamboating on the river. From 1896 to 1898 he was mate with the Union Steamship Company and in 1899 became master of the steamer Capilano for the New England Fish Company, in the halibut fishing trade. He was so identified until 1908, when he left that business and bought a tugboat of his own which he operated for two years with gratifying financial results. On March 12, 1911, he was made captain of the government dredge Mastodon, of which he has since had charge.

Captain and Mrs. Dawe are the parents of five children: Samuel, a master mariner; William, who is now attending McGill College in preparation for the ministry; Malcolm, in the Vancouver office of the New West Manufacturing Company; Myrtle; and Arthur. Captain Dawe and his family are active members of the Church of England, giving to that organization their moral and material support. A man as much aware of the obligations of citizenship as its privileges, Captain Dawe can always be found in the ranks of those who stand

by to promote the public welfare. His name is a synonym for honesty in New Westminster and he is highly esteemed and respected by all who know him. Genial and kindly, he enjoys the friendship of many and is popular in business as well as social circles.

ROBERT JOHN MACDONALD.

Robert John Macdonald, a well known architect, has practiced his profession in Vancouver for the past six years and has won an enviable reputation and gratifying success. He was born at Rootfield, Ross-shire, Scotland, on the 4th of July, 1875, his parents being William and Isabella Macdonald. The late General Sir Hector A. Macdonald was his uncle.

He received his general education in the public schools of Mulbuie, Scotland, and afterward spent several years in the Art School at Inverness. He was apprenticed for five years to Ross & Macbeth, of Inverness, one of the leading firms of architects in Scotland. On the completion of his apprenticeship he entered the office of Hippolyte J. Blanc, A. R. S. A., F. R. I. B. A., of Edinburgh, and later took a finishing course in London.

Mr. Macdonald came to Canada about eight years ago and practiced for two years in Calgary and Edmonton, Alberta. In the latter place he had charge of the provincial government's work. In 1907 he came to Vancouver, British Columbia, and established himself in business. He has achieved an enviable and gratifying practice in his profession, which has continually grown as he has demonstrated his skill and ability.

In politics Mr. Macdonald is a conservative, and in religion a Presbyterian. He is a member of the Vancouver Commercial Club, the Canadian Club, the St. Andrews and Caledonian Society, the British Columbia Society of Architects and the Vancouver Chapter of the British Columbia Society of Architects. He is a man of progressive ideas and has a wide fund of general information, and the worth of his personal qualities is attested by the warm friendship felt for him by all who know him.

WALLACE SAMUEL TERRY.

Wallace Samuel Terry, as proprietor of Terry's Drug Store, is conducting a well appointed establishment, and the straightforward policy he pursues well entitles him to the patronage which is accorded him. He was born on Pine Island, Minnesota, May 9, 1871, and is a son of Garra Kimball and Sarah (Utley) Terry, both of whom were natives of the state of New York. In early life the father learned the flour milling business, which he conducted in the middle western states, but in 1849 he became one of the argonauts who sought the "golden fleece" of California. His death occurred in 1908, when he was eighty-four years of age, having long survived his wife, who died in 1878 at the age of thirty-nine years. The former's father was a native of New York and a miller and farmer by occupation. The maternal grandparents were both natives of the Empire state and the grandfather became a merchant of Clarence, New York.

Wallace Samuel Terry pursued his education in the public and high schools of Minnesota, which he attended to the age of fifteen years. At that time he went to California and later made his way to Seattle, where he served an apprenticeship to the drug business, in which he was engaged for several years. He then returned to California and attended the School of Pharmacy in San Francisco for a year. Practical experience and theoretical training well qualify him for the conduct of the business in which he is now engaged. Coming to Victoria, he entered the drug store of John Cochrane and in 1891 he formed a partnership

with C. H. Bowes, and engaged in the drug business under the style of C. H. Bowes & Company, their store being on Johnston street. This partnership was terminated in about two years, Mr. Terry selling his interest to Mr. Bowes, who is still engaged in the drug business in Victoria under the style of C. H. Bowes, druggist. Mr. Terry next entered the drug store of D. E. Campbell, with whom he continued for a decade, at the end of which time, or in 1901, he engaged in the drug business in partnership with A. E. Marett under the firm style of Terry & Marett, their store being situated at the southeast corner of Douglas and Fort streets. This partnership was dissolved in 1906, but in the meantime the firm had acquired and operated three additional stores located in Alberni and at Vancouver, British Columbia. On severing his connection with Mr. Marett, Mr. Terry continued in business alone under his own name, becoming proprietor of the Victoria store located at Fort and Douglas streets. There he remained until January, 1912, when he secured his present location at No. 705 Fort street. He has one of the largest and best equipped drug stores in Victoria, tastefully and attractively arranged, and in addition he carries several side lines, including a large stock of kodaks, cameras and photo supplies. There is also a confectionery department, a soda fountain and a serving parlor which is the most popular in Victoria. Neatness, excellence and politeness on the part of salespeople are factors in the success of the business. Mr. Terry is extremely affable and an exceptionally pleasant and agreeable man, the notable popularity of his store being due to a great extent to his pleasing and gracious personality.

On the 11th of July, 1894, Mr. Terry was united in marriage, at Vancouver, British Columbia, to Miss Ida J. Tufts, a daughter of William and Mary (Sinclair) Tufts, who were natives of Ontario. Her father is now engaged in the wholesale grocery business in Vancouver. The children of this marriage are as follows: Ilace, who is attending high school at Victoria; Utley and Kingsley, both of whom are high school pupils; Mohra, a student in the grade schools; and Goldwin Meredith. The family residence, attractive, homelike and comfortable, is at No. 1718 Leighton Road.

Mr. Terry's favorite recreations are tennis, hunting and motoring and he belongs to the Victoria Automobile Association, the Victoria Tennis Club, the Victoria Polo Club, and the Victoria Hunt Club. He is also well known as an exemplary representative of the Masonic fraternity, holding membership in Quadra Lodge, No. 2, F. & A. M., of Vancouver, of which he is senior warden. He has also taken many other degrees in Masonry and has become a member of the Mystic Shrine. He takes no active part in politics aside from voting with the liberal party. Step by step he has worked his way upward. He started out in life in a comparatively humble capacity, but he recognized the fact that the road of opportunity is open to all, and he continued therein until there is today no establishment in Victoria better patronized than his nor a druggist more popular than W. S. Terry.

JOHN JOSEPH WILBERS.

Varied experiences have come to John Joseph Wilbers, who now occupies public office as councilor of ward 1 in South Vancouver, to which position he was called in 1913. He was born in Troy, New York, March 31, 1861, a son of Leonard and Bernadina (Berents) Wilbers, who were of German and Dutch extraction, respectively, belonging to families of the middle class. The son became a pupil in Christian Brothers Academy at Troy, New York, and was graduated therefrom in the class of June, 1878. In early manhood he engaged in the undertaking business for two years, after which he studied for the priesthood but on reading of the Custer massacre in the west and seeing the illustrations of the same, his mind was turned to military pursuits. Not being able to gain admission to the United States Military Academy at West Point, he

enlisted as a private in the regular army, being enrolled at Chicago in November, 1881. He was assigned to the Twelfth United States Infantry at Fort Grant, Arizona, and served through the Apache war of 1882-3, during which he assisted in hanging three Indian scouts who were the leaders in betraying a battalion of the Sixth Cavalry into ambush and then slaughtering them. The names of the three "braves" were Dandy Jim, Skitishaw and Dead Shot. All the Indians that could be reached within the military district were compelled to witness the execution as a lesson to them. The regiment to which Mr. Wilbers belonged was ordered to the forts bordering on Lake Ontario in the fall of 1883. At the time of the funeral of General U. S. Grant, Company E of the Twelfth United States Infantry, to which Mr. Wilbers belonged, was selected to act as body guard. During his military service he was promoted successively to the rank of corporal, sergeant, first sergeant and acting sergeant major, being advanced to the last named position in 1885. He was honorably discharged in November, 1886, at Fort Niagara, New York.

Mr. Wilbers has been identified with the northwest since 1888. He became steward of the Canadian Pacific Railway Hotel at Vancouver in January, 1890, and continued to successfully conduct that hostelry until April, 1909. He is now in public office, having in 1913 been made councilor of ward 1, South Vancouver. In politics he is a liberal, while fraternally he is connected with the Independent Order of Foresters, being recording secretary of Court Central Park, No. 3187, until its amalgamation with Court Burrard.

In Vancouver, in October, 1890, Mr. Wilbers was married to Miss Ellen Kellett, a daughter of Leonard and Ann Kellett, from near Preston, Lancashire, England. The children of this marriage are Dorris Ann and Agnes Frances. The religious faith of the family is that of the Catholic church. Mr. Wilbers by reason of his military experiences and business activity has had an eventful life.

WILLIAM GEORGE ALCOCK.

One of the estimable citizens of Collingwood, East, Central Park, is William George Alcock, who now lives in retirement in that town in the enjoyment of a comfortable and well earned competence. He was born in Mitchell, Ontario, January 4, 1848, and is a son of Thomas Moody and Mary Jane Alcock, both deceased.

William George Alcock received his preliminary education in the public schools and attended Toronto College for his business training. His father and the family moved to Manitoba in the fall previous to Riel's first rebellion and in that province our subject farmed for about eighteen years with constant success. He then, in 1886, came to British Columbia, locating in Vancouver and must therefore be considered one of the pioneers of this city. When he came here primitive conditions yet prevailed and there was little to indicate that within a quarter of a century here would rise one of the metropolitan cities of the world. After his arrival he was connected for a few years with the Canadian Pacific but afterward engaged in business on his own account, taking on any kind of work which came to hand, as during those early and stringent days a man had to turn to practically anything that was offered in order to gain a livelihood. Mr. Alcock then went to the Okanagan country and there was employed for a time as foreman by the Okanagan Development Company, which was engaged in opening up the town of Vernon. Mr. Alcock had charge of clearing off the timber and brush and building the streets in that city. He was then sent by Mr. Dewdney, land agent at Vernon, to open a trail from Monashee to Arrow Lake, which work he successfully completed. Returning to Vancouver, Mr. Alcock then settled in Central Park, taking one of the small government holdings at Collingwood, East. During the period in which he has made his home here

he was for fourteen years employed by the British Columbia Electric Company but in 1910 retired and now spends most of his time at his beautiful home, where he indulges in gardening, giving much thought to scientific investigations and interesting himself in horticultural experiments.

In 1870 Mr. Alcock was married to Miss Jane Ann Burgess, a native of the township of North Norwich, Oxford county, Ontario. Three sons and seven daughters were born to this union, eight of whom have grown to manhood and womanhood and are a credit to their parents.

The religion of the family is that of the Presbyterian church and politically Mr. Alcock is a conservative. Of a retiring disposition, he has never cared to enter the political arena but readily indorses every worthy public enterprise by giving it support. He is most of all a home man, finding the greatest pleasure at his own fireside and in the beautiful grounds which surround the family home.

ROBERT K. SCALES.

Robert K. Scales, serving as mayor of the city of Salmon Arm since its incorporation, is a man to whom success has come as a result of earnest labor, close application and intelligently directed energy. He was born at Knowlton, Quebec, July 19, 1867, and acquired his education in eastern Canada, where he remained until 1890. In that year he went to Manitoba and there entered the general merchandise business, conducting a large store until 1907, when he came to Salmon Arm and engaged in the same line of occupation. His patronage has now reached extensive proportions, for his stock is kept always complete and modern and his commercial methods are at all times honorable and straightforward. Success has attended his well directed labors until he has become one of the substantial and representative citizens of Salmon Arm.

Mr. Scales began his political career in 1909, when he was elected reeve of the municipality, an office which he held until the city was incorporated, when he was elected mayor. He is recognized as a forceful, enterprising and progressive executive, whose activity and alertness have been important elements in his success. During his term of office he has done much work of vital importance in the advancement and development of the community and has accomplished many needed civic improvements, including the laying of many miles of sidewalks and roads and the erection of the city water plant, now in course of construction. His long term of service indicates something of the regard in which he is held and of the popularity of his views, and so far he has carried out his plans to the satisfaction of all concerned.

In 1894 Mr. Scales was united in marriage to Miss Annie Wilcox, of Creedmore, Ontario, and both are well known in social circles of the city. Mr. Scales is ranked among the leading citizens of Salmon Arm and his prosperity is justly merited, for his business methods have been honorable and upright. Throughout his career he has always faithfully performed his duties and met the obligations devolving upon him and he has consequently gained a position of prominence and importance.

WILLIAM CARVILL STEVES.

One of the progressive and successful farmers and stockmen of Steveston is William Carvill Steves, who owns and operates a highly improved farm of one hundred and seventy acres extending from Road No. 1 to the Gulf. He is descended from one of the oldest families of New Brunswick. His paternal ancestors emigrated from Germany about 1760 and became residents of Pennsylvania. After the expulsion of the Acadians many of the abandoned farms

were secured by a colonization company with headquarters in Pennsylvania, which company sent several families to New Brunswick, the date of their arrival being May, 1763. Among these settlers was Hendrick Steves, who thus became the founder of a family in New Brunswick that has been prominent there for a hundred and fifty years. Joshua and Frances (Jonah) Steves, parents of our subject, spent their entire lives in New Brunswick, where the father engaged in farming. He passed away in 1885, at the age of ninety-three years, having long survived his wife, who died at the age of thirty, when her son, William C., was a lad of ten years, his birth having occurred on the 4th of June, 1859.

The early education of William C. Steves was acquired in the schools of Albert county and Fredericton, New Brunswick, and also in McMaster University at Toronto, in which he became a student after returning from British Columbia. He first came to this province in the spring of 1882, by way of San Francisco and Victoria. After spending the summer here he returned in the winter to San Francisco and to New Brunswick the following summer, while in the fall of 1884 he again came to British Columbia. In 1886 he went to Toronto to study at McMaster Hall, now McMaster University. Three years later he again journeyed to British Columbia, where he remained until 1892, when he once more returned to his native province, there following the profession of teaching and other pursuits for about six years. In 1898 he again took up his residence in British Columbia, settling in Vancouver about the time of the great rush to the gold fields of the Klondike. He there engaged in the business of contracting and building until 1901, when he purchased his present farm, which at that time was a tract of undyked land likely to be inundated by high tides and of which only twenty acres had been put under the plow. However, recognizing the richness and fertility of the soil and its possibilities, he immediately began constructing dykes, after which he cleared and drained his land preparatory to cultivation. He prospered in his undertakings and later erected the beautiful modern residence now occupied by himself and family. He also built substantial barns and sheds and added various other improvements. About the same time he imported ten registered Holstein cows and acquired a half interest in a bull of the same breed, the sire of which was valued at ten thousand dollars. Later he sold seven of the cows, one of which is valued at a thousand dollars, to the colony farm of the British Columbia Asylum at New Westminster. In connection with the cultivation of his fields he thereafter engaged in the raising of stock and in the sale of milk, being the first producer to sell inspected milk in Vancouver. This was long before the government had taken up the inspection of milch cows and Mr. Steves personally met the expense of the milk tests. He has prospered in the various lines of his business, directing his undertakings systematically and progressively, and in following out a definite purpose he has won substantial returns.

Mr. Steves was married on his farm November 28, 1908, to Miss Maude Champier and to them have been born twin daughters, Madelyn and Jocelyn, who were four years of age on the 14th of August, 1913. Mrs. Steves is a daughter of Captain Wylie and Almira (Gilliland) Champier, the former a native of St. John and the latter of Nova Scotia. Captain Champier went to sea at an early age and followed that calling until his death in 1876, he and his crew and ship being lost on the Atlantic. Mrs. Champier is now living in Nova Scotia at an advanced age. Their daughter, Maude, after being graduated from the high school and securing a certificate, began teaching school. Subsequently she was graduated from the Nova Scotia Provincial Normal School, meeting the expenses of the course by teaching. She entered Acadia University and was graduated with the class of 1906. She next went to Alberta and thence came to British Columbia, teaching in the Steveston school until her marriage. She is greatly interested in educational matters and she is a charter member of the University Women's Club of Vancouver and a member of the Convocation of the University of British Columbia. Mr. and Mrs. Steves take an active inter-

est in the work of the Baptist church, in which they hold membership. In matters of citizenship Mr. Steves is public-spirited and at one time served as trustee of the Richmond municipality. He prefers to concentrate his efforts upon his business affairs, however, rather than hold office and has developed his farm into one of the attractive and valuable properties of the island through the expenditure of much time, money and effort. He believes that farming in this locality has an excellent future. Being the basis of all industry, he turned to it not only as a life work but as a vocation combining healthful labor with profitable study. He started as a pioneer in a new country and his intelligently directed labors are producing gratifying results. He cheerfully endured the hardships and inconveniences of frontier life, knowing well that some day he would be the owner of one of the most desirable farms in his section of the province.

HERBERT GASCOIGNE GARRETT.

Herbert Gascoigne Garrett, of Victoria, registrar of joint-stock companies for the province, was born in Staffordshire, England, May 5, 1880, and is a son of Dr. Charles Frederick and Mary A. Garrett.

He was educated at St. Paul's school in London, England, where he held a foundation scholarship, and then winning an open scholarship at University College, Oxford, matriculated in 1898. He took honors in the classical and history courses and graduated as Bachelor of Arts in 1902. After serving under articles for three years he was admitted as a solicitor in England in 1906. Two years later he came to Canada and was for the same period in Calgary, Alberta, and the Crow's Nest Pass district of British Columbia. In 1910 he moved to Victoria. He is qualified as a barrister and solicitor in British Columbia and was appointed to his present position on August 1, 1912, an office which he has since filled with great ability and conscientiousness.

In April, 1913, he married Miss Elsie Grace Dodwell, a native of England, who came to Victoria in 1911. Both belong to the Anglican church. Mr. Garrett is a member of the Union Club, the Victoria Golf Club and the Victoria Lawn Tennis Club. At tennis he has won various championships in Alberta and British Columbia. Although still a young man, he is widely and popularly known, figuring prominently in public affairs as well as in the profession he has chosen as his life work.

WILLIAM HENRY DOUGLAS LADNER.

Called to the bar of Vancouver in 1906, William Henry Douglas Ladner has since been engaged in active practice in Vancouver and is now a member of one of the strongest and most able law firms in the city. He was born at St. Johns, Newfoundland, April 24, 1879, a son of the Rev. Charles and Maria Shepard (Bemister) Ladner, the former a pioneer Methodist missionary of Newfoundland, of Manitoba and of British Columbia. The Rev. Mr. Ladner was born in Penzance, Cornwall, England, and in childhood went to Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island. He was educated for the ministry in Nova Scotia and after being ordained was sent to Newfoundland where he remained until 1882. In that year he entered upon the active work of preaching the gospel in Manitoba where he continued until 1884, when ill health compelled him to relinquish his work in the ministry. After two years of rest he resumed his labors in Victoria, British Columbia, in 1886, and served in the mission fields at Kamloops, Revelstoke and Chilliwack, remaining an active factor in the work of the church until 1905, when he retired. He married Miss Maria Shepard Bemister, a daughter

of the Hon. John Bemister, of St. Johns, Newfoundland, and both are now residents of Kamloops.

William H. D. Ladner was educated in the British Columbia public schools and in the Columbian Methodist College at New Westminster, British Columbia, and then took up the study of law in the office of the Hon. F. J. Fulton, K. C., of Kamloops. Coming to Vancouver he was articled to the law firm of Davis, Marshall & Macneill, with whom he remained until called to the bar in 1906. He has since been engaged in active practice in Vancouver and during the intervening period of seven years had made steady and substantial advancement. He began practice as a member of the firm of Sullivan & Ladner, which continued until November, 1907. He then practiced alone for a year, after which he became senior partner of the firm of Ladner & Wilson, a connection that was maintained until November, 1910, when he became a member of the firm of Bowser, Reid & Walbridge and so continues.

Mr. Ladner was married at Kamloops to Miss Frances Pearl Davies, a daughter of A. M. Davies, of that place, who for many years was engineer for the Canadian Pacific Railroad but is now retired. The children of this marriage are Alexandra Maude, Barbara Frances and William Henry Douglas, Jr. Mr. Ladner served with the Rocky Mountain Rangers at Kamloops, "A" company of the Third Battalion of Royal Canadian Infantry, 1900-01, and the 5th Duke of Connaught's Own Rifles at Vancouver. His political support is given to the liberal party and he is a member of the Press Club. Although yet a comparatively young man he has attained professional prominence as a counsel that many an older practitioner might well envy and his laudable ambition and ability will carry him into still more important relations.

HENRY TRIM.

For a period of nearly fifty-five years Henry Trim has been identified with the interests of British Columbia, having engaged in various pursuits until 1881, when he located on Westham island, where he has since devoted his energies to diversified farming and has also been raising registered Clyde horses. His birth occurred on the Isle of Wight on May 31, 1832, his parents being Henry and Maria (Bolton) Trim. About 1848 his father emigrated to America with his family, locating in the vicinity of Milvorton, Ontario, where he engaged in farming.

Henry Trim was reared in the home of his parents and educated in the national schools of the Isle of Wight, which he attended until he was a youth of sixteen years. He then accompanied his parents on their removal to America and for two years thereafter assisted his father with the cultivation of the farm. The life of a sailor had always had strong attractions for him, and he subsequently went to work on a steamer on Lake Michigan, following the lakes for about eight years. At the expiration of that time he resolved to try his luck at prospecting in the gold-fields, and acting upon this decision in 1858 he took passage at New York on a vessel bound for Panama, whence he continued his journey to Victoria, by way of San Francisco, arriving in the latter city twenty years before the completion of the first transcontinental railroad. When he reached Victoria he procured a row boat and made his way to Boston bar, a distance of about two hundred and twenty-five miles. He there began panning for gold, working all of the bars from that point to the Cariboo, located about three hundred and eighty miles from Boston bar. He reached Cariboo in 1862 and for six years thereafter he gave his entire attention to mining and prospecting, succeeding in accumulating a capital of about fifteen thousand dollars. In 1868 he gave up that business and engaged in whaling on Paisley island, Howe sound, for four years. During that period he discovered iron and copper mines on Texada island and subsequently resumed mining. Eighteen

months later he disposed of his claims to good advantage to the Puget Sound Iron Company and removed to Queen Charlotte island. There he established and conducted an Indian trading post for about a year, at the end of which time he sold out to W. Woodcock. The same year, in 1875, he went to Moodyville and engaged in the steamboat business. Two years later he became captain of a steamboat chartered by the dominion government for the accommodation of the Indian commissioners, Messrs. Spout, McKinley and Anderson, who were then engaged in forming treaties with the chiefs of the various native tribes. He held this position for about four years, but during that period, in 1880, he purchased a hundred and sixty acres of land, for which he paid five dollars per acre. After building a shack on his land, which formed the nucleus of his present valuable farm, he returned to his boat, remaining on it for another year.

In 1881 Mr. Trim gave up sea faring life and turned his attention to agricultural pursuits. His land at that period was under water for about six months of the year, and naturally the first thing essential to its successful cultivation was the building of dykes. While thus engaged, he also began preparing his farm for planting, his efforts in this direction being retarded by the condition of the soil. After two years' residence here he increased his acreage by the purchase of an adjoining quarter section, for which he paid ten dollars an acre. Three years later he extended the boundaries of his farm by the addition of a forty-acre tract, paying for it twenty-seven dollars per acre. His present holding thus aggregates three hundred and sixty acres, all of which is under high cultivation and annually produces abundant harvests. His principal crops are hay, oats and potatoes, all of which are well adapted to his soil and yield heavily. He has been especially successful with his cereals, and from a ninety acre field of oats in 1912 threshed nine thousand bushels. Mr. Trim is a man of progressive ideas and enterprising methods, as is evidenced by the general appearance and condition of his farm. In 1890, he still further enhanced the value of his place by the erection of a twelve room residence, provided with all modern conveniences. His barns, outbuildings and fences are substantially constructed and kept in good repair, while his equipment comprises every machine or implement required in the operation of his farm. In 1889, he began specializing in the breeding and raising of thoroughbred horses, importing for this purpose four registered Clyde horses, and today he has some of the finest specimens of this breed to be found in the entire province.

In 1895, Mr. Trim was married to his present wife, who was a widow, Mrs. Cederburg. In matters of citizenship he is public-spirited and enterprising, taking an active interest in matters pertaining to the progress or development of the community and is an ex-councilman of the Delta municipality. Mr. Trim has always been numbered among the representative citizens of his community by reason of the capable manner in which he has directed his own interests as well as by his public service in forwarding every worthy project.

HON. JOHN WORK.

Hon. John Work was one of the very early British Columbia pioneers and was one of that coterie of long-headed, keen witted men who were intimately connected with the early days of Victoria and the subsequent development into the great Pacific coast headquarters of the Hudson's Bay Company—the business alma mater of such notable characters as Simpson, McLaughlin, Douglas, Finlayson, Talmie, Anderson, Grahame, McNeil, Helmcken and many others, the records of whose lives and adventures are an essential feature of the history of the province.

John Work was a native of County Derry in the north of Ireland, born in 1791. Coming to Canada in early manhood, his career here covered a period of nearly



JOHN WORK



half a century, during which time he contributed his full share to the early development of what was then Canada's far western frontier. He entered the employ of the Hudson's Bay Company in 1814 and served on the east of the Rocky mountains until 1822, when he came to the west side, and in the course of a few years established at Colville a very productive farm—the first attempt at agriculture in British or American possessions west of the Rocky mountains and an achievement of no small importance in those early days when the fur traders had to be mainly dependent upon themselves for the cultivation of grain and the production of other supplies necessary for their subsistence and the support of outlying posts. He was subsequently for several years in charge of trapping parties, hunting among the hostile Blackfeet Indians in the great plains east of Colville or in quest of beaver amidst the reeds and tule swamps on the Bay of San Francisco and on the lower Sacramento.

From 1835 until 1849 Mr. Work was in charge of the Hudson's Bay Company's business at Fort Simpson, on the northwest coast of British Columbia. In the latter year he was stationed at Victoria as one of the managers of the company's affairs west of the Rocky mountains and soon after was appointed a member of the legislative council of Vancouver island, a position he retained till the day of his death, which occurred December 22, 1861, when he was in the seventieth year of his age. Until the formation of this colony Mr. Work had always expressed a fond intention of spending the evening of his days in his native land, but the prospect of a civilized home on Vancouver island under British institutions induced him to settle here. He acquired considerable property and became one of the earliest and most enterprising farmers in Victoria district.

His many virtues are so well known that it is needless to dwell upon them at length. In all relations of life his career was most exemplary, and we have it from one of his earliest and most intimate friends, to whom we are greatly indebted for the data for this biography, that throughout his life Mr. Work invariably won the respect and esteem of all with whom he became connected in every station of life. His familiar form will henceforth be missed by the many friends and well wishers with whom in health he was wont to exchange greetings in the streets of Victoria. By children he was especially beloved. Nothing pleased him more than to gather his numerous children and grandchildren about him and, thus surrounded by those in whose society he found his chief delight, he passed away. His end was serene and hopeful, a fitting close to a life of benevolence, integrity and usefulness.

The following is a letter to the editor of *The Colonist* by Hon. J. S. Helmcken:
 "The Late John Work.

Sir:

Mr. John Work, the brother of the respected centenarian, Senator Work, joined the Hudson's Bay Company, A. D. 1814, and entered on the Hudson's Bay Company's books as John Work. John's Irish friends were indignant that the time-honored name of Wark should have been Anglicized to Work. John, however, took little heed of this national difference. He had been entered on the company's book as Work and this was unalterable. Mr. John Work died in 1861, honored and greatly respected for his kindly nature, particularly by children. His history would prove very interesting. Your notice of today's (February 20) issue that the change of name happened in the office of Lands and Works is decidedly erroneous. Mr. Work, about 1850 or so, bought his land there just like any other purchaser at the time under his adopted name, John Work. Peace be with him."

RONALD CAMPBELL.

Ronald Campbell, living retired in Agassiz, is numbered among the notable pioneers in British Columbia and for a long time was a dominating force in the local development of the province. He was born in Glengarry county, Ontario, and is a son of Malcolm and Margaret (McNaughton) Campbell. In the

acquisition of an education he attended the public schools of his native section and laid aside his books at the age of ten, after which he remained at home until 1872. In that year he went to Nevada and thence to California, doing pioneer work in both states and remaining in the latter until 1883. He then came to British Columbia and aided the Canadian Pacific Railroad in building a right of way through the province. When this important work was completed he followed logging all over British Columbia until 1896, in which year he purchased one hundred acres of land at Chilliwack and cleared it of timber, developing a fine and model farm. When he came to Agassiz he purchased one hundred and sixty acres, only a portion of which had been cleared. He erected a home and all of the necessary barns and outbuildings and carried on general farming successfully for many years. His labors were at length rewarded by success and he gradually accumulated a comfortable fortune, enabling him to live retired, to enjoy the comforts and luxuries of life and to rest in the consciousness of worthy work well done.

JOHN LAWSON.

Born at Cheltenham, a small town in eastern Ontario, John Lawson's life curiously resembles that of many of our great workers in the upbuilding of the west. His parents came of good Scottish stock, his father being a native of Clackmannanshire, Scotland, and his mother one of the MacNabs of Islay.

The early part of his life was spent on the farm, which he left in 1887 to come to British Columbia. There he worked at railroading for twenty-one years. In 1888 he married Christina MacDonald Smith, daughter of Elizabeth Mac-Intosh MacDonald, of Iverness, Scotland, and William Smith, of Aberdeen, Scotland. By this marriage he had three children, Elizabeth Catherine, Gertrude Isobel and Duncan MacDonald. For all three he secured the best educational advantages possible in a new country. Their public-school course was obtained in Revelstoke, British Columbia, their high-school course in Vancouver and in Toronto, under L. E. Embree, at one time a teacher of Mr. Lawson. The university work they took up in the British Columbia classes of McGill University. All three have fully inherited their parent's pioneer spirit and take a keen interest in all that appertains to the development work of their country.

In 1903 Mr. Lawson became interested in different properties in Vancouver, chief of these being a large portion of the part now known as West Vancouver. In the work of upbuilding this part of Vancouver, John Lawson has earned for himself a place among the greatest of our western Canada pioneers. In spite of the discouragements and difficulties which ever beset the way of a pioneer, he held faith in West Vancouver and her possibilities. In the spring of 1906 he made West Vancouver his home. That same spring, owing to his efforts, the Keith road, which had for many years been left unused and unrepaired, was put into condition fit for traffic between North Vancouver and West Vancouver. That summer Mr. Lawson brought before the educational board of British Columbia the advisability of establishing a school at Capilano for the children of settlers living along the West Keith Road. A school was opened that fall at the Capilano with only the exact requisite of attendance. Church services were also commenced that year in West Vancouver. These were conducted under the management of the Presbyterian church in Mr. Lawson's house. The following year Mr. Lawson secured the help of one or two others in the establishing of a ferry service between West Vancouver and Vancouver. This ferry, run of course at much loss to Mr. Lawson and his coadjutors, marked a great step in the development of the west part of the north shore of Vancouver.

Both as a councillor of the municipal council and latterly as reeve of the municipality, Mr. Lawson has proved himself an indefatigable worker in the upbuilding and developing of West Vancouver. The Keith road now forms

but one of a network of roads. The Capilano school has become one of three grades and the west part of the district has now two schools, one of these a two-graded school. Both of these, by advice of educational leaders, Mr. Lawson hopes to see amalgamated into one large graded school carried on under the system of the best city public schools. The church life of the community has correspondingly flourished. Three denominations are now well represented. The ferry service is now one with a large working capital. To augment this form of transportation Mr. Lawson has managed to secure from the P. G. E. the promise of an hourly car service into North Vancouver, this to be inaugurated in January, 1914. Comprehensively speaking, the last seven years have seen in West Vancouver the evolution of a prosperous municipality from a forest. And in all this change John Lawson's ability has been the working power and his pioneer spirit the motive force to all others who have helped to carry on the work. Nor does Mr. Lawson rest content with past labors, pleasant though they be. Already he is taking an active part in the development of the west coast of Vancouver island; there his West Vancouver work will form for him a groundwork of experience whereon to build yet greater things.

LAWRENCE KICKHAM.

Interesting and varied has been the career of Lawrence Kickham, who for thirty years followed the sea during which time he visited every country of importance in the world, but is now living retired in North Vancouver. His birth occurred on Prince Edward Island on September 12, 1837, his parents being Thomas and Jane (Welch) Kickham, who have long been deceased.

The early childhood of Lawrence Kickham was passed on Prince Edward Island, where he began his education, completing it in the schools of Liverpool, England. When a lad of thirteen years he laid aside his text-books and went to sea as a cabin boy. During the succeeding thirty years he visited every important port and many of the minor ones in the world, working himself up from the position of cabin boy to the rank of captain. In the '80s he came to North Vancouver, where for fourteen years he held the position of master mariner, but ten years ago he withdrew from active work and has ever since lived retired.

At Liverpool, England, in 1876, Mr. Kickham was united in marriage to Miss Ruth Jones and they became the parents of four children. A son, Captain T. J. Kickham, is well known in Vancouver where he has lived for many years; and a daughter, Madam Rosina Burke, is distinguished in Vancouver as a teacher of vocal music and piano.

The religious faith of the family is manifested through their affiliation with the Roman Catholic church. Mr. Kickham is a man of genial personality and during his career has had many unusual experiences, which he relates in an entertaining way. He is regarded as one of the interesting characters of the city, where he is widely known and has hosts of friends.

CAPTAIN JAMES J. LOGAN.

Captain James J. Logan, president of the Vancouver Ice & Cold Storage Company, with offices at No. 14 Gore avenue, Vancouver, has the largest plant on the coast, and this is indicative of the volume of business which has rewarded his persistent and well directed efforts. Captain Logan was born in Maitland, Nova Scotia, March 24, 1858, a son of Robert and Nancy Logan. He was educated in the public schools of Halifax and at an early age went to sea, remaining on a sailing vessel until 1873. Gradually he worked his way upward in connec-

tion with maritime interests and from 1883 until 1893 was master of his steamer, during which time, in England, his steamer twice received a bonus from insurance companies because of trips made covering two years without an accident.

In 1893 Captain Logan came to British Columbia and organized the Vancouver Ice & Cold Storage Company in 1895. Under his management the business has been built up until the plant is now the largest of its kind in Canada. The patronage of the company is extensive and the reliable business methods of the firm insure them a continuance of the patronage now accorded them. Captain Logan is also president of the Vancouver Creamery and is a resourceful business man, carrying forward to successful completion whatever he undertakes.

Captain Logan was united in marriage to Miss Sarah F. Atkins, of Westchester, Nova Scotia. He is popular in social circles and is widely and favorably known in other connections outside of business. In 1899 he filled the office of license commissioner. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, active in its work and liberal in its support. He endowed the chair of new testament exegesis in Westminster Hall, to be called the J. J. Logan chair. Captain Logan is a worthy exemplar of the Masonic fraternity and also belongs to the Terminal City Club, while his political allegiance is given to the conservative party. Fishing affords him both recreation and pleasure. His home is a handsome residence at No. 1898 Robson street, Vancouver, and is one of the visible evidences of his life of well directed thrift and industry.

JOSEPH NICHOLSON.

Joseph Nicholson is numbered among those who have prospered through the rise of values of Victoria, but back of all this has been the energy and insight that have enabled him to realize and utilize an opportunity. A native son of British Columbia, his activities have been a distinct asset in the development of the community in which he has lived. He was born in the Saanich district of Vancouver island, May 6, 1868, a son of Joseph and Avis (Newman) Nicholson, the former a native of Ireland and the latter of Illinois. They were married in Ontario and subsequently came by way of New York and Panama to British Columbia, arriving at Esquimalt after a journey of nearly twelve months in 1862. The father was actively engaged as a road builder and bridge contractor for many years previous to his retirement to his farm in Saanich, where he died January 24, 1909, at the advanced age of eighty-six years. The mother's death occurred August 14, 1898.

Joseph Nicholson of this review was educated in the public schools of his district, in the Victoria high school and under private tutelage. After leaving school he engaged in general merchandising on the mainland for five years. Under the Dunsmuir government he was made superintendent of roads, streets and bridges for Vancouver island, serving in that capacity for the succeeding five years. He resigned to assume the management of his father's farm, which had been developed into one of the large dairying enterprises of the island. He was chiefly instrumental in the organization of the Victoria Creamery Association, serving as its president for six years. He continued in the conduct of the farm until 1912, when, it having reached such an enormous value that it was no longer practicable to use it for agricultural purposes, he subdivided it and sold the larger portion for residential property.

In 1908 he was chosen a member of the Saanich council and is serving his fourth term as reeve of the Saanich municipality. He was largely responsible for the project of paving the streets and roads of the district. He secured the one hundred thousand dollar grant from the provincial government, perfected the financial arrangement for the three hundred thousand dollar bond issue of the municipality and also deserves credit for securing for the district nearly twenty-five miles of thoroughly modern hard surface roads, probably the largest road



JOSEPH NICHOLSON



building program ever carried out on the American continent by a rural community.

In this connection he made an extended tour of observation through the states and provinces of the east, studying the most advanced ideas and methods in modern highway construction, and the plans wrought out and executed under his direct supervision have resulted in not only adding immensely to the attractiveness but to the values of property in the Saanich municipality.

Mr. Nicholson's political affiliations have always been with the conservative party and he has for many years taken a most active part in the work and aims of the party. He is a member of the Native Sons of British Columbia and is a member of the Cedar Hill Episcopal church. He served for some years as people's warden and has contributed liberally to the various charitable activities of the church. Genial, capable, prosperous, Mr. Nicholson is rightly numbered among the progressive citizens who have contributed their full share to the upbuilding and development of the province and made it what it is—the fairest section of the entire Dominion.

SAMUEL N. SCOTT.

Samuel N. Scott is one of the oldest employes of the Canadian Pacific Railway in Vancouver, long connected with the operative department as an engineer. He was born in Brockville, Ontario, in 1850, his parents being Samuel and Elizabeth Scott, who were natives of Ireland. On coming to the new world they settled in Canada and for a long period were residents of Brockville but both are now deceased.

Samuel N. Scott was educated in the public schools of his native town and at the age of eighteen years began work on the Grand Trunk Railroad, in which capacity he proved industrious and persevering. He was advanced until he was given charge of an engine. He remained with that company until 1870, when he went to work for the Canadian Pacific Railway and in 1885 removed from Brockville to Montreal, where he was made engineer, being placed in charge of the engine that pulled the first train from Montreal to Donald, the Pacific division of the Canadian Pacific. This was the first construction train on this portion of the road after the steel had been laid. At Donald the engine was converted from a coal to a wood burner. This train carried Sir John and Lady Macdonald and Mr. Abbott and family, Lady Macdonald and Miss Freer riding on the front of the engine from Kamloops to Port Moody, which was then the terminus of the road, the entire party riding with Mr. Scott between the two points. The Canadian Pacific Railway officials were on the train and Sam Woods was the conductor in charge. Mr. Scott continued as engineer on trips between Port Moody and Yale and when the grade was finished and the steel laid connecting Port Moody with Vancouver Mr. Scott's was the first construction train to run over the line, making him the first man to run a train into Vancouver. He tells of the wonder with which the Indians beheld this first train as it passed quickly along. A single glance, however, was sufficient for them, after which they took to their heels, making rapidly for the hills. Mr. Scott is still in charge of an engine, making a short run out of Vancouver. Since he has entered the service of the Canadian Pacific until the present time he has been actively employed except on one occasion when he left the road to go into business for himself, but he could not remain away from the engine and soon returned. He has always enjoyed the life and is justly accounted one of the most valuable and trustworthy employes of the road. He has seen the great development that has been made and even now can hardly realize that this large, prosperous, thriving young city with its handsome buildings, broad thoroughfares and all of its modern equipment was at one time the little village in the forest into which he guided his engine.

Mr. Scott was married to Miss Kate Dougherty, of the province of Quebec. He votes with the conservative party and his religious belief is that of the Church of England. The family residence is at No. 731 Seymour street but he also owns a home up the coast where the family spend the summer months.

ROBERT PURVES McLENNAN.

Robert Purves McLennan, one of the most prominent of the older business men of British Columbia and a man who for nearly thirty years has been one of the leaders in the upbuilding of the province, particularly active in Victoria and Vancouver, is a native of Nova Scotia, having been born at Pictou, on the 7th of December, 1861. He was educated at the famous academy there, from which so many prominent Canadians have gone forth. He passed through the different grades until he reached the age of fifteen years, at which time he turned from the schoolroom to the business world and began acquainting himself with the hardware trade. He applied himself closely to the acquirement of a knowledge of every phase of the business in principle and detail and at the end of three years spent in that line of activity in Pictou he removed to River John, a ship-building town of Nova Scotia, where he conducted a similar enterprise for his brother for a number of years. As a boy he had thought much concerning the far west, of which he had heard most interesting tales. The shores of the far-away Pacific were an irresistible lure and in his imagination he heard the knock of opportunity in the then but little known British Columbia. As the years passed by the call of the west increased rather than diminished and in 1882 when Winnipeg was in the midst of its boom he left his native province and made his way to that city where he continued until 1884. He spent two years there and then returned to Nova Scotia for a brief visit after which he started for British Columbia over the Northern Pacific Railroad, arriving in Victoria on the 4th of September, 1884. The new west greatly impressed him. With remarkable prescience he saw something of what the future had in store for this growing country which he believed to be the land of opportunity. The railroad had extended to the mountains and settlers were arriving, so with the courage born of conviction he invested all that he had in a line of business with which he was familiar—the manufacture of ornamental iron for building, roofing, cornice work, etc. The spring brought great activity in building operations and his business developed rapidly, soon outgrowing his ability to cope with it alone. He then called to his assistance a former friend, E. J. McFeely, at that time a resident of Minneapolis, whom he had known in Winnipeg. Mr. McFeely at once made his way to Victoria and a partnership was formed between them. The business continued to grow very rapidly, forcing them to enlarge their output capacity. About that time Vancouver entered upon its era of substantial development and with characteristic sagacity the firm decided to establish a branch in the latter city. In May, 1885, therefore, Mr. McLennan purchased a lot on Powell street and contracted for the erection of a building. It was partly constructed when the one great fire swept over the city, practically destroying it. The new warehouse, however, escaped the flames and the building was speedily completed and stocked with goods. Their patronage grew with astonishing rapidity in both places, taxing the capacity of the plants to the utmost. In 1886 the firm erected a handsome and commodious warehouse which was the second building on Cordova street. In 1889 the retail hardware department of their business on Yates street, Victoria, was opened and conducted in connection with their manufacturing interests. In 1896 the firm concentrated in Vancouver, and incorporated under the name of McLennan, McFeely & Co., Ltd. In 1898 Mr. McLennan went to Dawson by way of St. Michael, intending to remain six weeks. He took with him a consignment of hardware and remained

for five years in that city, erecting a store building and conducting an immense business for the firm of a branch house. In 1903 he was elected mayor of Dawson and served one term. In 1904, having disposed of the business in that city, he returned to Vancouver. The business of McLennan, McFeely & Co., Ltd., is today one of the most important productive industries and commercial enterprises of this city, its volume of trade constantly increasing. The plant is an extensive one and the business now covers a wide territory, reaching out in its ramifying interests to various parts of the province. The business is today the largest of the kind west of Winnipeg and the second in size in Canada. It has been capitalized for five million dollars, of which two million three hundred thousand is fully paid up. The buildings which they occupy are already too small and they will have to increase their quarters in order to meet the growing demands of the trade. Mr. McLennan has also figured in financial circles. He early became connected with the Bank of Vancouver, was elected its president and has since filled that position.

In the fall of 1887 Mr. McLennan returned to his native province and on the 23d of November of that year, at River John, was united in marriage to Miss Bessie Archibald McKenzie, a daughter of John McKenzie, Esq., who was one of the prosperous merchants of that place. They have become parents of nine children, six sons and three daughters, namely: Olive Archibald, the wife of G. P. Grant, of Toronto; Robert Purves; Glenn; John Harrington; Stanley Archibald; Harrington; Logan Seaforth; Beth Dawson; and Alan Bruce.

Mr. McLennan belongs to the Vancouver and Terminal City Clubs, is an ex-president of the Board of Trade and at one time was a member of the school board. At the present writing he is a member of the Board of Governors of the University of British Columbia and Board of Governors of McGill university for British Columbia. He is deeply and helpfully interested in the cause of education and in all projects looking to the welfare and upbuilding not only of city and province but of the country at large. In politics he is a liberal and was a candidate for the provincial parliament. His religious faith is that of the Presbyterian church and while his extensive business makes great demand upon his energies he yet finds time to cooperate in movements relative to the material, intellectual and moral progress of the city in which he makes his home. He stands today among the most successful merchants and manufacturers of the province, having started out in life in a comparatively humble capacity, working his way upward through energy, capability and honesty. His methods have never been questioned and he has ever commanded the highest respect of colleagues and contemporaries. He has shown, too, notable capacity for the capable management of mammoth interests and, seemingly losing sight of no detail of his business, he has at the same time so directed his important features as to gain the eminent position which he now occupies in commercial circles.

CHARLES WILLIAM FINLAISON.

Charles William Finlaison, occupying a clerkship in the postoffice at Victoria, was born at Burnaby Lake, British Columbia, on the 20th of October, 1866, and is the second son of Charles Studdert and Jane (Holmes) Finlaison, the former a native of Wales and the latter of Holmesville, Ontario, at which place her parents settled on coming to Canada from Ireland. Her father, William Holmes, left Ireland on the 16th of May, 1833, with his parents, Joseph and Jane (McCullough) Holmes, two married brothers with their wives, two sisters with their husbands and two unmarried brothers, making thirteen in all of the party. They received land concessions in Huron county, Ontario, where they settled, and William Holmes subsequently laid out and founded the town of Holmesville, where he conducted a store and postoffice. Charles S. Finlaison

was born May 31, 1817, and was a son of William Finlaison, who held rank in the naval service, which he entered in 1804. Subsequently he was transferred to the coast guard. While still a lad William Finlaison had left Scotland, being sent to an older brother in London, England, and soon afterward placed by this brother in the navy, which he joined in 1804. Charles S. Finlaison was reared in Wales and in England and acquired a good education in boarding schools and under private tutors. He was twenty years of age when he first came to Canada, and after spending seven years in Ontario he returned to London, England, where he later entered the government service as a clerk in the actuary's office. He filled that position for twelve years and in 1859 again came to Canada, and in 1860 entered the custom service at New Westminster. In 1872 he was transferred to Victoria, continuing in the service until his retirement in 1890. His death occurred in Victoria, February, 1906. His widow, Mrs. Finlaison, came from Holmesville via New York and Panama to New Westminster with her stepmother and five sisters in 1860, her father having preceded them two years. Mrs. Finlaison, then Jane Holmes, arrived here on her sixteenth birthday and in December, 1863, was married.

Charles W. Finlaison was reared under the parental roof, acquiring his education in the private and public schools of Victoria, and on the 1st of December, 1882, when sixteen years of age, he entered the Victoria postoffice as a clerk. He has since been connected with the office, there being only one man older than he in point of service. Mr. Finlaison is a member of the Native Sons. He is well known in this section of the northwest and his record is that of a worthy public official. He represents one of the old pioneer families of this section of the country and has himself witnessed much of its development and growth as the years have gone by.

JOHN CAMPBELL McLAGAN.

The sterling characteristics of the Scotch race found expression in John Campbell McLagan and were developed in this "land of opportunity" where effort, merit and ability are allowed full scope. He was for many years a central figure of journalism in the state, as founder, publisher and editor of the Vancouver World. The newspaper is both a mirror and mold of public opinion and in both lines Mr. McLagan made the World a standard both for the circulation of its news and for the expression of opinion that has to do with the shaping of public thought and action. A son of William and Helen (Campbell) McLagan, he was born at Strathardle, Perthshire, Scotland, July 22, 1838, and in early life came to Canada. He began life in the Dominion as a printer in the Sentinel office at Woodstock, Ontario, and from 1862 until 1870 was associated with James Innes, at one time member of parliament, in the publication of the Guelph Mercury. On severing his connection with the Mercury he entered the sewing machine business, of which industry Guelph was for some time the center. He organized the Guelph Sewing Machine Company and in that connection developed a large and gratifying business. At a later day he became part owner of the Wellington Oil Works and in the different localities in which he lived bore active and helpful part in promoting material development through his connection with important business concerns. He was in Winnipeg during the boom of 1880-1 and at that time was part owner of the Sun. He also operated the job printing department of the Free Press. In 1882 he again started westward, going to Victoria by way of San Francisco. After reaching his destination he assisted in establishing the Times and for a number of years was managing editor being later joined by the Hon. William Templeman to whom he sold his interest in the paper. Prior to his connection with the Times, however, he formed a partnership with Gideon Robertson and under the name of Robertson & McLagan established and conducted a real-estate and brokerage business. Removing from Victoria to Van-



JOHN C. McLAGAN



cover he was thereafter identified with journalistic interests of the latter city and the first issue of the *World* was published under his direction on the 29th of September, 1888. A newspaper account of this paper has said: "The *World* has ever been the champion of the best interests of Vancouver and when its policy has been followed the city has been benefited." In his first editorial Mr. McLagan wrote: "The *World* proposes first to conserve the very best interests of Vancouver, the Terminal City. It will cater more especially to citizens of Vancouver, which is its home. Believing, as it does, that illimitable possibilities are before Vancouver it will endeavor as best it can to make of these actualities living forces in building up the material moral and social life of the city." To this policy he always strictly adhered and he remained at the head of the paper until his death in 1901. Almost his last words were about the journal to the upbuilding of which he had devoted himself so unreservedly. He had developed the paper in harmony with the rapid growth and development of Vancouver and in fact had made his journal an important element in the city's upbuilding and progress. As success attended him he erected a building in which to house his paper and equipped it with the latest improved machinery, presses and accessories of the printing business. A contemporary biographer has written of Mr. McLagan: "It was while with the *Times* that he became convinced of the future greatness of Vancouver and determined to establish a newspaper that would stand for a greater Vancouver and would progress as the city itself progressed. He carried out what he intended and the watchword of progress was ever lived up to while he managed *The World*. He gave *World* readers always the best that circumstances would justify in paper, mechanical work and news. A small man physically he still seemed to be built of steel springs. His energy up to the time of his fatal illness was remarkable and his brain was ever alert. He was equally facile with tongue or pen and truth to tell he dearly loved a fight. To rouse his ire all that was necessary was to make some remark in the least way derogatory of Vancouver. He had faith in Vancouver and he justified his faith by works. No man could do more and if from the spirit land his eye can see things earthly he will know that the strenuous work that he did for Vancouver and the faith that he imbued in others have borne good fruit. It is on the foundation so well and truly laid by Mr. McLagan that the later management has built up the greatest daily paper west of Winnipeg, greatest in circulation and advertising patronage and, there is some reason to believe, greatest in real influence for the betterment of the community in which it is published and of the province at large. *The World* was the people's paper in its founder's day and the people's paper it has endeavored to remain ever since. It was a family paper, a paper which could be taken into the home, and such a paper it continues to be. In these, as in other respects, the high ideals of its founder have been faithfully observed."

In 1884 Mr. McLagan was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Anne Maclure, a daughter of John and Martha (McIntyre) Maclure, who came with their family to British Columbia in 1855. She was educated at New Westminster. At her husband's death she became president of the *World* Company and managed the paper for four years, when the *Journal* was taken over by the present *World* Printing & Publishing Company, June 1, 1905. In this connection one of the daily papers wrote: "In 1901 Mr. McLagan passed away, leaving a splendid record of public achievement, and it was his death that necessitated Mrs. McLagan's complete emergence into public life as the first woman editor in Canada of a daily paper. For four strenuous years, until she gave up the ownership, Mrs. McLagan followed the dictates of a high ideal as to the educative and regulative force a paper should strive to exert for the good of the community and maintained the standard her husband had set, despite the opposition of reporters, who were imbued with the modern craving for sensationalism at all hazard. To prevent unauthorized copy finding its way in surreptitiously Mrs. McLagan exercised a rigorous censorship as proofreader and in this matter ran counter to an international law of the Typographical Union, stipulating the employment of a union worker. Although stiff opposition faced her Mrs. McLagan held her ground

and finally had the satisfaction of seeing the regulation so amended as to exempt owners of newspapers. One of the first on Vancouver's bederoll of devotees to the cause of social service, Mrs. McLagan's decision to spend the winter here instead of at Hazelbrae, her charming country home—one of the oldest homesteads in the district—sees her once more in active association with the numerous organizations she has helped, at some time or another, to inaugurate and foster. Her record of philanthropic achievement dates from 1888 with the founding of the Young Men's Christian Association in conjunction with Mrs. T. E. Atkins, Mr. Jonathan Rogers and other pioneer leaders whose efforts soon led to the erection of the building on the site of the present Flack block. This was opened with much brilliance by the lieutenant-governor and Mrs. Edgar Dewdney and served for a period of many years as headquarters of the association. Later followed the founding of the Young Women's Christian Association with a small nucleus of members. While holding the presidency of the Local Council of Women, Mrs. McLagan founded the branch at New Westminster, now one of the strongest in the province, thus sharing with Lady Aberdeen the distinction of forming a branch while exercising the functions of president. For two years Mrs. McLagan held the provincial vice-presidency, succeeding Miss Perrin in office, and at the close of her term giving place to Mrs. Day and later Mrs. James Macaulay. Just about this time was founded the local branch of the Victorian Order of Nurses with Dr. McLaren holding the chief office and Mrs. McLagan the secretaryship. Some time previous Mrs. McLagan had given a public reception for the first contingent of the order, who, with a detachment of the Northwest mounted police, were proceeding to their stations in the Yukon for active service. The Hospital Auxiliary and the Art, Historical and Scientific Association were also bodies that found staunch support in Mrs. McLagan, whose name appears on the charter roll of both associations. The Daughters of Empire have ever found her a warm advocate of their imperial mission and the initial chapter, the Coronation, had her as secretary for two or three successive years. With later movements such as the Women's Press Club of Canada, the Athenaeum and the Georgian Club, Mrs. McLagan has also been prominently identified and the memorable tour through the Canadian northwest of the Women's Press Club, Mrs. McLagan enjoyed in common with the large contingent of women journalists from the United States."

Mr. McLagan was a member of the St. Andrews church and passed away in that faith when sixty-two years of age. So high and honorable were his purposes and so far-reaching and beneficial his efforts that his life may be said to have been a most tangible factor in the work of public progress and improvement in Vancouver and the province. As a journalist he stood for all that meant betterment and upbuilding, for the rights of the majority against those of the few, for liberty, justice and truth, and when death called him British Columbia felt that she had lost one of her most valued citizens.

JAMES CRITCHLEY.

James Critchley, general merchant and postmaster at Sidney, was born in St. Helens, England, January 1, 1863, a son of Thomas and Hannah Critchley. The father, who was a jeweler, is now living retired in Liverpool, and the mother has passed away. James Critchley was educated in the Wesleyan public school and after completing his course secured the position of office boy for A. G. Kuntz, chemical manufacturer. Subsequently he worked for J. P. Cook & Company, men's outfitters, at St. Helens. He was also employed by that firm at Tadmarton, and subsequently went to Wakefield, where he remained from 1878 until 1881.

After leaving his native land, Mr. Critchley crossed the Atlantic, became a resident of Wilmington, Delaware, afterward of Chicago, Illinois, and subse-

quently of Garden Bay, Michigan. He thence went to East Saginaw, Michigan, and successively to St. Paul, Minnesota; Sibley, Iowa; and Long Pine, Nebraska. From 1882 until 1888 he was in Victoria working for different grocery firms, and in 1896 he came to Sidney, where he was employed as manager in the store at Al Dickinson, who was also postmaster for twelve years. Mr. Critchley later purchased the business, which he conducts to the present time and he was reappointed to the position of postmaster in 1913. No outside aid or influences have been factors in his success, which has come to him as the reward of persistent, earnest effort. He studies the needs of the trade and in his business endeavors to please his patrons, while his honorable methods are above question.

Mr. Critchley has taken an active interest in the conservative party and its purposes and has attended various party conventions for the past fourteen years. He has twice been sent as supreme delegate to the meetings of the Sons of England, first to Montreal in 1904, and in 1912 to Niagara Falls. Since 1887 he has taken an active part in fraternal work, especially in the Ancient Order of United Workmen, representing his local organization in five different conventions. He is now district deputy for the sons of England for the Victoria district. Mr. Critchley is also a Mason, belonging to Camosun Lodge, and in his life he exemplifies the beneficent spirit of the craft.

Mr. Critchley was married in Iowa, in 1886, to Miss Rachel H. Peter, a daughter of Thomas and Mary Ann Peter, the latter a daughter of George Anderson, a member of parliament from Glasgow. There are two sons, one acting as assistant manager of his father's business. The parents are members of the Church of England and are interested in the moral as well as the material development of the city. When Mr. Critchley established his present home Sidney was a very small place. It now has all the modern equipments and accessories of the progressive town of the Pacific coast country, and Mr. Critchley has marked faith in its future development and is doing much to further its growth.

WALTER H. CALDER.

Walter H. Calder a successful photographer of Vancouver, has built up an extensive and gratifying patronage in this connection since purchasing the Trueman studio in 1911. His birth occurred at Fairhaven, Deer Island, New Brunswick, on the 1st of March, 1871, his parents being Captain Alonzo and Naomi (Mitchell) Calder. The paternal grandfather, Walter Calder, came to Canada from Paisley, Scotland, and settled on Deer Island, where he engaged in the shipping business and spent the remainder of his life. Captain Alonzo Calder, the father of our subject, was born on Deer Island and eventually became a sea captain, sailing for many years between St. John and the New West Indies and along the Atlantic coast. Since leaving the sea he has followed farming on Deer Island. His wife, who also survives, is a native of Campobello Island, New Brunswick.

Walter H. Calder acquired his education in the public schools of Deer Island, New Brunswick, and when a youth of twelve left home, making his way to the state of Maine, where he worked in factories for several years. As a young man of twenty-one years he went to St. Andrews, New Brunswick, and there began learning photography. When less than a year had passed he removed to St. John and there continued photography, spending a decade in that city. In 1903 he went west to Winnipeg, Manitoba, but at the end of four months journeyed on to Nelson, British Columbia, where he worked for two years. In 1905 he came to Vancouver and entered the employ of Wadds Brothers, photographers, while six years later, on the 1st of June, 1911, he bought out the Trueman studio at No. 709 Georgia street. In the purchase of this studio Mr. Calder came into possession of many fine negatives of beautiful and historic

spots throughout all Canada as well as of a large number of Vancouver's representative families. He is an able exponent of his art and has already gained an enviable patronage and reputation.

On the 6th of November, 1907, in the Wesley Methodist church of Vancouver, Mr. Calder was united in marriage to Mrs. Catherine Mount, of St. John, New Brunswick. Mr. and Mrs. Calder are devoted and valued members of the Kitsilano Methodist church and he acts as secretary of the Bible class. In fact he has always taken a very active part in Sunday school work, both in the east and west, and while a resident of St. John served as secretary of what is now the largest Sunday school in that city. Since coming to Vancouver he has held membership in the Young Men's Christian Association and has taken a helpful part in its work, serving on various committees. He has gained many friends during his residence in Vancouver and his unfailing courtesy and genuine personal worth, as well as his professional ability, have made him popular.

CHARLES HILL-TOUT.

BY ALFRED BUCKLEY, M. A.

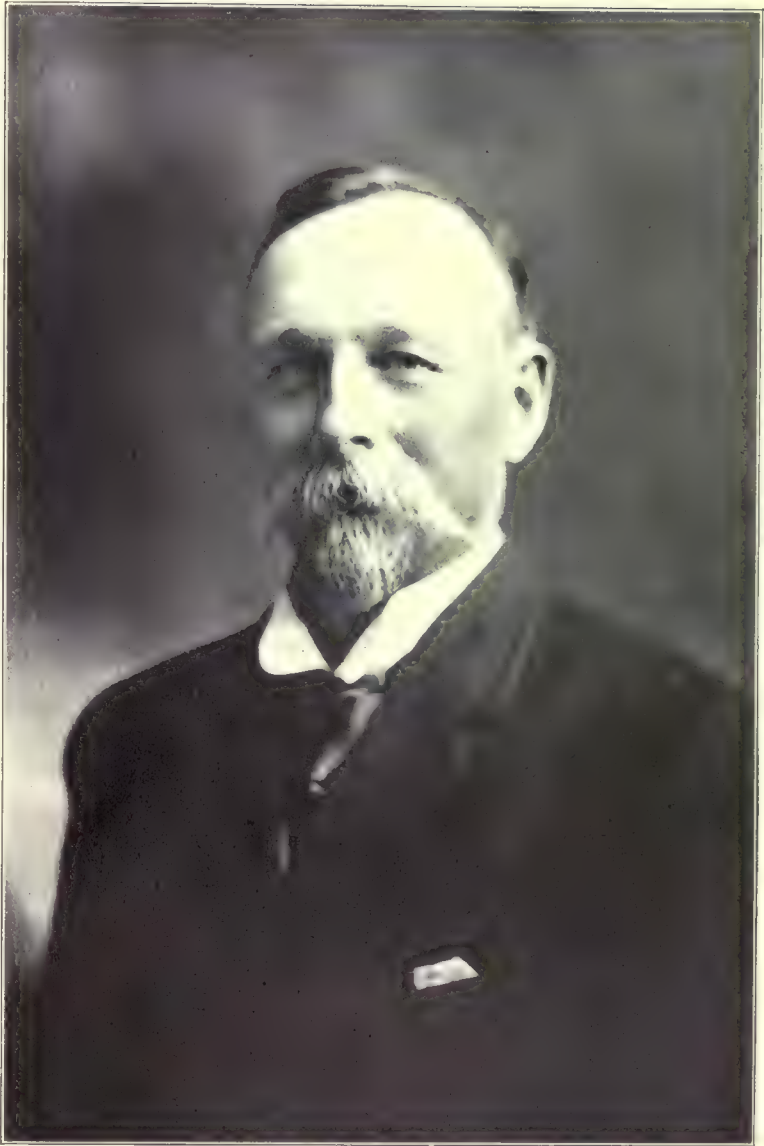
The importance of the pioneer student, the pathfinder in knowledge, is not always so obvious to the student's contemporaries as to succeeding generations, and especially to those members of the succeeding generations who carry on the perennially interesting task of telling the story of the past. In the history of every country there comes a time when any faithful record of the past simply cannot be written without reference to the work of certain early writers.

To those of us who are familiar with the anthropological researches of Charles Hill-Tout one thing is sure and that is, that any future student of the early history of British Columbia, the history, that is, of the country before the appearance of the white man, cannot tell that story intelligently without reference to the work of Charles Hill-Tout in this special field of study.

It is now nearly a quarter of a century since Charles Hill-Tout came to British Columbia with little to call his own except the scholarly endowment that Oxford had given him. While others were building up their fortunes he was grubbing among the midden heaps and cemeteries of a dying race, sharing the life of the Indian tribes, methodizing their language from grunts and monosyllables, making literature of their unwritten traditions, lending his mind out, as Browning's Fra Lippo has it, that the coming race of students in British Columbia should have light and guidance concerning the first dwellers in this wonderful western land.

To the average logger on the shores of Burrard Inlet, False creek, Stanley park or the banks of the Lower Fraser river digging in the kitchen midden of an Indian tribe, the domestic utensils of a vanished people would have little more significance than the tin can of an abandoned logging camp, but to Charles Hill-Tout, anthropologist, they were treasures of inestimable value and became the data for his "Native Races of British North America," and for a pile of monographs and reports that have made his name better known in London and New York than on the Pacific slope.

Mr. Hill-Tout was born at Plymouth, England, where he lived for the first six or seven years of his life. Later he was sent to a private school at Oxford and the Oxford spirit, more dominantly religious than it is today, but always stimulating and refining, found in him the best of material for its impress; sensitive, eager to learn, affectionate and responsive to the advances of his seniors and finely tuned, then and now, to the attractions of poetic mysticism. A short residence in the clergy house at Roath, Cardiff, brought him under the influence of Father Puller, who was a friend of Pusey's and a member of the Puseyite movement. When Father Puller entered the Cowley Monastery, at Oxford, Mr.



CHARLES HILL-TOUT



Hill-Tout decided to follow him and for sometime lived the simple life of the fathers, intending eventually to join the order. It was at this time that he met Max Muller, who first created in his mind an interest in anthropology. In later years when that interest had blossomed into actual field research on the shores of the Pacific the great Oxford philologist extended the most cordial encouragement to his former student.

It was at this time too, that like Emanuel Kant, of old, Mr. Hill-Tout was awakened from his dogmatic slumbers and the old story of shifting theological moorings was repeated in another young soul. He spent two years at the Scholae Cancellarii (Schools of the Chancellor) at Lincoln, studying theology with a view to missionary work in South Africa; or a living in his own country, the gift of a relative, was at his service. But once more the bondage of subscription to rigid dogmas became intolerable and once more a brave young spirit rebelled.

Mr. Hill-Tout abandoned the idea of a clerical life and turned his thoughts to Canada. Dr. Daniel Wilson was then President of Toronto University and, on his advice, Mr. Hill-Tout took up educational work in that city as proprietor of a private school. There his impulse to anthropology was greatly strengthened by Dr. Wilson, but for a time teaching and farming absorbed his attention. He bought a farm and soon resigned his scholastic work, but after about eighteen months of farming, sold out profitably and, in 1889, moved west to British Columbia.

In Vancouver, Mr. Hill-Tout took charge of St. James School and, after a period during which he was associated with Dr. Whetham at Whetham College, founded Buckland College as a high school for boys, and for a number of years was one of the most ardent workers in Vancouver for the high education. The opening of the Eburne road awakened once more his interest in anthropology, for this road cut through an ancient midden pile and revealed most valuable evidence of the past life of the Indian tribes of British Columbia. Mr. Hill-Tout conducted a series of investigations into these relics and wrote a report entitled "Later Prehistoric Man in British Columbia," which was presented to the Royal Society of Canada and incorporated in their "Proceedings."

This was the first published account of the archaeological riches of British Columbia and led to the extensive investigations carried out later by the Jessup Exploration Fund of New York. The Royal Society also published a paper by him on "The Cosmogony of the Squamish," a paper on "The Oceanic Affinities of the Salish Tribes of British Columbia," and two monographs on "Totemism," the most important of which put Mr. Hill-Tout at once into the foremost rank of the students of "Totemism." This also brought him as the leading exponent of the American view of totemism, into friendly correspondence with such authorities on the subject as Dr. Frazer and the late Andrew Lang.

Following Dr. George Dawson in the office of organizing secretary of the Ethnological Survey Committee appointed by the British Association for the Advance of Science, he undertook a series of investigations into the life history of the Salish tribes of British Columbia which necessitated his spending lengthy periods among the natives and which resulted in the publication of some dozen reports, printed *verbatim* by the B. A. A. S. at first and later by the Royal Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland. These reports are now regarded as indispensable to anthropological students and their contents have been widely quoted by anthropological writers, notably by Dr. Frazer in his monumental work on "Totemism and Exogamy." The new edition of the Encyclopedia Britannica contains scores of references to his publications. Mr. Hill-Tout was chosen to write the North American volume of "The Native Races of the British Empire" series, published by Constable of London. This volume, which was everywhere highly commended, is now regarded as the most authoritative work upon the subject of which it treats.

As far back as 1900 Mr. Hill-Tout was made corresponding fellow to the Royal Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland. He was elected a fellow of the American Ethnological Society in 1908, a vice president of the

Canadian Department of the Archaeological Institute of America in 1911 and also a member of the executive of the institute in 1912. He is also a member of about a dozen other learned societies in America and Europe. Recently he was made a fellow of the Royal Society of Canada.

About the beginning of the present century Mr. Hill-Tout took up land at Abbotsford, in the Fraser valley, and there fashioned a home and farm out of a dense forest. At the present time he is a practical agriculturist as well as writer and lecturer on the subject to which he has devoted the best part of his life.

FRANK LESLIE MURDOFF.

The latent powers of coordination and organization and the ability and energy of Frank Leslie Murdoff have found an ideal field of operation in British Columbia, where his intense activities have greatly contributed to the general development and advancement. As vice president of Williams & Murdoff, Limited, he occupies a foremost position in real-estate circles of Vancouver, being largely interested in country realty and exerting his efforts in order to open up large agricultural tracts, inducing new settlers to come to the province and also contributing in a forceful way to the growth of his home city. The firm of Williams & Murdoff, Limited, controls properties far in excess of one million dollars and their operations must be considered more in the light of investments than as speculations. They also extensively engage in the general brokerage business and other financial transactions. Although the firm has been in existence only for about five years, it has become one of the most important and influential in the province and its phenomenal growth must be in a large extent ascribed to the personal efforts, the pronounced ability and the sound and logical judgment of its vice president, Frank L. Murdoff. Moreover, other interests which make for the upbuilding of the province have profited through the labors of Mr. Murdoff, who is personally interested in various parts of the province in real estate and also gives his attention as official of one kind or other, or as director, to mining, financial, electric, investment, coaling and oil companies. His healthy optimism, his firm faith in the future of British Columbia and Vancouver and the progressive spirit which moves all his actions is evident in another connection, for it is he who was elected by the far-seeing men of his city to the office of president of the Vancouver Improvement Association, and that those who have the interests of the city at heart have made no mistake in their choice,—thereof sufficient evidence exists.

Born in Picton, Ontario, August 16, 1872, Frank L. Murdoff is a son of Henry L. and Margaret (McGillivray) Murdoff, the father a native of Bayview Farm, Glenora, Prince Edward county, Ontario. He was engaged in the contracting business at Picton, Ontario, and later at Winnipeg, Manitoba, but at the close of a successful career, in 1910, came to British Columbia, where he now lives at Prince Rupert, practically retired.

Frank L. Murdoff received his education in the graded and high schools at Picton and after laying aside his text-books became a clerk in a mercantile business at that city, later removing to Winnipeg, where he occupied a similar position. Perceiving chances for a more rapid rise in the outside field and seeing therein an opportunity for gaining valuable experience, he then became a traveling salesman in the shoe and footwear line, making his headquarters at Winnipeg, and at the same time started a jobbing business on his own account, making many trips even into the smallest settlements of the middle and western provinces. Early his sound judgment and ready understanding of business conditions asserted themselves and he became very successful in disposing of job lots of merchandise and bankrupt stocks and in engineering similiar enterprises, accumulating a comfortable capital sufficient in size to help him to an independent career. In 1900 Mr. Murdoff became manager of the

shoe department of the Hudson's Bay Company store at Winnipeg and so continued until 1904, when he removed to Alberta, where for several months he conducted a general store. Returning to Winnipeg for a short stay, he then made a trip to British Columbia in order to acquaint himself with prevailing conditions and to gather personal experience as to the advisability of investment. He was favorably impressed with the new country and only returned to Winnipeg in order to celebrate his marriage, shortly after which event he returned to British Columbia in the fall of 1905 and has since made his headquarters at Vancouver. From the very first he has been a firm believer in the great future of British Columbia as one of the richest agricultural sections of the world and upon taking up his residence in Vancouver he immediately began to invest his accumulations in real estate. For several months he operated alone but then became associated with David G. Williams, forming the firm of Williams & Murdoff, which under the able direction of the two young and aggressive partners was soon launched upon the road to prosperity. In 1908 the concern was incorporated as Williams & Murdoff, Limited, Mr. Murdoff becoming vice president of the corporation. He has so continued to date. From the very first their investments in city, suburban and country lands have been very large and especially have they devoted their attention to farm properties. The business is founded upon a most solid basis and their operations must be considered more in the light of investments than speculations. Although Mr. Murdoff's individual success is worthy of note, his activities in regard to the future of the province have been of such importance that they largely overshadow any one man's private prosperity. He is a business man of the modern type, shrewd, able, progressive and straightforward, careful of his own interests, considerate of those of others and influenced at all times by the thought of the broader effect which his work has upon the general growth. Capable of mature judgment of his own capacities and of the people and circumstances that make up his life's contacts and experiences, he is preeminently a man of business sense, easily avoiding the mistakes and disasters that come to those who, although possessing remarkable faculties in some respects, are liable to erratic movements that result in unwarranted risk and failure. Believing firmly in the future of British Columbia as an agricultural country and the future of Vancouver as that of a great metropolitan city of the west, he possesses sufficient courage to venture where favoring opportunities present themselves and his judgment and energy have carried him forward to a notable success. The firm of Williams & Murdoff now controls properties in excess of a million dollars and this statement alone suffices to designate their importance in the real-estate field. They also carry on a general real-estate and financial brokerage business and as such are members of the Vancouver Stock Exchange.

As his means have increased the interests of Mr. Murdoff have multiplied in a remarkable way and he has made judicious investments along various lines, giving of his force and ability to a number of corporations which have prospered under the impetus of his spirit, which never rests content and is always reaching out for greater achievement. He is secretary of the Point Grey Estates Company, Limited; vice president of the Amalgamated Gold Mines of Sheep Creek, Limited; secretary of the Grand Trunk Pacific Investment Company, Limited; and a director in the Canadian Northern Land & Trust Company, Limited, the Campbell River Power Company, Limited, the Winnipeg Land Investment Company, Limited, the Interior Land Company of British Columbia, Limited, the Grandview Heights, Limited, the Vancouver Coaling & Oil Syndicate, Limited, and the British-California Oil Company, Limited. Moreover, he has other interests too numerous to set forth here and personally owns much real estate—city, suburban and country.

In November, 1905, at Winnipeg, Mr. Murdoff was united in marriage to Miss Jean S. Jones, whose father, formerly an agriculturist and contractor of Moose Jaw, Ontario, now resides at Winnipeg, Manitoba. Mr. and Mrs. Murdoff have three children: Harold, Jean and Marjorie. They occupy a foremost posi-

tion in the exclusive society circles of the city and their hospitable home is often the scene of notable entertainments.

Although the business interests of Mr. Murdoff are so extensive in range that they would occupy any ordinary man's whole time, he takes interest in various other matters which in a certain way act as a diversion and counterweight to his intense business activities. He is a life member of the Archaeological Society and a member of the Terminal City Club of Vancouver. His religious faith is that of the Methodist church. His conceptions of politics are so high that he finds it impossible to ally himself definitely with one or the other of the two great parties, preferring to give his support to men and measures according to his own judgment and on merit only. He has, however, taken active part in many municipal affairs of a non-political character, giving his warm indorsement and support to any worthy enterprise intended to benefit the general public and in that relation has been singled out for the distinct honor of president of the Vancouver Improvement Association, in which connection he exerts his best efforts for the promotion of measures which will prove of lasting benefit to Vancouver. Fraternally he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and in his younger days was very active in that lodge. It is said that "in all this world the thing supremely worth having is the opportunity, coupled with the capacity, to do well and worthily a piece of work the doing of which shall be of significance to mankind." The opportunity and the capacity have been given to Mr. Murdoff and he has used both wisely and well.

ARTHUR H. NICHOL.

Arthur H. Nichol, townsite agent at Vancouver for the Canadian Pacific Railroad, was born in India in 1864. He is a son of P. D. Nichol, deceased, who was for many years connected with the English civil service in India and who never came to Canada.

Arthur H. Nichol acquired his education in the public schools of England and at the age of twenty went to Mexico, where he engaged in cattle ranching and mining near the American border. About 1895 he moved to British Columbia, settling first in Victoria, whence he moved in 1898 to Teslin lake. He afterwards went to Atlin, where he was connected with mining and transportation interests for several years. In 1903 he came to Vancouver and entered the employ of the Canadian Pacific Railroad, serving as assistant to the paymaster for two years. At the end of that time he was appointed town site agent at Vancouver and he has since held this position, being found always prompt, reliable and efficient in the discharge of duties.

Mr. Nichol married, in Victoria, in 1902 Miss Fraser, and both are well known in social circles of this city. Mr. Nichol is a staunch conservative and he holds membership in the Western and Royal Vancouver Yacht Clubs, being vice commodore in the latter organization. He is also a member of the Canadian Club and the Shaughnessy Heights Golf Club. In all of the relations of life he has maintained a high standard of honor and integrity and has won the respect, good-will and confidence of all who are brought in contact with him.

WILLIAM C. THOMPSON.

William C. Thompson, a leading citizen of West Vancouver and one who has been an important factor in its phenomenal development, is living retired in a handsome residence overlooking English Bay. His birth occurred in Cambridge, England, in 1855, his parents being Charles and Eliza (Aggus) Thompson, also of English descent, who spent their entire lives in that country. The father was a detective who spent much time in Yorkshire and Sheffield.

William C. Thompson acquired his education in the public schools of Yorkshire, England, and when thirteen years of age was apprenticed to the trade of wheelwright, being bound for seven and a half years or until he had attained his majority. After the period of his apprenticeship was completed he worked at the trade as a journeyman for a few years. Subsequently he removed to Harrogate, Yorkshire, and there engaged in contracting and building. In the year 1878 he emigrated to Canada, locating in Inglewood, Ontario, and after working as a carpenter for about a year again established himself in the contracting business. Meeting with success in that undertaking, he branched out into the operation of a planing mill, lumberyard, machine shop and hardware business. He continued in those lines until March, 1909, when he disposed of his interests in Ontario and came to Vancouver, British Columbia. Mr. Thompson immediately invested in acreage in West Vancouver, then known as West Capilano, and proceeded to build his magnificent home on a beautiful site overlooking English Bay and Vancouver's outer harbor, with exit on the picturesque Keith road. This was the first large home to be erected in West Vancouver, and to Mr. Thompson's faith in the future of that district is due much praise. His land has since become very valuable, comprising some of the most desirable home sites on the north shore.

It was in the first year of his residence there (1909) that Mr. Thompson, Mr. Lawson, Robert Macpherson and John Sinclair organized and secured a charter for the West Vancouver Transportation Company, with Mr. Thompson as secretary and treasurer. They purchased a gasoline propelled boat which they named the West Vancouver and which is still in the service, but now as a freight carrier. This boat made the maiden trip of the West Vancouver ferry service on the 4th of November, 1909, since which date continuous service has been maintained. Later the company purchased a handsome large boat, the Sea Foam, and opened a service to English Bay, but the undertaking proved so great a financial loss that it was abandoned after a few months' trial, the boat being placed in the Vancouver city service. With the exception of a couple of weeks at the very start, Captain Findlay has been in command, now being commodore of the fleet, which at present consists of four boats. Harry L. Thompson is chief engineer for the fleet. The fact that in the entire record of the service there has never been an accident is ample evidence of the capability of those in charge. Upon the organization of the new municipality of West Vancouver, in 1912, it was decided that municipal ownership of the ferry system was the desire of the people and the transaction was negotiated at once. Although the present service is said to be operated on a paying basis, the organization and operation of the first service was conducted with a heavy loss to its promoters and it is to these men that much credit is due for the West Vancouver of today, the rapid growth it has experienced in the brief period of its existence and that it will continue to enjoy in the future. Mr. Thompson has sold many residential lots from his original holdings but has also acquired in the meantime much desirable property, and no man has greater confidence in the future of West Vancouver than he.

On the 24th of May, 1882, in Cheltenham, Ontario, Mr. Thompson was united in marriage to Miss Grace Lawson, a native of that place. She is a representative of an old Scotch family who were among the early settlers of Ontario. By her marriage she has become the mother of five children, as follows: Charles, a contractor, who recently came to West Vancouver from Ontario; Harry L., the chief engineer for the West Vancouver Ferry Company; James, a hardware merchant, who resides at home; and William Lawson and Robert Alexander, both of whom are attending high school in Vancouver.

Mr. Thompson is a liberal in his political views but broad-minded and independent, being entirely opposed to narrow partisanship. He has been repeatedly requested to accept nomination to public office but he has always declined. Ever since the formation of the new municipality he has been a member of the school board. In Ontario he joined and is still a member of the Ancient Order of

United Workmen, the Canadian Order of Foresters and the Canadian Home Circles, in all of which he has held high offices in the past. His religious faith is indicated by his membership in the North Vancouver Methodist church, in which he is a trustee and also acts as a member of the board. He has likewise been active in building up the Presbyterian Mission in West Vancouver and has recently been appointed treasurer of the new Methodist church which is being organized in West Vancouver. He has always been particularly active in Sunday school work, and in the summer of 1913 Mr. and Mrs. Thompson attended a Sunday school convention of the world at Zurich, Switzerland. At that time they were making an extended tour of Europe which consumed six months and during which they visited many of the principal centers of interest. In social life Mr. Thompson is universally respected and esteemed by all classes of citizens. In the large circle of his acquaintances he forms his opinions of men regardless of worldly wealth and position. He has labored, and not in vain, for the development of his district, and enjoys in a marked degree that reward of the progressive, upright citizen, the respect and confidence of his fellowmen.

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